

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway,
5th to 26th St.

We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30



Trunks full of Paris

The other day three of your representatives from this store returned from Paris. They brought back with them trunks full of beautiful garments from the shops of the French creators of fashions. This entourage passed somewhere on the sea two others of your representatives from this store en route to Paris. We often wonder if the great crowds who come here to shop realize that we visit practically all the market places in the world to secure merchandise for them. But, of course, they must know, because every announcement of this business contains somewhere the significant phrase, "We sell dependable merchandise," etc.

That air inimitable

Our French department is crowded with the slim or bouffant lines, the short sleeves, the brilliant splashes of embroidery, and the inexplicable personality of the Rue de la Paix. Here one sees such appealing creations as a Madeleine gown of black charmeuse embroidered with that gold yellow tone known as chartrouse and trailing a slender black curve of train.

Or, for instance—

One may take the world by storm in a dashing suit which swaggers through autumn with a flare at the hips, a gilet of white sheepskin, and the name of Martial and Armand.

French through the teens

One is never too young to be touched by the Gallic wand of fashion. We have a wrap of black satin, combined lavishly with nutria, which hugs itself around the slender figure and has inside pockets in the front for the hands, but no armholes. Madeleine and Madeleine are responsible for this creation.

Now you know

some of the indisputable reasons for visiting our French department.

STRIKERS TO TEST RIGHT TO MEET

Will Contest in the Courts Refusal of Permits by Pittsburgh Authorities.

MORE STEEL MILLS REOPEN

Operators Report Return to Normal Conditions in All but Ohio District.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15.—Mayor E. V. Babcock of Pittsburgh, Sheriff Haddock of Allegheny County, and all the burgesses in the steel towns of Pennsylvania have been notified by W. B. Rubin, counsel for the Steel Strike Committee, that the strikers will make a test case of their rulings denying the strikers the right to hold meetings. Rubin asserted the right of the strikers to hold meetings in public places without permits from the officials, and that the denial of such meetings and their dispersal because without permit was without any warrant in law. He told the officials he had advised the various local labor organizations that they could hold public meetings without first obtaining a permit from them.

The central labor bodies will support a program of collective action in consideration of the strike at a special meeting to be held on Sunday. The action of the city officials in denying a hearing of complaints made by the strikers will be considered.

J. G. Brown, assistant to William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Steel Strike Committee, has sent a letter to Senator Kenyon, Chairman of the committee that investigated the strike, containing affidavits of William Nolan and George L. Krieger, physicians of New Kensington, declaring that the worker of Coroner Jamison in the death of Mrs. Sellins was not in accordance with the facts.

Both physicians testified after a post-mortem examination of the body, which was exhumed on Oct. 13, that there were three gunshot wounds, two entering from the back, as testified by witnesses for the United Mine Workers of America, but disputed by the Coroner's findings.

When the steel laborers went on strike the Carnegie Steel Company had forty-eight blast furnaces in operation, and today forty are going, it was announced today. This and the blowing in of two out of six furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown last night, where a large number of men have expressed their willingness to return to work, were the chief developments reported today. So far as Pittsburgh is concerned, it is no longer giving them concern, the operators say.

CARNEGIE'S OHIO PLANT RUNS.

One-fifth of Youngstown Strikers Have Returned to Work.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 15.—For the first time since the steel strike began the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company were operating today.

According to observers, approximately 7,000 strikers, or about 20 per cent. of the total in this city and East Youngstown, have returned to work.

With the strike in its sixteenth week, 16,000 of the 20,000 striking cigarmakers are still out, according to announcement made yesterday at strike headquarters at Bohemian National Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street. The 4,000 who have returned to work have been granted the full demands, which include a wage increase of about 50 per cent., forty-four hour week, and recognition of the union.

PARLEY IN LAUNDRY STRIKE.

State Mediation Officers Arrange for a Conference, Today.

In an effort to adjust the differences between striking laundry workers and their employers, a conference will be held this morning between the employers and the representatives of the International Laundry Workers' Union. Colonel M. J. Regan and John Phelan of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, who arranged the conference, will also attend.

Yernon B. Smith, general organizer of the union, said yesterday that all engineers in laundries in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey City would go out within twenty-four hours because they objected to working alongside non-union men. He asserted that the strike would virtually tie up the entire laundry business in this city and in Jersey City. The possibility of the laundry strike spreading to Jersey City was considered very remote by a proprietor of one of the leading laundries there.

AUTO BODY MAKERS STRIKE.

Manhattan and Queens Workers Want Shorter Hours, More Pay.

Motor car owners, who have been planning to have expensive custom-made bodies built this season will probably be obliged to forego the new limousines during the Winter, as nearly all of the body builders and repairers in the city have gone on strike.

The strikers are chiefly affiliated with the Air-Craft and Body Builders' Union, of which Arthur Rosen is general organizer, at 933 Third Avenue. The union has about 1,200 members but its charter was revoked a year ago by the American Federation of Labor, and it has not been recognized as a union in dealing with employers.

No formal demands have been made to the employers, but at a meeting early in the week the union passed resolutions for a 44-hour week, instead of 48 hours, and demanded a wage increase of 15 per cent. for workers receiving \$33 or less a week and 10 per cent. for those receiving more than \$33.

The strike affects nearly 100 automobile body builders, repairers, upholsterers and painters in Manhattan and Queens. The motor body workers in Brooklyn have not yet gone out.

Charles E. Hawkes, Secretary of the Auto Body Manufacturers and Applied Trades, of this city, said yesterday on no account would the organization of employers treat with the union, but the members were willing to deal individually with their workers and would doubtless grant any reasonable demand. The strike has closed for the present all work in the city in automobile body building.

Buy whole or half by Apartment Property RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER

10% estimated income on \$120,000 equity (\$150,000 mortgage) Bonds at par accepted.

E. F. Cary, Prov. R.I.

JOB HUNTERS AFFECTED.

Strikes Prevent Ex-Servicemen Finding Employment.

Hundreds of ex-servicemen are unable to obtain employment because of the strikes in the city, according to a statement yesterday by Alfred L. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Federal Employment Committee for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

"Our Re-Employment Bureau at 205 Pearl Street," the statement said, "could place almost 50 per cent. more men in jobs than are being placed if it were not for the strikes. At the present time there are strikes that affect longshoremen, painters, teamsters, men in the building trades, shipbuilders, expressmen, tailors, garment workers, box makers and sawyers, hat makers, piano workers, cigar makers, cooperages, mattress makers, and other industries. If a man in a certain trade knows his fellow workers are striking, he realizes there is no use seeking work. The bureau will not send men to a place where there is a strike. We are not furnishing positions for men in trades where there are no strikes for wounded, disabled and gassed heroes, and for men registered in the division for executives, professional and technical applicants."

The bureau has placed more than 21,700 men in jobs to date. It is seeking positions for pipe fitters and plumbers and their helpers, laborers, bookkeepers, accountants, stenographers, typists, office clerks, inexperienced college men, advertising writers, drivers, salesmen, gas engine and fine tool trade.

Italy's Forced Loan Postponed. Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. MILAN, Oct. 15.—It is announced that the forced loan as prepared by a special commission of twenty members—financiers, bankers, Senators, etc.—is now indefinitely postponed owing to strong opposition from other bankers and financiers. This is causing general disappointment.

POMERENE WARNS UNIONS ON FOSTER

Ohio Senator Calls His Leadership "an Insult to Every Law-Abiding Laboring Man."

PUBLIC AGAINST THE REDS

Mahoning Labor Congress Urged to Return to American Principles in Their Wage Contests.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 15.—In a letter to the Mahoning United Labor Congress, received today, Senator Allen Pomerene says he backs Congressman John G. Cooper of this district in everything Cooper has said against William Z. Foster, head of the steel strike. Refraining from a discussion of the steel strike, Senator Pomerene in part says: "I have examined into the merits of William Z. Foster. He was an I. W. W. and a syndicalist. It is claimed for him that he has since reformed. I have read his booklet on syndicalism and a number of his letters published in Solidarity. I have read his more recent book on 'Trade Unionism—the Road to Freedom,' and I have read most of his testimony recently given before the Senate committee. In his pamphlet on syn-

dicalism he advocated steel action, sabotage, revolution, and the destruction of the government.

"It is significant that the Reds, the I. W. W.'s and that class of other people who believe in abolishing private property are Foster's eager followers. Why should you decline to accept the counsel of Congressman Cooper, an American who is imbued with the American spirit, and who by every act of his life has shown his interest in law-abiding labor and in the acceptance of the leadership of Foster, who, until recently, was a self-confessed I. W. W. and syndicalist and even now preaches the abolishment of private property and the overthrow of the courts and government?"

"Permit me to suggest in a very kindly way. Do not mistake the American spirit. Americans are patient and long suffering. If our Government needs changing, the majority will change it, not the minority. And when it is changed it will be by real Americans and not by Soviets or Bolsheviks of the Foster type. To place Foster at the head of any movement is an insult to every law-abiding laboring man and to America herself."

Speaking of the present steel strike, Senator Pomerene says: "The President of the United States, in the interests of the whole public, suggested that this strike be delayed until after there could be an investigation by the Industrial Conference now sitting in Washington. Samuel Cooper, the President of the American Federation of Labor, opposed the calling of the strike, but nevertheless it was called at the instance of Mr. Foster and other leaders of the radical element. It looks to the public as if he were making good his statement in solidarity to bore from within the trade union movement."

"When Lincoln witnessed the sale of the mulatto slave girl on the auction block in New Orleans, he said if he ever had an opportunity to hit slavery he would hit it hard, and so permit me to suggest—and I think I understand the American people—if they ever have occasion to hit Bolshevism in this coun-

try, it will be hit harder than Lincoln hit slavery.

"America would not tolerate the menace of a military autocracy in Germany. She raised an army of 4,000,000 men to prevent it. This same spirit will not sit silently by and see a building up in this country of an industrial autocracy, whether it be in the hands of capital or of labor. We have the best Government in the world, and we are going to keep it the best. It is like the six about us. Some people cannot appreciate its life-preserving qualities until it is taken away. But most Americans understand it."

FRENCH HONOR WASHINGTON

Place Two Memorial Tablets in "Independence Room" at Versailles.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—In the "American Independence Room" in the Versailles palace two marble tablets were affixed today setting forth in English and French George Washington's everlasting glory as a patriotic citizen and leader.

One of the tablets bears an inscription that his statue now there was presented to France by the people of Virginia as a mark of friendship and esteem for the splendid and opportune services rendered to Virginia and the other States of the Union by France in the War of Independence.

Senate to Act on Sugar Famine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Action on legislation to remedy the present sugar famine is planned for tomorrow by the Senate Agriculture Committee, which expects to report out a bill authorizing President Wilson to continue the Sugar Equalization Board during 1919 and giving the board power to buy Cuban sugar.

"F.B. & C." KIDS

There is a shoe of "F.B. & C." Kid to blend with every costume

"F.B. & C." is not a shoe—but a leather—the finest quality kid in all the world. It is the choice of fashionable women the country over.

When you see a shoe that fits smoothly and looks trim and smart—beneath a gown with which it blends in perfect harmony—you may be sure it's made of "F.B. & C." Kid.

The "F.B. & C." trademark is exhibited in most stores of the better sort. It is your assurance of Unusual Style, Long Wear, Perfect Comfort, and the Widest Range of Colors.

The little folder, "Foot Notes," tells you all about the latest fashions in footwear. You will find it at your shoe shop or we will send it to you gratis on request.

FASHION PUBLICITY COMPANY
OF NEW YORK CITY—P. O. BOX 751, CITY HALL STA.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

Revillon Fur Storage

We store our own valuable furs, as well as those entrusted to us by our patrons, in this six-story building in East 28th Street. This building was especially designed for storage purposes and has every facility for cleaning, handling and keeping furs as well as for providing the uniform low temperature required for perfect storage conditions. The storage department has its own permanent corps of skilled men in charge of every branch of the work. Revillon Freres also maintain separate cold storage buildings in Paris and London.

Revillon Freres

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

I HAVE DECIDED TO GET A PHONOGRAPH

I want to make my house more truly home. I want to keep the boys in, amuse them, and enable the girls to entertain their friends. Besides, I want to provide enjoyment for my husband and myself.

But I have always hesitated to bring a phonograph into the house because we felt this way: We did not like imitations. We never bought prints of pictures, because we preferred to spend all we had on one original, rather than 150 imitations.

We never felt that music had been actually brought back to life, until the other day when we heard a machine that was unknown to us. We knew many other names, but the moment we heard this machine we said it was different than anything that has ever been known to us before, and we have heard them all.

The Hoffay, we discovered, reproduced the tones so pure and unchanged that at last it can be said that real music is produced by a phonograph.

You can get a Hoffay for \$125, \$175, \$225 or \$275, at ALL GOOD DEALERS.

Mf'd by Hoffay Talking Machine Co., 3 West 29th St., N. Y. C.

The Hoffay plays Victor, Columbia, Emerson, Pathé, Edison or any other record, and the playing is wonderfully beautiful.

The Hoffay is equipped with the Resurrector, so named because it really "Resurrects."

J.M. Gidding & Co.

304-306 308 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. AT 40th St. N.Y.

PRESENT

for immediate selection

An Incomparable Collection of Smartest Modes of the Day—Introducing every New Idea from the famous Parisian Artists together with the late Accomplishments of Gidding Designers

Especially Featuring

Furs of Superb Quality and Fur-Trimmed Apparel of the Richest Character

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WE can't sell every man in New York. In the first place, Discernment is always in the minority; and, secondly, if there were no competition there'd be no fun in winning.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Underwood & Underwood Movies

Twenty Million People a Day

are entertained, instructed and amused by MOVING PICTURES.

Each of these may be interested in your product. Tell them what you have to offer through the medium of MOTION PICTURES.

The same technique and exactness must be applied to your Advertising Film as to a "Griffith" Feature.

Your picture must appeal—create interest—and above all must entertain, to be effective.

Like all UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD Departments, our Motion Picture Department is conducted by specialists, each man an expert in his own branch of production.

A consultation puts you under no obligation whatever.

Underwood & Underwood Motion Picture Department

6 East 39th Street
New York City
Phone Murray Hill 10000

The F. L. Rawson

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS of the SOCIETY for SPREADING the KNOWLEDGE of TRUE PRAYER

Temporary Office:

15 East 40th Street, Suite 306

Daily Noon Meetings TEACHING and HEALING.

All Business Men and Women Invited.

Persons desiring treatments may call or write to this address. "Life Understood" and other books on sale. Subscriptions received for "Active Service," the Rawson weekly, \$3.75 a year.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
STOPS THE FIRE AT THE START
Canada's Sprinkler record
The Canadian Government Commission of Conservation reports, "During the last thirty years sprinklers have checked and conquered over \$5,000,000 worth of property from destruction, rendered possible insurance savings of \$800,000,000."
Let GLOBE protect your property.
GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
140 Broadway Cor. 67th
The largest plant of the Globe Sprinkler Co. in the U. S. is located with GLOBE Sprinklers.
THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET
Next to Delmonico's
Croydon Gowns are tailored by Hickey - Freeman.

BIXBY'S
DOUBLE A
BROWN SHOE POLISH
FOR DARK TAN & BROWN SHOES.
Easiest to use
Made for army officers' shoes
Now at leading stores.
A liquid 25c.
Dauber with each bottle.

CONCRETE WHITE
CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.
NEW YORK
It will cost more to erect your building during the cold winter months. "White" can save you this additional expense if you act now.
Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.
White Construction Co. Inc.
NEW YORK

At \$40
An olive ground with a single thread of maroon forming a check, a real fall coloring. All wool, pure wool and very well made. Suits \$40. Another—a plain brown closely woven cheviot, \$38.50. I believe if you knew my clothing the information would be valuable, for I manufacture my ready-made clothes and sell direct to you. Saving you \$5 to \$7. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

ACKERMAN HATS
BEST HAT VALUE IN TOWN!
\$4.00 to \$10.00
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE MEN'S HAT SHOP IN AMERICA
Stetson Hats
Every Style Stetson Makes to Select From.
\$6.00 to \$25.00
208 FIFTH AVE.
RUNNING THROUGH TO 1125 B'WAY.
AT MADISON SQ.

Plant now in pot or outdoors
WINTER AND SPRING FLOWER BULBS
Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Narcissus, Chinese Lilies, etc.
12 Grand Dore Tulips, \$1.50
12 Grand Dore Tulips, \$1.50
12 Grand Dore Tulips, \$1.50
Catalogue Write or call
Vaughan's Seed Store
Barclay, cor. Church St., N. Y.

BOOKBINDERS GET \$6 WAGE INCREASE

Employing Printers to Grant Them 44-Hour Week Beginning May 1, 1921.

STRIKERS SEE VICTORY NEAR

Printers' League Still Insists That It Will Not Deal With Seceding Unions.

While both the employers and employees declared yesterday that the printing situation would soon clear itself up by the submission of the other side, the events of the day seemed to indicate that thus far the score was even.
On the one hand, the employing printers came to an agreement with the bookbinders, on the basis of an offer made to the union before the expiration of the last contract on Oct. 1. The employees are to receive an increase of \$6 a week for a 48-hour week, the 44-hour week to become effective on May 1, 1921. On the other hand, it was announced by President Gootsman of the Hebrew Typographical Union No. 68 that the union would not receive an increase of \$6 a week for a 44-hour week, to go into effect at once. It was also learned that the members of Typographical Union No. 7, comprising the German compositors, had been granted a bonus by the German Herald, so that the wage scale now practically equals that of the English compositors. This is said to have been granted as a result of the threat on the part of the men to take "vacations."

The letter which was sent to President Gompers in answer to the request of the international presidents that the Central Federated Union be compelled to rescind its resolutions of sympathy for the seceding pressmen on pain of losing its charter, was made public yesterday by S. Oppenheimer, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of Big Six.

The letter, which is signed by Leon H. Rouse, President of the Union, cites the statement of President Gompers that "it is not in the province of the Executive Council to inject itself into a strictly trade struggle between factions in a national or international union." In a statement issued by the Printers' League Section of the Association of Employing Printers, it was announced that the new contract with the bookbinders was based on the offer made by the employers to the union Nov. 1, 11, 22, and 119 before the expiration of the last contract on Oct. 1. Besides the \$6 a week increase and the 48-hour week provision, there is an advance of 17 per cent. in the piecework scale.

At the close of the meeting of the Printers' League at the Hotel Astor yesterday morning, William Green, President, stated that there was no indication that the employers would not stand firmly with the American Federation of Labor in refusing to deal with the seceding unions of pressmen. He also stated that many of the members of the typographical union were returning from their "vacations."

The officers at the headquarters of the "Big Six" stated yesterday, on good authority, that in the future certain parts of the Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, and Hearst's Magazine, would be printed in Chicago instead of New York.

Ask Lower Assessments.
The Queensboro Corporation and its subsidiaries began yesterday before Justice Townsend Scudder at a special term of the Queens County Supreme Court, an action for a review of the assessments levied upon their property at Jackson Heights by New York City tax officials. Joined with the real estate corporations, are a number of owners who made purchases from them so that 100 city blocks are involved in the action.

Unions End Montana Metal Strike.
BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 15.—Unions in Butte, Anaconda, and Great Falls affiliated with the Metal Trades Council have by a referendum vote cast in the three cities formally ended the strike that has been in progress among the Butte copper mines and the smelter plants in Anaconda and Great Falls for the last two months, it was announced today.

Doralis Pearls
are artificial pearls with all the beauty and permanency of the almost priceless deep sea jewel.

Doralis Pearls are Exclusively Saks
With Diamond Clasp \$39.50 to \$300.00
With Gold Clasp \$7.50 to \$95.00

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

EXTEND COHEN'S REPRIEVE.

Governor's Final Decision Awaits Investigation of Buff Murderer's Trial.

After Governor Smith had heard a number of witnesses at the District Attorney's Office yesterday at a hearing on a petition for the commutation of life imprisonment of the death sentence on Joseph Cohen, his reprieve, granted several months ago, was continued indefinitely pending the outcome of the investigation, to determine if perjury was committed at his trial. Cohen was convicted as an accomplice in the murder in 1914 of Barnett Buff, a West Washington Market poultry dealer. The District Attorney is investigating testimony against Cohen and wants more time to complete it. The commutation petition was made by Cohen's attorneys, Frank Moss, former attorney for Cohen, who said he volunteered to testify as a friend of the convicted man, asserted that in his opinion Cohen was innocent and had been the victim of a conspiracy. Mr. Moss referred to the numerous arrests made in the case and the pleas of guilty entered by several of the prisoners, who after being sentenced, obtained new trials and were ultimately freed. Cohen, Mr. Moss said, had aided unfortunate men and had given employment to released prisoners, and this was held against him at the trial.

Dr. Samuel Buchler, Jewish Chaplain at Sing Sing Prison, he will see Jacob Lubin talking to certain notorious gangsters at the prison, who, he was told, had been involved in the Buff case. Lubin, who was employed as an investigator in the case, was questioned. He said: "I don't know whether Cohen is guilty or not, but I do know that the evidence that convicted him was perjured evidence, procured by Philip Musica, working for an attorney. This attorney introduced me to Musica, who posed as one Johnson and claimed he was a Deputy Attorney General. I went to Sing Sing with Musica to get witnesses who would swear to certain things. Musica said he was not interested in Cohen, but wanted to free Aricello and Ferrara."

Contests D. G. Reid's Charges.
Samuel T. Thurnoff, a Serbian Army officer, who has been named as co-respondent in a suit of Daniel G. Reid, financier, against Mrs. Margaret C. Reid for a divorce, filed notice in the Supreme Court yesterday that he would defend his name in the action. Henry G. Gennart will appear for him.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Eighteen.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Let those who serve you best, serve you most."

New York and Brooklyn

NEW YORK business concerns having factories in Brooklyn will find a banking connection with this Company especially advantageous on account of our several offices in both Boroughs. Inquiries as to our service and facilities are invited.



Franklin Trust Company
Established 1888
Brooklyn Offices:
166 Montague Street 569 Fulton Street 1001 Wallabout Market
Manhattan Offices:
46 Wall Street Madison Avenue & 40th Street



On Sale at Saks Beginning This Morning
160 Imported Hand-Beaded Bags
Regularly \$75, \$65 and \$55
At \$38.00

The handsomest, most exquisitely beaded bags anyone could wish to possess, in rich tones and color combinations taken from rare old vases and antiques. Every bag in the collection is truly a work of art, reflecting in its perfect needlework the skill of the master beadworker's hand. Some are from France, others from Italy—ALL are values that warrant immediate selection!

Solid Beaded with Beaded Handles, or with Shell Frames. Lined with Serviceable Silks and Beautifully Finished.

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th St.

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR

BOYS' HIGH SHOES

Built for Rough-and-Ready Early Winter Wear

\$6.00

Sizes 10 to 13½



\$7.00

Sizes 1 to 6

These are fine values, even though they are regular values. We do not have to cut a price to cut a figure in values at any time. We do the cutting in the beginning, when we price our merchandise for regular selling, and we certainly have marked our Boys' Shoes where the values are marked!

In narrow, medium and orthopaedic lasts, in black, tan, mahogany and Ko-Ko leathers.

Some with Indestructible Soles

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Boys' and Children's Haircutting Shop—Fifth Floor

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Have Especially Prepared

For Thursday on the Fourth Floor—

A SALE OF 300 Women's Winter Coats

in handsome tailored and fur-trimmed models

Special at \$29.50

Considering the present scarcity of materials and labor, such an offering is nothing short of phenomenal. The styles are in straight line effects, belted and semi-belted models, carefully fashioned of soft, rich wool velours, silvertones, pebble chevrons and pom pom cloths in

Taupe, Brown, Reindeer, Navy Blue, Pekin and Oxblood

Each coat fully lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48. None can be sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

A Special Purchase Makes Possible Today

A Sale of Girls' Serge Skirts

Reg. \$3.95 and \$4.25

At \$2.95

Worn with the practical Middy—as pictured—they make a complete costume at little cost. Smart pleated models, produced in navy blue wool serge, and colorful all wool plaids. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Also—A Fine Collection of Girls' and Misses'

Middy Blouses, Special At \$1.95

Practical school "middies" and more elaborate models, some with collars of flannel, others braid-trimmed or tailor stitched. Made of white or blue Drill—very serviceable, and one of the finest "wash" fabrics loomed.

Nothing Like Them Anywhere at \$1.95! Second Floor.



THE NEW Regalste & C. B. CORSETS

for women and misses are now shown in very extensive variety in the Saks Corset Department.

These fine corsets have the confidence of America's best dressed women because of their very superior construction, and many exclusive health features.

Prices:

Regalste Corsets \$5 to \$25
C. B. Corsets \$1.50 to \$8.50
and the entirely new Regalste "Slenderlook" Corsets \$6, \$7 and \$12 Third Floor.

Strictly Limited to Thursday and Friday

A Very Important Sale of

Women's Fur-Trimmed and Tailored Suits at \$57.50

Exact reproductions of the choicest models received from Europe this season, offered at this special price because of a very unusual trade opportunity. The high standard of the needlework of each model is at once expressive of the rarest skill in tailoring.

Good selection of fur-trimmed and tailored models for all figures

developed in tinseltone, silvertone, duvet de laine, velour, suede cloth, broadcloth, fullwool, chevrons, Oxfords and twill back velveteen. The furs used for embellishment are

Excellent Quality French Seal and Nutria.

Fourth Floor.

On Sale This Morning

Women's Silk Tricolette Frocks

Regularly \$69.50 to \$85

at \$43.50

The remaining stock on hand of a leading dress-maker together with similar models from our regular stock that have been selling at \$69.50 to \$85. Developed with rare skill in silk tricolette, beautifully hand-embroidered. Not all sizes in each style, but your size is here in one of the many beautiful models included. The colors:

Brown, taupe, navy blue and black.

Fourth Floor.



A Feature of the Business Show

The signals announcing closing time every evening will be sounded by Industrial Klaxon Horns automatically operated by the Klaxocator—the Locator of Men.

These instruments, together with the Klaxophone—the Loud Speaking Telephone—will be shown in Booth 13. Our engineers will be there to explain how they work. Come and try them out for yourself.

The National Business Show will be held in the 6th Regiment Armory at 35th St. and Lexington Avenue, October 20 to 25 inclusive. If you wish to keep up with the progress in scientific business management you can't afford to miss it.

KLAXON COMPANY
Intercommunication and Signal Engineering
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N.Y.
Gramercy 3114.

Income Tax Preparation and Instruction

offered to those taxpayers who prefer to prepare their own returns, as well as those desiring complete co-operation with their accountant or attorney.

Also to those subject to revenue examinations and required to reply to Treasury Department correspondence, due to filing incomplete or erroneous returns.

Confidential and private instructions at your office.

My method adopted upon enables you to prepare your 1919 returns more readily at the proper date, saving you time and perhaps undue expense later on.

Early appointments for consultations are advisable.

Martin Silberstein
Tax Specialist

346 Broadway, New York
Former Internal Revenue Agent with the Treasury Department from 1910 to 1918.

SALESMAN

A responsible American business man of 40, having an unusual sales record and sufficient faith in his own capabilities, would like to associate himself with some reliable manufacturing organization (not insurance, stocks, bonds or books). Commission basis. Highest credentials.

B 850 Times Annex.

Your Fire Insurance does not cover Fire or Damage by

Strike
Riot
Civil
Commotion

PROTECT your business property and home against the most dreaded and unexpected hazard—your daily paper tells you why. Send for complete information and rates now—while cost is low. Phone John 750

Chester M. Cloud
INSURANCE MANAGER
27-29 JERSEY ST. NEW YORK

A DISCOVERY THAT BENEFITS MANKIND

Two discoveries have added greatly to human welfare. In 1835 Newton originated the vacuum process for condensing milk with cane sugar to a semi-liquid form. In 1883 Horlick at Racine, Wis., discovered how to reduce milk to a dry powder form with extract of malted grains, without cane sugar. This product, **HORLICK'S** Malted Milk. (Name since copied by others.) Is nutritive value, digestibility and ease of preparation (by simply stirring in water) and the fact that it keeps in any climate has proved of much value to mankind as an ideal food-drink from infancy to old age. Ask for **HORLICK'S**—Avoid Imitations.

SNEAK THIEF GETS \$100,000 IN GEMS

Smashes Open Specially Built Steel Safe in Apartment of Mrs. Leyla Brandeis.

BUTLER HAS DISAPPEARED

Several Ropes of Pearls and a Diamond Necklace Among the Jewels Taken.

Smashing open a small steel safe in the apartment of Mrs. Leyla Brandeis, in the big apartment house at 104 West Seventy-second Street, a sneak thief obtained jewels valued at more than \$100,000, the police admitted yesterday. Ascertaining that the robbery had been an "inside job," the police last night declared they expected to make an arrest by today.

The gems were stolen last Sunday. They included several ropes of pearls, a diamond necklace, a quantity of rings and four jewel-studded watches, all the gift of Mrs. Brandeis's husband, the late H. H. Brandeis, one of the founders of an Omaha department store. Mrs. Brandeis was a sister-in-law of Arthur H. Brandeis, who at his death in 1915 was Vice President of Stern Brothers department store.

Mrs. Brandeis took up her residence in the apartment house, which is a stone's throw from Broadway, two weeks ago. She had just returned to this city after a summer in London.

To safeguard her jewels, she had a special safe constructed, and placed it in a closet in a bedroom.

As a further precaution, Mrs. Brandeis had the safe firmly clamped to the stout oak floor of the bedroom, and an electric bell was attached so that if the box was moved an alarm would be sounded in the apartment.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Brandeis decided to visit her mother, Mrs. Wilbur F. Studebaker, at Prepost, L. I. Mrs. Studebaker is the widow of one of the founders of the Studebaker automobile manufacturing firm. Mrs. Brandeis remained at the Long Island country estate until Monday morning.

Mrs. Brandeis left at her home a maid. The maid, the police said, left shortly after her mistress departed, and did not return until a little while before Mrs. Brandeis got back. Some time between 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon, apparently, some one whose identity the police say they have established obtained access to the apartment.

The intruder used an iron bar and wrenched the steel box from its fastenings. He then carried it to the bathroom, and, using a "can" such as crackmen employ to cut through larger safes, cut a circle around the locks and then smashed the door open. Letters and a few minor jewels were left scattered on the tiled floor of the bathroom.

According to the police Mrs. Brandeis recently hired a butler, who, the police said, had disappeared since the robbery. They declined to disclose his name, but said they had obtained a description of him and had issued a general alarm for his arrest.

The Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday indicted for grand larceny James Chapman of Hammels, Rockaway Beach, L. I., Haugen of 4,118 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, after United States District Attorney Leroy W. Rice had secured them of being the most desperate river pirates in the country. Federal Judge Chatfield held them in \$100,000 bail. The money that had been stolen, \$2,800, was found in the cellar.

Ernest Zigarelli, cashier, and William Wagner, manager, of the tool-making branch of the Western Electric Company, were entering the plant at 100 Summit Street at noon with the money. Zigarelli, who is 19 years old, the lead, and Wagner carrying the money in a brown paper package. As the cashier reached the head of the stairs, a masked man pointed a revolver at him. At the same moment another man in a yellow raincoat commanded Wagner, near the foot of the stairway, to throw up his hands.

Wagner obeyed and the money fell to the floor. Zigarelli grappled with the other man, tearing off his mask and recognizing him as a former employee. The highwayman, afterward identified as Condon, broke away and ran down the stairs, taking the money from his companion.

Both thieves ran south on Summit Street to Warren Street. William Bellingham, a motor car demonstrator, pursued them in his car. He attempted to run over Condon, who stepped aside and jumped into the car as it passed.

him. Pointing the revolver at Bellingham, he then told him to drive to his outside of the city.

"I'll go fifty-fifty with you," the thief said.

"All right," replied Bellingham. Instead of driving out of the city he drove to Grand Street, in the business section, and turned into the building occupied by Fire Truck No. 2, waiting for help.

Condon jumped out and ran through an alley, pursued by Bellingham and firemen. He jumped several fences and entered a cellar. Motor Cycle Patrolman Schmidt, fireman Edward Lee, and a civilian followed him. The civilian fired a shot, and Condon, surprised, admitted taking part in the robbery.

Condon's companion ran into a garage and pretended to be at work on a car. The manager saw him a moment later and ordered him put. He was several blocks away before the men at the garage heard of the robbery. He got away.

The police say Condon formerly contacted the Mafia National Detective Agency in New Haven, Conn. They believe the highwaymen are the same who attempted early yesterday to hold up Frank Caprio as he was entering his home at 111 Sheffield Street, Newark. Caprio called for help, and the men ran away. Caprio had \$2,000 with him at the time.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

SCHOOL SHOES FOR GIRLS AND CHILDREN

Consider Comfort Five Times—Once for Each Toe—

IN Franklin Simon shoes for girls and children, comfort is more than a matter of "room enough". It means a natural growth from size to size as a girl's growth is natural from year to year. It means scientific consideration for the lengthening toes, the broadening heel, and the rising arch of a young girl's foot. Franklin Simon shoes go even further—they exhibit an extravagant amount of good style, good materials and good workmanship, but no extravagance of price.

GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

SCHOOL SHOES OF BLACK RUSSIA CALF

Laced models, built on comfortable lasts, with sturdy welted leather soles and spring heels.

Sizes 8 to 10½	5.50
Sizes 11 to 2	6.50

SCHOOL SHOES OF TAN RUSSIA CALF

Laced models in good shades of tan; well fitting lasts; welted leather soles and spring heels.

Sizes 8 to 10½	6.50
Sizes 11 to 2	7.50

Styles Specialized—Workmanship Standardized—Wear Guaranteed

BUSINESS HOURS 9.00 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.



The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

MAGNIFICENT GOWNS

for Afternoon and Evening

Ready for wear or made to order in the

Department for Imported and Special Costumes on the Third Floor

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 84th and 88th Streets

Stunning Coats



COAT
DOVETONE
CRYSTAL CORD
BOLIVIA
AND
FROSTGLOW
enriched with
Generous COL-
LAR OF WOLF
\$125

HAVING reached the point where our patrons acclaim the individuality of the modes presented at our Salons, it is most obvious that to uphold this merited prestige we must always submit only such creations as are of unquestioned authenticity—thus you can be certain of the correctness of the **RUSSEK-DESIGNED COATS** now ready in large variety and priced not excessively.

COATS from \$57.50 to \$450

LONDON IMPORTERS SINCE 1866 PARIS

McGibbon & Co.

3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

THRIFT

Economy is the wisdom of the day and hour. When necessity requires buy where quality is a cardinal principle.

SMART FURNITURE

Arm Chairs Slipper Chairs Wing Chairs
Sofas

Made in our own shops by upholsterers who have been selected for their ability as furniture builders.

Store Open 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY



Announces an Introductory Offer

Serge & Tricotine Dresses

\$75—\$85—\$95

Duvetyns and Velvets
Afternoon and Street Dresses

\$145—\$175—\$195

Several copies of French Frocks never before exhibited are represented in this group, specially priced, so those who do not know me will be induced to meet Peggy McLeod.

Peggy McLeod,
27 West 57th St.



Union Suits for Men

Warmth-Without-Weight, one-piece under-garments for Fall and Winter which offer you the very extreme of under-wear comfort and the absolute limit of under-wear value.

Smooth, perfect-fitting garments, which will not bind, sag or gap—in sizes to fit tall men, short men, stout men, all men. In cotton, worsted wool, silk and wool mixtures, and silk finished fabrics.

Priced from \$2.50 to \$10.00

Brill Brothers

370 B'way 47 Cortlandt St.
1436 B'way 44 E. 14th St.
1619 B'way 1250 N. 4th Ave.
2 E. 42nd Ave., Brooklyn



Our **ENGLISH STITCHED HAT** comes up smiling whether the sun smiles or not. Made expressly for us, of best Scotch or English tweeds and worsted, it resists wear and weather.

\$5.50 to \$6.50

Best & Co.
Gentlemen's Haberdashery
MEN'S SHOP ENTRANCE
1 WEST 35th STREET

You Never Pay More at Best



PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP

The **LAST** must be **FIRST** in the matter of correct footwear. Next comes the fitting. Mr. Monk deals only in shoes which are built on correct lasts, which will not injure the feet. His expert knowledge of the foot's anatomy assures his patrons of exactly the proper shoe for every person's particular type of feet. He sells

POSSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR CHILDREN

His extraordinary success in selling children's shoes has caused him to broaden his business into the field of adults' footwear. Now he also carries Shoes for Boys, Girls and Infants Semi-Conservative Shoes for Women.

Sizes 1 to 9 Widths AAA to D

PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
25 W. 38th St.
BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.



GIFTS

A **GIFT** from Ovington brings pleasure to the receiver, and reflects back credit to the taste of the donor.

OYINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

GRAND JURY TAKES I. R. T. ROW TO SMITH

Governor Is Asked to Name Special Prosecutor and Extend Scope of Investigation.

MOVE SURPRISE TO SWANN

District Attorney Declares Chief Executive Has No Authority to Grant the Request.

Governor Smith was appealed to yesterday by the Extraordinary Grand Jury to appoint special counsel and for permission to extend the scope of their work to an investigation of the entire transit situation. A copy of the statement submitted by the jury to Justice Weeks on Friday, making similar requests of the court, which Justice Weeks said he had not power to grant without the consent of the District Attorney, was also handed to the Governor with the note on behalf of the jury, signed by the foreman, Raymond F. Almirall of 12 East Forty-sixth Street.

This action by the Grand Jury, which is a move to eliminate the county prosecutor from any further activity in the transit inquiry, which he had started and placed before them for consideration, came as a surprise to the District Attorney. After he had refused to withdraw for special counsel or to agree to an extension of the transit investigation, the jury were not in session again until Tuesday. On that day the District Attorney and Chief Assistant District Attorney A. J. Talley were sent for by the jury and were asked to continue to assist them with the inquiry. They complied, and both thought the jury had dropped their move for their exclusion.

Members of the jury were in private conference for several hours yesterday, after which they conferred with Justice Weeks. The District Attorney and Mr. Talley were not invited to attend either of these conferences.

Mr. Swann said he did not know of the appeal by the jury to the Governor until the latter informed him of the receipt of Foreman Almirall's note.

Mr. Swann asserted that he would raise the question of the qualifications of two to four of the jurymen to continue in the investigation if the jury persisted in going over his head by seeking special counsel and taking the prosecution of the transit inquiry into their own hands. He would question the qualifications of the jurors, he said, on the ground that information had come to him that indicated that several jurymen had some sort of interest in the bonds of the Interborough Company.

The reasons given by the jurymen in their statement to the court, which has been placed in the hands of the Governor, set forth that other counsel and a wider investigation were necessary because of "various postponements, interruptions in the presentation of testimony resulting from congestion in the office of the District Attorney," Mr. Almirall and others of the Grand Jury made known no additional reasons yesterday for their appeal to the Governor. Mr. Almirall told Governor Smith that a special committee of the jury had been appointed to confer with him and was ready to meet him at any time.

District Attorney Swann asserted that he and his assistants had given the Grand Jury all the assistance needed. He characterized the request to the Governor as going "directly over the head of Justice Weeks, who had told the jury he could not give them a royal commission as investigators." Mr. Swann said the powers of the Grand Jury were defined by statute, which confines them to the function of "inquiring into crime and reporting to the court."

There is no authority in law for the Governor to appoint an Assistant District Attorney, declared Mr. Swann. Nor is there power vested in the Governor to appoint clerks, stenographers, etc., for the Grand Jury. There is no warrant in law for the Governor to direct the Attorney General to appear before the Grand Jury except in criminal action.

The District Attorney said he had requested the Governor to notify him of the time of a meeting with the committee of the Grand Jury, at which time he would make a public statement of his objections to the granting of an application, and the facts, in his opinion, could show grounds for disqualifying certain members of the Grand Jury from sitting as further investigators in this case.



Best eats I know says Abby

Everyone likes the delicious flavor of

POST TOASTIES



"LUDGATE"

Of the many Parker & Diemer Rogue Boots, "LUDGATE" is one of the most popular. It is obtainable in Black, Brown or Tan in English Grain Leather. Also similar styles in Black or Brown Cordovan.

\$12.50 PARKER & DIEMER 1376 BROADWAY at 37th St.

OFFICE VENTILATION VANZILE METHOD 39 COURTLAND St.

HOUSE LAUDS ROOSEVELT

Colonel Pays Tribute in Letter to Memorial Association.

William Boyce Thompson, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, announced yesterday that he had received the following letter from Colonel Edward M. House:

Companion: President of the United States of America, Paris, Sept. 25, 1919.

Dear Mr. Thompson: I consider it both a privilege and a pleasure to be associated even in a small way with the purpose of your organization. Theodore Roosevelt needs no memorial, but coming generations should be constantly reminded of what he stood for in our public life. When he died a great, virile, wholesome figure disappeared from among us. Roosevelt does not belong to many generations. Let us be thankful that he belonged to ours. Sincerely yours,

E. M. HOUSE.

Mr. Thompson also received a proclamation issued by Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas asking that all ministers arrange for a tribute to Theodore Roosevelt on Sunday, Oct. 19, that a special program be prepared for the schools on Friday, Oct. 24, and that public meetings be held on Oct. 27, the anniversary of the birth of the late President.

CARRANZA HAS HOPES

WE WON'T INTERVENE

Tells Ambassador Bonilla He Believes Oil Question Will Be Settled Fairly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Ambassador Bonilla, who has just returned from Mexico, where he conferred with President Carranza regarding the relations between the United States and Mexico, said today that the Mexican President was most optimistic as to the future and expressed the confident hope that the United States would not intervene in Mexico.

Carranza was said by the Ambassador to be confident also that by the time the rest of the world had regained its composure Mexico also would be peaceful and on the road to prosperity. It was the belief of the President, the Ambassador said, that the oil question would be settled so that justice would be done to both oil companies and the Mexican nation, and that there would be no ground for complaint.

The Ambassador said he bore no complaints or protests of any kind.

HARDWARE DIET DISAGREED

Two Pounds of Metal and Glass Taken from Prisoner's Stomach.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Charles W. Russell of Montreal, serving a sentence of one year for forgery in the House of Correction at Deer Island, complained of indigestion. A surgical operation resulted in the recovery of two pounds of miscellaneous articles in his stomach. The collection, Dr. L. C. Rockwell said today, included parts of a dog chain, two feet long; a safety razor blade, nearly whole; a cuspidor handle, and 179 fragments of pieces of glass, bay wire, staples, nails, and screws. Russell of these substances, "Russell had almost recovered, it is said. The prisoner had been accumulating the collection with suicidal intent, according to Dr. Rockwell, since last December. He had previously made a similar cumulative attempt to end his life, but it was frustrated by an operation performed in New York, he said. Russell told the surgeons that he was a former clergyman, having held several pastorates in Canada, and had been convicted of worthless check operations in Michigan, New York, and New Jersey.

IN September The New York Times published 1,785,816 copies of advertisements, a greater volume than was ever published in one month by any New York newspaper.—Advt.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

West 43rd Street

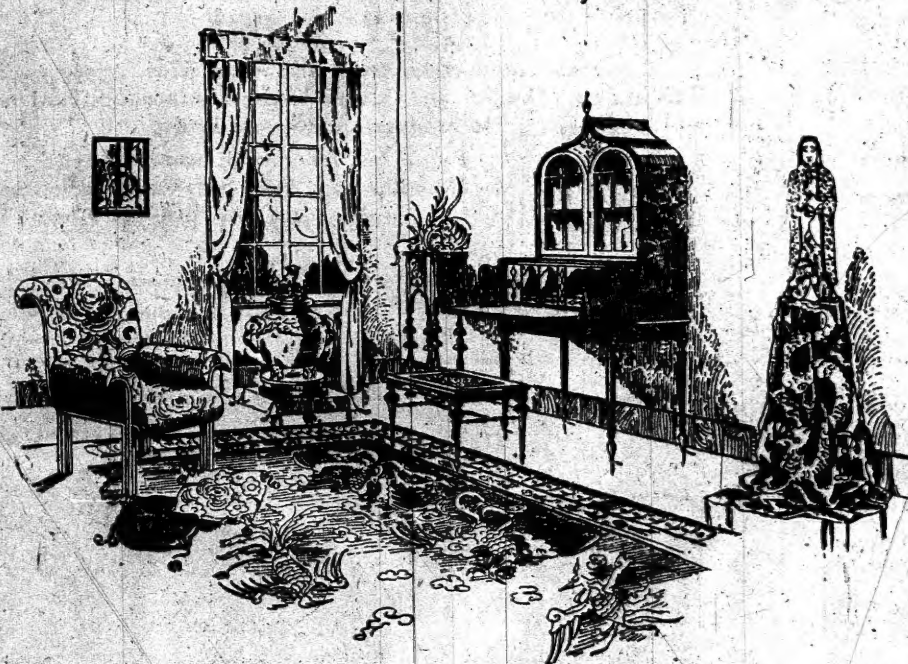
Rarely Beautiful Specimens of Chinese and Japanese

DECORATIVE HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

WITH the establishment of the Ming Dynasty Chinese art became true to its primeval traditions—heretofore Chinese and Samarkand Rugs had a common inspiration and were identical—only distinguishable by the predominating colors. Chinese Rugs, Furniture and Ornaments blend harmoniously with period or modern furnishings.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF CHINESE RUGS

Have been assembled for the October Sale



Embossed Peking Chinese Rug

Size 9x12 ft.

\$325.00

Regularly \$385.00

A reproduction of the Famous Phoenix Rug—the original was considered a very rare specimen, one of the few which have arrived here since the Boxer Movement of 1900, when Peking was opened to the world.

Thirteen Rugs Reduced for Thursday, Friday and Saturday

The finest examples of Chinese Rugs were probably produced at Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, while the more modern are woven in Chinese Turkestan.

5x 8; regularly \$145.00; reduced to \$108.00	9x12; regularly \$495.00; reduced to \$412.00
6x 8; " " \$145.00; " " \$118.00	10x13; " " \$475.00; " " \$384.00
7x 8; " " \$185.00; " " \$140.00	11x14; " " \$485.00; " " \$395.00
8x10; " " \$287.00; " " \$245.00	12x14; " " \$725.00; " " \$495.00
9x12; " " \$295.00; " " \$245.00	12x15; " " \$735.00; " " \$495.00
9x12; " " \$295.00; " " \$238.00	12x17; " " \$850.00; " " \$595.00
	13x16; " " \$685.00; " " \$570.00

Many smaller sizes to harmonize with larger rugs at the same proportionate saving in price. \$17.50 to 75.00

Chinese and Japanese ORNAMENTS

IN the Chinese Section we are showing a very interesting collection of old Chinese Porcelain in White, Imperial Yellow, Turquoise Blue and Clair de Lune—Bronzes, Jades and Crystals; specimens that will delight the connoisseur.

Chinese Porcelain Figure (as illustrated) Kwan Yin (Goddess of Mercy), of the Chien Lung period. The figure stands 33 inches high; decorated in five colors... 250.00

A Painting on Glass (as illustrated). Frame of Teakwood, 22 inches high and 16 1/2 inches wide. Two Chinese ladies in richly brocaded garments... 38.00

Large Cloisonne Bronze Temple Koro (as illustrated), 38 inches in height and 22 inches in diameter; the cover with a Foo Dog seated, holding a movable open-work ball under his paw... 150.00

FURNITURE WITH JAPANESE DECORATION

Heppelwhite Secretary at \$185.00 In Mahogany with lattice doors (as illustrated).

Amer. Walnut Fern Stand, \$38.50 With gold decorations (as illustrated).

Spinnet Desk Black and Gold Japanese Lacquer \$95

Tip Table In Raised Japanese Lacquer... \$35

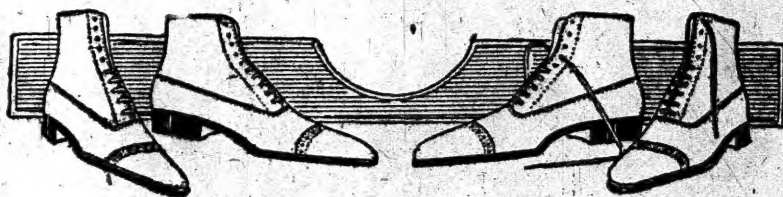
Console Table In Japanese Lacquer... \$55

Tea Wagons Japanese Lacquer; various decorations \$55

Gimbel Brothers

37th ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Store Hours 9 to 5:30. Open All Day Saturdays.



632 Pairs Men's Shoes

Wonderful Values

\$8.75

One test of the quality of these shoes is their weight. Make this test. These shoes are of real leather—not trashy substitutes—and their low sale price is considerably under the market.

Two desirable models, in mahogany tan and black. One is a dressy model of the English type, long and slender—the other has a more conservative toe, a stylish shoe that is strong for comfort.

This is a most unusual offer. Frankly, we expect it to do a great deal toward advertising the fact that our Men's Shoe Section has been removed to the Fourth Floor, next to our Men's Clothing.

FRENCH RAILWAY LABOR TO SHARE MANAGEMENT

Experiment Will Be Made in Co-operation Between Workers and Department Heads.

PARIS, Oct. 15. (Associated Press.)—The termination of military control of the railroads in France will mark the beginning of an interesting experiment—the collaboration of delegates from all the different classes of railway workers with heads of departments and the Board of Directors in the management of the railroads.

The plan of M. Clavelle, Minister of Public Works, embraces the organization of a "Committee of Exploitation," which will be presided over by a functionary who will be chosen called "the General Railroad Commissary." This plan may be modified in some details, but it appears to be the general agreement to try the much-advocated scheme of direct participation by the workers and technical men with the directors in the management and operation of the roads.

The railroad workers express great satisfaction that they at last are going to have their say in the upper councils, though for the moment their participation will be mostly consultative. The press shows some reserve as to the probable results. Shippers and merchants are glad to welcome any experiment in which there is any likelihood of improvement in transportation, of which they complain quite as much as before partial demobilization. It is estimated that the railroads, which accomplished remarkable work for the army, ought to give better accommodations for the public services.

The lines in Alsace-Lorraine, in the Saar Valley, and in the Rhine Provinces occupied by French troops will remain provisionally under military control. General Gasdon, Director of Military Transports, will be succeeded by a civilian as head of the Committee of Exploitation. The Minister of Public Works, M. Clavelle, who before the war was manager of the State railroads at Paris, may possibly receive this appointment.

Harvard Fund Now \$6,117,032.
The Harvard Endowment Fund announced last night that subscriptions from other parts of the country are just beginning to come in, and the grand total is now \$6,117,032, a sum within a million of the half-way mark of their campaign for \$15,250,000. New York's total stands at \$2,444,414, while Boston, with over twice as many subscriptions, has reached \$2,250,118. The total for the outside districts is \$1,392,500.



It Was a Jonathan Apple That Tripped Adam

Tempting ??? Well, if you ever get your teeth set in one of these luscious Jonathan Apples from Oregon, Washington or Idaho, you'll "fall" hard; in fact, you'll make a box of these luscious apples a regular part of your home equipment. For eating fresh from the box, or for economical desserts you can't beat them.

BUY A BOX

Be sure they come from the Wonderful Apple country of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, where climate and soil combine to produce the King of Fruits.



Buy a box from your nearest retailer.

If he has none refer him to the carlot dealers.

"DELIGHT IN EVERY BITE."

RETAILERS

Order from your jobber or the following Carlot receivers:
Steinhardt and Kelly Louis Taub
Sobel and Day Dennis, Kimball and Potts



THE use of Cornell-Wood-Board adds to the value of your factory investment. Built to resist cold, heat and moisture. Sound-proof. Cornell-Wood-Board is the ideal interior finishing material for industrial plants of all kinds. Economical and permanent.

Cornell-Wood-Board

Excels for Walls, Ceilings and Partitions
Repairs Alterations or New Work

Unequaled for Use in

Offices Store Rooms Shipping Rooms Industrial Housing Garages Homes
And many other varied uses.

Cornell-Wood-Board is guaranteed not to warp, crack or buckle.
on both sides (patent applied for):

Resists heat, cold and moisture.

Saves time, labor and money.

Requires less paint or calcimine than other interior finishing materials.

Strong and durable.

Cornell-Wood-Board comes in bundles bearing the name "Cornell." See that and Cornell Blue Book of Designs. you get the genuine.

Cornell Wood Products Company

501 Fifth Avenue, New York City Phone: Vanderbilt 797
Mills at Cornell, Wis., operated by 20,000 H. P. Water Power

Cornell-Wood-Board Distributors in This Vicinity:

Crane & Clark Company, 608 W. 30th St., New York
American Sheet Metal Lath Co., 426 Third Ave., Brooklyn
Cameron Lumber Co., Newburg, N. Y.

DEALERS:

Flumberg, M., Lbr. Co. - Siegel & Humboldt Sts. Newton S., D. & Trim Co. - 575 Union St.
Brooklyn Union Lbr. Co. - 524 Broadway Weinstein, Est. of S., No. Richardson and Leonard St.
Interboro Lbr. Co. - 14th Ave. and 37th St. Macaulay, C. R., Company - 18th St. and 5th Ave.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Beforehand In
Glove Fashions
Behindhand In
The Prices

Palmy Days For Gloves! We Are As Set
Against Excessive Profits In Handwear,
As Neckwear, Headwear, Any Wear.
The Same Resolve Prevails To Give Ut-
most Value, As Evidenced By Our Rip-
Proof Lock Stitch. Mocha Gloves, Gray
And Putty Tints, At \$4.25. Buckskins
At \$4.25. Capeskins In The Rich Cor-
dovan Hue At \$3.50. Extra-Extraor-
dinary Values In Tan Capeskins At \$2.50.
Renowned Dent, Fownes, Perrin, Adler
Gloves. Exclusive, But Not Expensive!



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



Never was such right-handed-two-fisted-smokejoy

as you puff out of a jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert! That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes, you know you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own, but when you

figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—well—you feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words to express your happy days sentiments!

No matter what your past luck has been on pipe smokes or makin's cigarettes, you lay your wad across the boards that Prince Albert will make you feel like you've hooked a new lease on smoke sessions!

And, P. A. is as good as that listens!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tin, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

BOOKS WANTED.

The Book Corner, 281 Fifth Ave. will buy small collections of entire libraries at books for cash. Representative will call. Tel. Mad. Square 4495.

PARTOLA "The Doctor in Candy Form"
The deal mint candy laxative tablet.
Best for young and old

E. S. TRADING CO.
206 W. 42nd St. at Times Square.
BUYS PAWN TICKETS
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver,
Oriental Rugs. Confidentially

Mid-Week Pictorial Magazine, published in strong cloth binder, makes a handsome volume capable of entertaining the entire home circle. 10c on news stands. \$5 a year by mail; binder \$1.50. Adv.

Whenever Manufacturers Get Together the Most Gripping Sales Subject Discussed is— Export Trade

AMERICA'S leading manufacturers are now in conference at the Waldorf-Astoria (October 16 and 17), discussing how to get and handle foreign business. It is the duty of every manufacturer to attend this important gathering.

Export advertising has been and is a vital factor in getting foreign trade for most of the manufacturers represented at the Convention. Over 1,400 manufacturers advertise in the AMERICAN EXPORTER. You can get

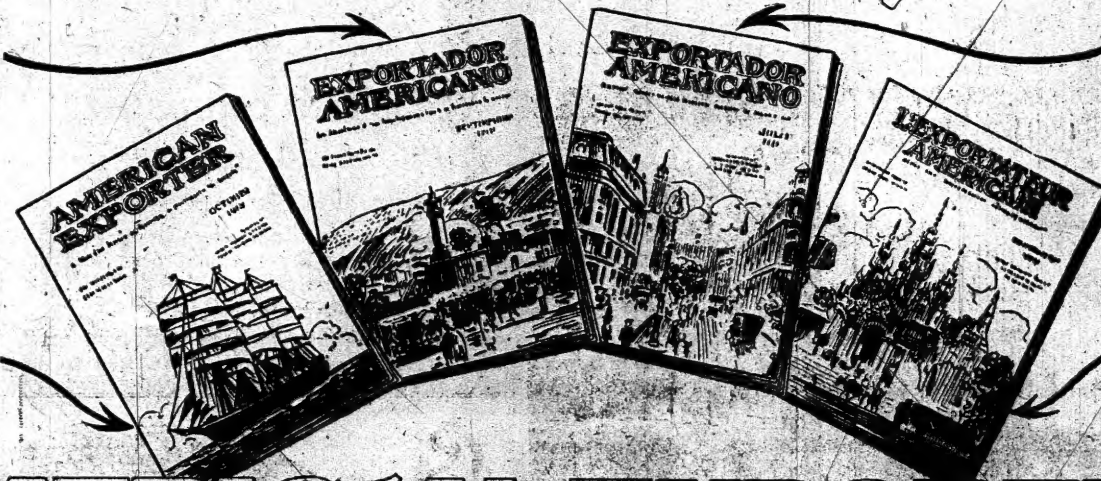
many valuable suggestions from them that will help you also to advertise successfully.

Learn for yourself of the great possibilities of selling your products abroad. Perhaps you don't realize how easy it is to build up a substantial export outlet; how many hundreds of other manufacturers have done it with splendid success.

Ask any of our 1,400 advertisers what the AMERICAN EXPORTER is doing to help them get in touch with the buying powers abroad.

SPANISH EDITION—Circulating in Mexico, Central and South America (except Brazil), Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain, Morocco and Philippine Islands.

ENGLISH EDITION—Circulating in British Isles, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Finland, Russia, Switzerland, Egypt, Mesopotamia, British West Indies, Australia and New Zealand, British South Africa, China, Japan and Korea, Manchuria, India and Ceylon, Dutch East Indies, Malay States, Straits Settlements, Borneo and Siam.



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AMERICAN EXPORTER

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GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD—in preparation. Will contain detailed information on each foreign market, such as the number of merchants in each line, number and class of manufacturing industries with capital employed and value of output, sources of their imports, etc. Tables showing the trade and commerce of the new countries formerly part of Austria-Hungary and Russia. Comparative tables of the United States, British and French exports. Statistics of the world's production and consumption of leading commodities and products, also world's equipment of railways, telegraphs, telephones, automobiles, etc. World shipping and shipbuilding. Advertising space in the forthcoming book now obtainable.

Sample copies, rates and further information on request, or, better yet, call and let us discuss your export problems with you.

AMERICAN EXPORTER

17 Battery Place, New York

Established 1877

\$500,000,000 a Year Lost in "Wildcats"

Houston Thompson, Federal Trade Commissioner, says that this amount is squandered annually by the public in "wildcat" investments.

There is a sure way for you to save yourself from sharing in these losses.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates furnish you a secure investment for any amount with interest at 5.

Both principal and interest are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Company and your interest begins when you leave your money with us.

These certificates are for sale at any of our offices and are in great demand.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital \$5,000,000
Surplus \$11,000,000

175 Broadway, 137 W. 125th St., 370 E. 149th St.
175 Rensselaer Street, Brooklyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica-67 Jackson Ave., L.I. City
90 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

FOR STUDY.

The Annals is a magazine published every Monday by The New York Times Company, containing articles dealing with the great national problems affecting finance, industry and economic conditions. On news stands 10c; by mail \$4 a year—adv.

SAVED SHIP'S CREW IN A GALE AT SEA

Bardic Brings Word of Thrilling
Rescue from Schooner Awash
in Mid-ocean.

OIL CALMED RAGING SEA

Steamer Turned Back to Succor
Seventh Man When She Learned
He Had Been Overlooked.

The Atlantic Transport liner Bardic, bound light from London to New York, on Sunday a week ago was about 300 miles south of Cape Race, battling her course westward in the hurricane, when the lookout man in the crow's nest sang out to the officer on the bridge.

Wreck bearing two points on the starboard bow flying distress signal. Looking through his binoculars the officer saw a small dismasted sailing vessel all awash with her bulwarks and masts gone and a British ensign hoisted upside down on a small spar. The course of the Bardic was altered and when she got to within two miles of the wreck it was seen that six men were lashed to the deckhouse forward, which was the only thing that had not gone by the board in the storm. Judging by the wreckage she had been carrying a cargo of timber and the spot to which the ensign was lashed had formed a part of her freight.

The heavy seas made it impossible for the Bardic to launch a boat or a raft to rescue the six men, and Captain Claret decided to stand by until the weather moderated. Several attempts were made to float buoyed lines down to the wreck without success.

At one time the Bardic was so close that two men from the schooner threw

themselves into the sea with lines around their waists and tried to grab the lines which hung over the steamship's side, but she was too high out of the water and drifted rapidly to leeward. The men were hauled back on board the wreck by their shipmates in an exhausted condition.

After standing by for thirty-six hours, in which the hurricane continued to blow with unabated force, the British tanker War Jandoli at 11 on the same morning for Palm Beach.

The Bardic witnessed the six men to her. The tanker went close to the wreck and began to pump volumes of oil on the heaving sea through a four-inch pipe, and its effect on the sea was described as being short of magical.

After two hours the War Jandoli by signaling round the helpless wreck had got it in the centre of a sea of oil and the men jumped into the subdued sea and caught hold of ropes from the tanker by which they were hauled safely on board. The War Jandoli and the Bardic then proceeded on their course toward Palm Beach and New York.

Half an hour later the Bardic received a message from the tanker saying that one man had been left behind on the wreck and requesting the Captain to go back and try to take him off. The Bardic returned. That there was a human being still on board was demonstrated by the naphtha flare which was burned on the deck occasionally. The Bardic stood by till one of her engines broke down. Then, on Oct. 7, the Atlantic Transport steamship Maryland hove in sight and was told of the situation.

The Maryland replied by the Morse lamp that the message had been received and would be acted upon. Then she went to find the drifting wreck with its solitary passenger clinging to the deck house with one hand and burning a flare at long intervals which he held in the other. An hour later the Maryland wireless that the man had been taken off safely and she was proceeding on her course.

73 New Patrolmen Join Force.

Seventy-three new patrolmen yesterday graduated from the Police School at headquarters, where they have been under the direction of Acting Captain Charles Schofield for the last two months. They will be assigned to districts in the Borough of Manhattan, and will go on duty tomorrow morning.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Eighteen.

TAKING HORN TO CANADA.

German Who Blew Up Bridge During War Liable to Life Term.

Warner Horn, who was held by James D. Carpenter, Jr., a United States Commissioner, in Jersey City, on September 27 for extradition to Canada to answer to a charge of blowing up a bridge over the St. Croix River on the New Brunswick side, February 2, 1915, was brought over to Manhattan yesterday from the Hudson County Jail by two Canadian officers, who will take him to Canada.

Horn admitted before Commissioner Carpenter that he blew up the bridge and defended the deed on the ground he was a German officer engaged in a legitimate act of war. He served eighteen months in a Federal prison at Atlanta on a conviction of carrying a high explosive out of the country. He was arrested the day after the bridge was blown up and has been in confinement since then. Under the Canadian law he is liable to imprisonment for life.

LUTHERANS IN RELIEF DRIVE

Appeal for \$1,500,000 and 2,000 Tons of Clothing for Eastern Europe

The Lutherans of the United States are responding to the appeal for 2,000 tons of clothing and for \$1,500,000 on be-

half the Lutherans of Eastern Europe, Finland, Poland, Latvia and Lithuania, according to a statement issued yesterday by the European Relief Committee of the National Lutheran Council, 487 Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. O. H. Pannikoe, who is in charge of the campaign, has returned from a trip to North Dakota, Minnesota and Illinois and reports that these States are about to begin shipping clothing in carload lots to the coast. Reports also indicate that other States are actively doing their part.

The clothing is being shipped directly to Danzig. The American Ambassador at Warsaw, Mr. Hugh Gibson, has assumed responsibility to have it transported into the interior.

Women's Hand-Made Footwear

LIVINGSTON'S hand-made footwear wear has a fineness and individualism all its own. It provides a fitting style for every fancy and a fitting last for every foot.

Boots—Oxfords—Pumps
Evening Slippers

Livingston
4 West 57th St.



STYLEPLUS CLOTHES



The big name in clothes
Styleplus
Clothes

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Henry Sonneborn
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Dress to your standard!

Conditions today urge you to wear Styleplus. Reliable, stylish clothes at moderate prices. Don't dress below your standard. And don't be extravagant. Buy Styleplus. They are good clothes and the biggest possible clothing values at medium prices. Correct style. All-wool fabrics. Your satisfaction guaranteed. The sleeve ticket, attached by us, tells the price.

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc., Founded 1849, Baltimore, Md.

\$30 - \$35 - \$40 - \$45

America's known-priced clothes



Styleplus are sold in New York at these stores:

B. Brooker
2029 Broadway

S. Holstein
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D. Fox & Co.
3rd Avenue and 58th Street

L. H. Rothschild Co.
1536 Broadway

J. Holstein
158 Broadway

Stanley Clothes Shop
7 John Street

Four of the largest tire companies use the L. B. Automatic index—

There is no secret about the reason.

They use the L. B. Automatic index because it is quick, accurate and understandable. They use it because it is the best system of filing and un-filing ever devised. They wouldn't have it around for ten minutes if it wasn't.

Any filing system that stands up and delivers for four of the largest tire companies in the world just has to be good. Few businesses have grown so rapidly. Few have such a tremendous mass of detail.

The L. B. Automatic index has cheerfully carried the load and come through without a puncture.

It is quick as a flash and as accurate as mathematics. It checks and double checks itself against errors. It removes every excuse for making mistakes. And yet it is simple!

Come in and put it to the test yourself. The L. B. Automatic index is as adaptable to the needs of the man in the small office as to the business that covers acres.

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systems

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Filing cabinets
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O. H. RICE, Manager

316 Broadway, New York

Salesrooms in 49 leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

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for

Automobile Owners

is a new feature in

The Sun

In a series of stories appearing in the Automobile Section of the Sunday Sun we are getting the "meat" out of the law relating to automobiles and presenting it in such a form that it interests, instructs and helps Sun readers.

The stories cover the ownership, use, purchase, sale, manufacture, storage and repair of automobiles.

This new department establishes another close bond between The Sun and the automobile owner.

Shake Hands with your Stenographer the day you install



THE GENUINE
EDISON DICTATING MACHINE

The Ediphone

BUILT BY EDISON FOR BETTER LETTERS

You get an electrical secretary that answers to every demand; she gets the system that satisfies her. Both happier—and 50% more and Better Letters for 33 1/3% less cost in the bargain.

Telephone The Ediphone—Rector 3598

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19th & 20th Sts. Brooklyn
Convenient to All Steamship Lines & Railroad Terminals
BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS & BARGES
In addition to the above we have several warehouses in N. Y. and Brooklyn with 100 bays and docks in the free lightage zone.

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CHILDREN love IDEAL
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children. Delicious. Whole-
some and Easily Digested.

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HIGHEST POLISH with LEAST EFFORT!

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quickly cleans and imparts a beautiful and lasting lustre to Silverware, Aluminum, Nickel, Cut Glass, and all fine metals—without scratching or marring.
POWDER 10c. CREAM 15c. and 25c.
Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and leading dealers everywhere.



Keeps Your Silver At Its Best

A BETTER GRAND PIANO
A BETTER PLAYER PIANO
A BETTER UPRIGHT PIANO

for the money than offered by the Christman Piano Co. cannot be obtained among the higher grade instruments.

Bargains: Steinway Baby Grand, \$425.
Other used grand and upright pianos \$100 and up.

CHRISTMAN SONS,
753 6th Ave. (43rd St.)

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

204 Fifth Avenue 7 Wall Street
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The Bank of Personal Service

Get your copy of the November American Magazine today



**The American Magazine
is a force in the nation
because it is a force in the
lives of more than 1,000,000
men who make the nation**

In this number you'll want to read

The high cost of "Touchiness"

You ought to read this one about a man who changed jobs eleven times in eight years because he was so "touchy".

In each case he got mad, quit, and told the boss where he got off.

He learned that such methods didn't pay, was at last glad to go back to one of those jobs for less money than he had thrown up in the past, and work three years to cure himself of being "touchy". This article will prove of great value to two kinds of people:

Those who are "touchy" themselves.

Those who are not, but who have something else in their make-up that keeps them back when they ought to be getting up and on.

How you make hotels expensive

"One thing that makes living in a big hotel expensive," says John McE. Bowman, who manages eight big ones, "is that people wish to do wasteful things—just for the grandeur of it."

"The story is told of a woman with a narrow skirt of such smooth material that every time the waiter gave her a napkin it slid off onto the floor—until she had had eleven napkins!"

"At home she would have picked it up."

You can get a pretty good idea what makes Mr. Bowman so successful with his eight hotels by reading his shrewd comments on what the public wants and is willing to pay for.

How do you clench your fist?

Is the thumb inside, or outside?

How do you relax your hand? Is it open or closed?

Such things tell what you are to people who know how to look at hands.

Alon Bement is one. He is a portrait painter, who studied hands to paint them.

He finds hands reveal almost as much of your character as your face.

He tells what Edison's hands show, and Wilson's and Sarah Bernhardt's.

Read this remarkable study and then look at *your* hands!

If you are only 48—get ready to live

Peter Clark McFarlane, a minister who writes stories, has been a tobacco grower, stenographer, railroad clerk, actor and book agent.

He is now 48 years old, and is just getting ready to live.

Any man who has lived 48 years, put up a good fight, looked life squarely in the face, found out what he can do and what he can't—is worth knowing.

20c a copy



The American Magazine

\$2.00 a year

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE FARM AND FIRESIDE COLLIERS—The National Weekly

RABBI WISE UPHELD 'AFTER GARY ATTACK'

Free Synagogue Council Reaffirms His Duty to Speak the Truth as He Sees It.

PREACHER OFFERED TO QUIT

Resolution Disavows Expression of Opinion as to Merits of His Criticism of Steel Man.

The Executive Council of the Free Synagogue yesterday upheld the right of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise to speak his views on any question, religious, spiritual, social or political. The council met in the evening at the Synagogue House, 26 West Sixty-eighth Street, and discussed the offer made by Dr. Wise last Sunday to resign if any considerable number of the members of his congregation desired him to do so in view of his attack on E. H. Gary's attitude in the steel strike.

Although not all the members of the council agreed with Rabbi Wise's views on Judge Gary and on unions, a resolution upholding the idea of a free pulpit, introduced by Oscar S. Straus, was unanimously carried. The motion was seconded by Dr. Lee K. Frankel.

After Mr. Wise's attack on Judge Gary a week ago last Sunday there was considerable comment among the members of his congregation. For the benefit of all those who had not had the opportunity of hearing his original sermon, Dr. Wise repeated his views last Sunday and offered to resign.

Thereupon Abram L. Elkus, Chairman of the Executive Council, called a special meeting of that body last evening. Those present were: Edward Davis, Samuel Samuel, Charles B. Block, Dr.

Lee K. Frankel, Frederick L. Gussenhelm, Walter E. Hellman, H. M. Kaufman, Joseph M. Levine, G. Levor, Morris May, D. E. Moore, Benjamin Schloss, Oscar S. Straus, Israel N. Thurman, Edmund Udry, M. E. Wormser.

Resolution Supporting Rabbi.

The resolution adopted was as follows: Whereas, As a result of a recent address delivered by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, a phase of the current social and industrial unrest, there arose considerable comment both in the public press and among the members of the congregation with respect thereto; and

Whereas, So far as the Free Synagogue is concerned, the only question which is or can be raised by reason of Dr. Wise's recent utterances and the comment arising therefrom is as to the right of the rabbi of the congregation to express from his pulpit freely the truth as he sees it upon all moral, ethical, and spiritual questions; therefore, be it resolved, by the Executive Council of the Free Synagogue, believing that it speaks for practically the entire membership of the congregation, that it affirms and approves not only the right but the duty of its rabbi to speak the truth as he sees it upon any question, whether it be religious, spiritual, social, or political, and that it reaffirms and restates the principle upon which the Free Synagogue was founded, to wit: "The rabbi of the Free Synagogue shall be free to speak the truth as he sees it upon all moral, ethical, and spiritual questions, and that it is further resolved, that it is the duty of the members of the congregation to support the rabbi in the exercise of this right."

Resolved, That in reiterating the principles on which the Free Synagogue was founded, the Executive Council does not attempt to express the views of the majority as to the merits of his address or as to the merits of his position.

The meeting lasted an hour and a half. Afterward, it was learned that one of the seven members of the congregation who resigned on learning of Dr. Wise's views on Judge Gary and the steel strike had withdrawn his resignation, although he still differed with the rabbi.

Many Letters Received.

It was reported that many letters in support of Dr. Wise had been received from Jews and non-Jews, ministers, laymen, manufacturers and others. The letters whose writers disagreed with Dr. Wise, it was stated, were unanswered. Now, that Dr. Wise has been upheld in his right to express his views on all questions, it is believed that plans for the new building fund campaign for the Free Synagogue will be rapidly carried to completion. He hesitated to make an appeal for funds for the new building until he was sure that there would be no question as to his right to express his views on social and other questions from the pulpit.

QUEEN'S CHARM FAILS ON A MOUNTAIN LION

Animal Snaps at Elizabeth, in the Yosemite, When She Enters His Cage.

GLACIER POINT, Cal., Oct. 16. (Associated Press.)—Through the valley of the Yosemite, where the sun, moon, and at least one star were visible at midday, the King and Queen of the Belgians came here today. For the Queen it was one of her special days in the United States. At the Government ranger station near Yosemite village she stroked the ears of a mountain lion and then, when no one was looking, stepped inside the cage to inspect it more closely. The lion snapped at the fur on the sleeves of her coat and her Majesty retreated, but not in disorder. At an Indian camp she chatted with a squaw, but displayed no inclination to kiss a papoose. A shy Indian lad of 6 was asked if he recognized the Queen, and he replied:

"Sure, I saw her photograph in a San Francisco paper."

The Queen rode horseback with the King this afternoon from the village to Glacier Point.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—King Albert proved yesterday that he was little behind the late Theodore Roosevelt when it came to leading a strenuous life, for in addition to receptions, luncheon, dinner and other official welcomes he talked with the Belgian Consul General at New York on the long distance telephone, visited a vadeville show, enjoyed moving pictures of himself, took a swim in the Olympic Club tank and otherwise kept busy up to his departure at midnight for the Yosemite.

Tomorrow the party will visit the Mariposa Grove of big trees and have a picnic luncheon there. Late Thursday afternoon the start for Los Angeles will be made. The King plans to stop in Los Angeles three and a half hours on Friday morning on his way to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

New Commissioner of the Rhineland PARIS, Oct. 16.—Paul Tirard, reporter of the Council of State, has been appointed High Commissioner of the Rhineland and President of the International High Commission in charge of the administration of Rhineland territories.



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\$8.50

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Yes. We can sell you a pair in this stylish model. You may be surprised to get this Walk-Over at this low figure, but Walk-Over Shoes are made upon many models to fit all feet—and incomes. This last, with its low heel and long sloping forepart and toe, is a dressy model in which you will take a world of pride.

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622 W. 134th Street

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1355 Broadway
1057 Fulton Street
1400 Fifth Avenue

Bronx—557 Melrose Avenue
Yonkers, N. Y.—7 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad Street
Paterson, N. J.—118 Market Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—197 Main Street



Of course, if the business is a "free and easy" one, any old ink will do. But if it's a business that's "right all through" only an absolutely safe and efficient ink measures up to the requirements.

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THE PERMANENT INK

It is only a matter of ordering Signet from your dealer to have the ink that is safe. It is safe because it positively will not fade. And, what is more—Signet really *likes its work*. You know it! Signet feels good to your hand as soon as you touch your pen to paper.

Very few leading dealers today who do not carry Signet Ink in all sizes. When you order for the office, order a bottle for the home. The larger sizes are the most economical.

LePage's Glue has always been the standard glue. LePage's White Paste and LePage's Mucilage are its twin brothers. Signet is of the same reputable family.

RUSSIA CEMENT COMPANY
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Laboratory and Factory, Gloucester, Mass.

LANGHAM-HIGH CLOTHES FOR YOUNGER YOUNG MEN

WHEN you Younger Young Men of 15 to 20 begin to associate with successful older men, your clothes play an important part. They influence the first impression.

LANGHAM-HIGHS are specially designed for you boys of High School age, and their appropriateness for your requirements emphasizes your best qualities.

Swing, dash and the spirit of youth abound in LANGHAM-HIGHS.

A colored poster you will value will be sent free on request.

LEOPOLD, Chicago
227 WEST VAN BUREN ST. Also makers of Langham Clothes for young men



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LEPAGE'S GLUE



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PERMANENT INK

It is only a matter of ordering Signet from your dealer to have the ink that is safe. It is safe because it positively will not fade. And, what is more—Signet really *likes its work*. You know it! Signet feels good to your hand as soon as you touch your pen to paper.

Very few leading dealers today who do not carry Signet Ink in all sizes. When you order for the office, order a bottle for the home. The larger sizes are the most economical.

LePage's Glue has always been the standard glue. LePage's White Paste and LePage's Mucilage are its twin brothers. Signet is of the same reputable family.

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New York
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Broad and advanced curriculum covering all phases of business training pertaining to office, literary, social, and home life. All work individualized so that each student advances as rapidly as she is able. Fall term opens October 1st. Send for booklet.

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is given preference—investigate the advantages of this training for yourself.

Write or telephone for details of additional Evening Classes in Accountancy and Business Administration (Face Courses) now forming.

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215 West 23d St., New York.
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Lecture—a technical discussion of "Fundamentals of Accounting, Basic Statements for Opening Books, and Elucidation of Accounting Propositions"—will be given at Pace Institute, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.

A limited number of tickets are available. Apply to Pace & Face, 30 Church St., New York.

Learn Languages AT THE BERLITZ SCHOOL
215-225 Livingston Street
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Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, Orange, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Algiers, San Paulo, Calcutta, Paris, London, Rome, Madrid, etc.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, etc., etc.

By the Berlitz Method Students learn not only to read and write, but especially to understand and to speak the foreign language.

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"Forty-Fifth Year"

Prepares boys for all Colleges and Technical Schools and for business. All grades. Thorough work. Small classes and individual instruction. Manual training. All light rooms. Primary and Junior Department for boys 6 to 12 years old. Gymnasium Building—Swimming Pool—Roof Garden—Playground on premises. Physical training in charge of experienced coach. Outdoor exercises and recreation trips every afternoon and Saturday morning.

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\$2,000 WORTH OF BUSINESS ENGLISH

at West Side Y. M. C. A. through one hour lesson written under the direction of the instructor.

The same privileges of practical guidance in office work in this course beginning Tuesday, October 22. Send for booklet. Join the class. Address: Educational Director, 218 West 57th St., New York.

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A school which equips women for life: the standard is upheld by hundreds of former students.

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All-day activities, including: large real play ground, carpenter, wood shop, science, French, and science. Write for booklet. Margaret M. Mearns, 22-24 W. 23d St., N. Y.

RIGHT RECREATION GROUPS
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"A PRIMER OF PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT"

is the title of the first of Dr. Walter L. Hervey's lectures on "Personal Development and Efficiency," which will be given at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23rd Street, New York, on Friday, October 12th, at 8 P. M. Men are invited to write or phone (7920) Columbia for booklet and free trial lesson. J. M. Murray, Jr., Asst. Educ. Director.

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Private and Class Instruction for Children and Adults in Dancing, Gymnastics, and Physical Culture.

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Artistic vocal instruction, French diction: voice trial free. Appointment, Mrs. Marie Clodius, 102 W. 7th St. Phone Columbus 265.

FRENCH \$2.00 hour at residence by ex. Paris University. Jean, 117 West 12th St.

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GRADUATES PLACED IN GOOD POSITIONS.

HARTFORD BALKS AT BOUT.

Leonard and Dundee Will Probably Have to Fight Elsewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.—Indications tonight were that the Benny Leonard-Johnny Dundee bout, which last night was announced to take place in the State Armory Oct. 27, would not be staged there, or anywhere else in this

Exhale bending over; inhale while arising. Alternate, touch right heel with left hand.

DR. L. E. COFER WEDS MISS LUISITA LELAND

Health Officer of Port Marries Society Girl Without Formal Announcement.

IN CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN

Former Assistant Surgeon General's Bride is Prominent in War Relief Work.

Miss Lulita Leland, daughter of Charles H. Leland of 585 Park Avenue, was married to Dr. L. E. Cofer, health officer of the Port of New York, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The marriage will come as a surprise to many of the friends of the bride, as no formal announcement has been made of their approaching nuptials.

The bride is prominent in society, and for the last four years she has been identified with the work of the Fatherless Children of France, being chairman of the New York Committee, the other officers being Mrs. J. Gordon Harrison, Mrs. J. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. J. C. Casey.

CAPT. ROBERT OZLIN WEDS.

Winner of Victoria Cross Marries Miss Bertha Kelly, War Nurse.

The wedding of Miss Bertha M. Kelly and Captain Robert Ozlin took place last evening in St. Boniface Church, in East Forty-seventh Street, the Rev. J. A. Mulhern, cousin of the bride, and the Rev. J. C. Casey officiating.

The bride came to this country from Ireland only a few years ago. She was a nurse at Camp Merritt and also at Debaration Hospital No. 5, and at the Grand Central Palace, where she first met Captain Ozlin. She is a cousin of Dr. Constantine McGuire and Magistrate Sweetser of this city.

Miss Potter Wed to Captain Lytle.

The marriage is announced of Miss Kathryn Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Douglas Potter, of 363 Park Avenue, and Captain Robert S. Lytle of the Army, who were married last Tuesday evening in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, only immediate relatives attending.

Higgle-Van Sien.

Miss Pearl Van Sien, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Abram D. Van Sien, and Robert W. Higgle, Jr., both of Jamaica, L. I., were married last evening at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. James Van Sien, Jamaica, by the Rev. Andrew Magill.

Miss Heath Weds Capt. A. H. Doig.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The marriage of Miss Adelaide Heath of this city to Captain Arthur H. Doig, U. S. A., formerly of San Diego, Cal., took place at noon today at the Church of the Epiphany. The bride, escorted by her father, Charles C. Glover, was preceded by a maid of honor and seven bridesmaids, who were Miss Leonard, Miss Virginia Mackay-Smith, Miss Carolyn Nason, Miss Katie Downing, Miss Leonard, Miss Julia Whiting, and Miss Eleanor Johnston.

Hoagland-Jones Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hoagland, of 817 Fifth Avenue, New York, and Miss Ruth Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones, of 175 West 73d Street, were married on Tuesday in Greenwich, Conn., by Justice of the Peace Albert S. Mead. After the ceremony the bride and groom had breakfast at the Greenwich Country Club.

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ADMIRAL CLOVER DIES ON TRAIN IN WYOMING

Retired Veteran of 41 Years' Service Was on His Way from California to Washington.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday by Superintendent George E. Clover of St. Luke's Hospital that his brother, Admiral Richard H. Clover, retired, had died on the Overland Limited, while en route from California to his home in Washington, D. C. At the time of his death, he was en route to his home in Washington, D. C. He had been suffering from heart disease for several years.

It is believed that the change in the air during the passage over the mountains was too much for him. The funeral services will be held in Washington following the arrival of the body there. The admiral was 73 years old, had been married to his wife, who was Miss Mary Miller, the daughter of the late United States Senator John P. Miller of California, and their daughter, Miss Clara Clover, who was married to the late Admiral John P. Miller of the Navy. The admiral was a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

DR. KUNO MEYER DEAD.

Berlin Professor of Celtic Language Was Widely Known Here.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Announcement is made in Berlin of the death in London of Dr. Kuno Meyer, professor of Celtic language and literature at the University of Berlin.

Dr. Kuno Meyer, who was born in Hamburg in 1858, was widely known in this country and England. He was a member of the faculty of the University of Berlin for thirty years, and was regarded as one of the leading authorities on Celtic philology.

Dr. Meyer had intended to visit this country in 1918, but his health prevented him. He was struck by a heart ailment while in the city, and died on October 14.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARY SOPHIA ARMOUR, long active in the work of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn, died in her eighty-second year on Tuesday at her home, 170 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

FRANK FROELICH, 33 years old, died at his home in the Bronx on Tuesday. He was a native of Poland and had been in this country for many years.

Mrs. MINA WEISBERG, soprano soloist in the Temple Israel, Brooklyn, and wife of Charles Weisberg, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,330 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON DIES.

Architect of Several New York Museums Succumbs at 48 Years.

Charles Pratt Huntington, the architect of several of the new museums in this city, died yesterday in the St. Luke's Hospital, the Bronx, at the age of 48. His home address was 16 West 11th Street.

Mr. Huntington was born at Longport, Ind., and was graduated from Harvard in 1885 and from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, in 1890. He was a member of the American Numismatic Society, the American Society of American Architects, and the American Museum of Natural History.

His first wife was Miss Maud M. Shively of Cambridge, England. She died in 1912. He was married a second time to Miss Maud M. Shively, an actress. She is no longer living.

Viscount Gough, Diplomat. DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—The death is announced of Viscount Gough, Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington from 1894 to 1898, and later Secretary of the British Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Viscount Gough, third Viscount of Gough, was born at Dublin in 1845, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service in 1870. Among his earlier posts were those of Secretary to the Legation at Rio Janeiro and at St. Petersburg.

His wife was Lady Georgiana Pakenham. He was the owner of 12,000 acres of land in Ireland. He was 79 years old.

Born.

BRODE, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brode, nee Rhee (Shelton) announce the birth of a daughter, Elinor, on Oct. 13, at St. Mary's Hospital.

ELIASBERG, Dr. and Mrs. Bernard H. Eliasberg (nee Rothblatt) announce the birth of a son, on Oct. 13, at St. Mary's Hospital.

HESE, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hese, (nee Clara Hese) announce the birth of a son, on Oct. 13, at St. Mary's Hospital.

Engaged.

HOWELL-CLOUGH, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howell-Clough, 435 East 15th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara, to Mr. J. Smith Howell of Broadway, N. Y.

Married.

COFER-LELAND, In the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Very Rev. Dean Rebborn, Lulita, daughter of Charles H. Leland, Esq., and Dr. L. E. Cofer, United States Public Health Officer, were united in Holy Matrimony.

LITTLE-POTTER, Mr. and Mrs. G. Douglas Potter, of 363 Park Ave., announce the marriage of their daughter, Kathryn, to Captain Robert S. Lytle, U. S. A., at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening.

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Died.

GRABER, At Point Pleasant, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1919, Thomas Graber, 64 years old, died at his home, 12 West 11th Street, at 12:30 o'clock.

GRAY, At Summit, N. J., Oct. 13, 1919, Harry M. Gray, 64 years old, died at his home, 12 West 11th Street, at 12:30 o'clock.

MAKMAN, On Oct. 13, 1919, Miss Sarah Makman, 64 years old, died at her home, 12 West 11th Street, at 12:30 o'clock.

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CARRYING 600.

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Elevator, dining re
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Your AUTOMOBILE
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Twenty acres of
Health
Spacious master-bedroom
spotless
Bathrooms
Nothing better than the BOXWOOD
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A comfortable
Rates three dollars
Make reservations for
J. W. DODD
Old Lyme

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New York Times
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Current History Magazine presents the facts of world events. The October issue contains 36 articles on matters of international importance and historic interest. Some of the features are: Full text of the German Constitution; Austrian Peace Treaty; Disarmament; President Wilson's speeches; Settling at Scapa Flow. Current History Magazine is published by the New York Times Company. \$3.00 a year.—Advt.

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CINCINNATI 600.**

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

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be capable and
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SOUTHERN STATES
Spend Your September or October Vacation
SKYLAND

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 we consider trustworthy, and
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As one of the pioneer English speaking banks in the Latin American field, possessing experience covering more than thirty years of specialization in that territory, the Anglo-South American Bank is in a position to afford American business men superior service in export banking.

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Our officers will be glad to confer with you.

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Showing the excellent financial and commercial features of this organization, and possibilities of the common stock.

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FOR AMERICAN business men and capitalists desiring to extend their facilities to China our branch at Shanghai affords superior advantages for direct banking service to all parts of the Empire. Our office in Yokohama, augmented by branches in San Francisco and Seattle and direct connections in Europe, the Dutch East Indies and Latin America, can further facilitate American business in the Far East and throughout the world.

Our officers will be glad to advise with you.

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Paid Up Capital and Surplus \$2,250,000

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AUSTRALIA LOOKS FOR BIGGER TRADE

Commissioner Sheldon Arrives
and Tells of Prosperity and
Solution of Labor Problems.

PREMIER HUGHES PRAISED

British Colonists Enthusiastic Over
His Achievements at Paris—
I. W. W. Utterly Defeated.

Industrial troubles and I. W. W.ism are being successfully coped with in Australia, according to Mark Sheldon, Commissioner for Australia in the United States, who arrived here yesterday and opened offices at 61 Broadway. Mr. Sheldon predicted a large growth in American-Australian trade.

"Australia will answer gladly any inquiries as to her resources and conditions," Mr. Sheldon said. "She is at present enjoying the greatest prosperity in her history—a prosperity that is willing to share with the world. Her success is built on the attitude of labor, which puts the country's welfare before its own natural resources, a uniformly English speaking population, and democratic institutions."

In view of the general industrial unrest, it will be interesting to examine the status of the labor movement in Australia. The arbitration system has been tested more thoroughly in Australia than anywhere else. The system itself is largely the work of labor groups in Australia. It has been particularly effective in settling small disputes, which otherwise would have culminated in strikes. The one big union movement, which has been before the public for a long time, has collapsed completely. The Australian Workers' Union, the greatest individual union in the country, turned it down, and virtually every craft looks askance at it. This is due to the fact that the Australian workingman looks upon his union merely as an instrument to better his relations with his employer and not as a means for political power.

The I. W. W. movement has not been allowed to gain any ground. A year and a half ago a law was passed making it illegal for any organization to exist. Averted members of the I. W. W. are subject to imprisonment and fine, and if not Australian born, may be deported. The I. W. W. is an utterly defeated organization. Mr. Sheldon said that Australia was ready for 10,000,000 more people, twice the present population. The high cost of living is not felt much there. The prices of staples were lower than in any other country in the world. Mr. Sheldon declared the people had greater means than ever before. With shipping greatly relieved since the war, there is not the slightest doubt that American-Australian trade will grow, he said. Australia is now taking in 5.5 per cent. of her imports from the United States and is sending 20 per cent. of her exports to the United States. Nearly three seasons' wheat crops are stored up. Mr. Sheldon asserted, because of the lack of shipping during the war. Mr. Sheldon, before his mission to this country, had large business inter-

ests in Australia, and had had long experience in foreign trade. In view of the fact that Prime Minister Hughes of the Australian Commonwealth had played a prominent part in the peace negotiations at Paris, Mr. Sheldon was asked how the people of Australia had backed up his attitude at the conference. "The return from Paris of Mr. Hughes," the Commissioner said, "was an unparalleled personal triumph. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm from one end of Australia to the other. The people recognized that he had voiced the true Dominion attitude in his forceful speeches at the Peace Conference."

Commissioner Sheldon also spoke of Australia's determination to expand her trade. He mentioned the growing wine industry of the Commonwealth, and said that the good grades of Australian wines were now recognized as practically equal to those of Spain and France. It had been intended, he added, to secure a market for those wines in the United States, but in view of the prohibition laws the Australian wine producer was compelled to look for other markets and was now investigating the possibilities of South America.

JUMP IN STEEL EARNINGS.

Republic's Quarterly Statement
Shows Marked Improvement.

A pronounced improvement in the earnings of the Republic Iron and Steel Company for the third quarter of the year is shown in the report put out yesterday. After Federal taxes and charges, the amount available for dividends was \$1,171,147, or the equivalent of \$3.08 a share on the common stock after making provision for preferred dividends.

The second quarter of the year showed a balance of \$119,816, or 27 cents a share for the common after preferred dividends. Earnings are still far below those of 1918. In the third quarter of last year the balance was \$2,107,318. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the surplus for dividends was \$1,648,019, or the equivalent of \$4.25 a share on the common stock. In 1918 the surplus amounted to \$4,134,858, or \$10.59 a share on the common after the subtraction of preferred stock requirements.

Unfilled tonnage showed a sharp increase, the orders on the books amounting to 431,435 tons Sept. 30, as compared with 187,261 tons June 30.

New Railroad Capital.

It has been estimated in the financial district that the total of new capital put into the railroads of the country since they were taken over by President Wilson in 1917 amounts to some \$1,750,000,000. This is pointed to as one of the reasons why corporate managers of the carriers have insisted that the Government reconsider the question of a further increase in freight rates to offset the increased expenditures which have occurred during Federal control. In 1918 when the standard return was based upon earnings during the test period of three years, it was equal to approximately 5.5 per cent. on the total capital investment in the carriers. At the present rate of earnings are running at less than 3 per cent. on total capital investment, and the feeling is growing more general that the Government should equalize income and expenditures before the roads are turned back to their owners.

A Man Whose Name I Need Not Mention

has asked me to present to you his qualifications for an Exact-ing Executive Position with a Banking Institution or Investment House; particularly as a Director of its Industrial Investigation—Advisory—and Service Departments.

This man is a successful Consulting Engineer who has had an unusually broad experience in solving, or assisting others to solve, the many varied problems that arise in all our Industries—physical, financial, operating, organization, management, etc.

Now—He wants an opportunity to broaden his usefulness by concentrating his efforts on Analytical Studies and Advisory Counsel and eliminating the mass of detail always attendant upon the execution of a large part of his present work.

Furthermore—His work has always compelled him to travel a great deal and this he dislikes very much because he is a home man and is very happy with his family in his home life. The time has come when he feels he must make his business such as will enable him to enjoy a normal life—with his family and his home friends.

This man studied at both College and Technical School. He is 43 years of age, and his work has extended over practically 20 years.

He has made a good record; he comes from a substantial family and the record is good all through—with important commercial and financial connections.

He is a member of College and Engineering Societies and other representative Clubs and Organizations in both New York and his home town.

DOORS ARE OPEN TO HIM EVERYWHERE because of his ability, his character and his manhood.

His Work Has Embraced Three Distinct Phases:

- Valuations of Established Manufacturing and Public Utility Properties—i.e., Determinations of their operating worth for financial purposes. Reports and recommendations re commercial possibilities.
- Investigations and Reports on the Development of Operating Properties, including Betterment, Recommendations, Plans, Operating Methods, Processes and Equipment, Organization and Management.
- Development of Industrial Properties from Site to completed Plant; including the Layout and Design of Works; Plans, Specifications, Contracts and Supervision of Construction; Development of Processing Equipment and Selection, Purchase and Installation of Equipment, etc., all to point of satisfactory operation of Plant.

He has sound judgment—and his work indicates real accomplishment—he is resourceful, conservative and takes keen pleasure in hard, worthwhile work.

Such a Man is a Real Find at \$25,000 a Year.

The association he seeks must be in New York City and must afford ample scope for his abilities and capacity.

He can furnish innumerable personal, professional and financial references and every one of them will come from people who themselves have high standing.

If you will write to me I will arrange an interview with this man at your convenience.

Yours truly, William C. Freeman,
511 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New Issue

\$1,000,000

Elder Manufacturing Company

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Redeemable at 110 and accrued dividend. Dividends payable quarterly on the first day of October, January, April and July.

CAPITALIZATION.

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred stock, 8% Cumulative (par value \$100)	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Common stock (par value \$100)	900,000	900,000

(Ownership of the common stock is vested in a holding company which is capitalized for 60,000 shares of common stock, no par value.)

The company has no funded debt.

TRANSFER AGENT
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston
American Trust Company, St. Louis

REGISTRAR
National Shawmut Bank, Boston
Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis

The company is summarized from a letter written by Mr. George S. Elder, president:

THIS COMPANY MANUFACTURES Men's and Boys' furnishing goods, work suits and wash wear, including the nationally advertised Tom Sawyer brand.

FIVE FACTORIES ARE OPERATED—three in St. Louis, one in Webb City and one in Edwinstown, Ill. About 1500 persons are employed.

EIGHT THOUSAND CUSTOMERS are buying Elder merchandise, representing all sections of the United States and several foreign countries.

SALES LAST YEAR \$4,753,028 (in fiscal year ending April 30, 1919); estimated sales this year \$7,500,000.

AVERAGE EARNINGS \$217,423 A YEAR for last three years before taxes, depreciation and extraordinary charges.

NET QUICK ASSETS after this financing \$143 per share, and net tangible assets \$153, for each share of preferred stock outstanding.

PRESENT MANAGEMENT continues in control, and with this financing will be enabled to increase the output of the factories.

PREFERRED STOCK SAFEGUARDS are supplied in sinking fund provisions and restrictions concerning issuance of stock of prior or equal right and mortgages.

We Recommend This Stock for Investment

Price \$100 and Accrued Dividend

RICHARDSON, HILL & CO.

Established 1870

50 Congress Street, Boston.

Branch Offices:

Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston

Portland, Me.

Bangor, Me.

The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.

Suitable Investments for Business Men

CIRCULARS on request.
SECURITIES, listed or unlisted, bought and sold in small or large amounts. Listed stocks carried on margin. Correspondence invited.

MacQuoid & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
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St. Louis Transit 4s, 1924
United Ry. of St. L. Bds. & Stks.
General Baking 6s-1936
Union Elec. of St. Louis
Lt. & Fr. Bds. & Nts.
S. S. Kresge Pfd.
Motor Products

Mark C. Steinberg & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
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300 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Interest Credited Monthly
ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK
SPECIAL RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS

**United States
Mortgage & Trust
Company**

55 Cedar St.
BROADWAY at 73rd ST.
MADISON AVE. at 75th ST.
125th STREET at 8th AVENUE.
Capital & Surplus \$6,000,000

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\$900,000

City of Clarksburg, West Virginia

Municipal 5% Gold Bonds

Dated October 1, 1919.

Due serially 1920-1935

Principal and semi-annual interest April 1 and October 1, payable at The National City Bank, New York City, or the City Treasurer's Office, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Coupon bonds in denomination of \$1,000.

Exempt from all Federal Income Tax
Eligible as Security for Postal Savings Deposits

Clarksburg is one of the largest and wealthiest cities in West Virginia, located just below the Pennsylvania State line. The City is noted for its extensive and diversified manufacturing interests due to its excellent transportation facilities and proximity to raw materials and unlimited cheap fuel.

Clarksburg has been most conservatively financed, its net funded debt being less than 3 1/2% of the assessed valuation. The present population since recent annexations is officially estimated to be 39,000.

The laws of West Virginia offer unusual safeguards to investors in municipal securities with the Constitution providing a 5% limit on bonded indebtedness. Sufficient taxes are annually levied to pay interest and maturing installments of principal on these bonds as required by law.

Price to yield 4.35 Per Cent

Complete circular upon request

Harris, Forbes & Co
New York

The National City Co
New York

Redmond & Co
New York

Mark A. Noble
NOBLE & CORWIN
18 Broad St. New York
WANTED
National City Bank
STOCK
Telephone 3111 Broadway

**National Motor Bus
Corporation**
Descriptive literature sent upon request

The Boughton Co.
11 BROADWAY, N.Y.
Phone Devlin Green 681-3

Clarence Hodson & Co.
28 Cortlandt St., Est. 1893
INVESTMENT BONDS
Specialize in Securities Yielding Above the Average
CIRCULARS SENT ON REQUEST

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

WE RECOMMEND
ONE YEAR NOTE
TO NET 7 1/2%

The obligation of borrowers
who have never defaulted
during their history of
OVER 30 YEARS

8% Preferred Stock
To Net
8.40% to 13.40%

According to date redeemed.
In addition to 20% premium,
payable on redemption.
A 10% Annual Sinking Fund
To Retire This 8% Preferred
Stock at 110.

The ONLY preferred stock we
know of that is protected by a
Sinking Fund requiring annually an
amount equal to 10% of the
issue, thus placing this 8%
Cumulative Preferred Stock in a
class similar to high grade Short
Term Sinking Fund Bonds.

Earnings
Estimated at rate of about 4 times
preferred dividend requirements,
and with completion of expansion
program, earnings should equal
10 times Preferred Dividends.
PRICE 95
Write for details.

A. HICKSLAWRENCE
"Profitable Investing"
10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Prairie Pipe Line
Company
IV.

Other shipments of the
Company, according to tariffs
on file with the Interstate
Commerce Commission, go to
the Imperial Oil Company,
Ltd., at Sarnia, Ont., to Pitts-
burgh and to refineries at
Lima, Ohio, Toledo and
Cleveland. With the completion
of the Tidewater Oil Com-
pany's transcontinental line from
St. Louis, Mo., to Wood River,
the Prairie line has a further avenue
of delivery to the Atlantic seaboard.
To the South, the Company is
able to deliver 35,000 barrels a
day to the Standard Oil Company
of Louisiana refinery at Baton
Rouge, La., via the Oklahoma Pipe
Line and the Standard Oil of Louisiana
pipe line.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway, New York

Selected Investment Securities

\$370,000
Lake County, Illinois
5% Road Bonds

Free from Federal Income Tax.
Denominations \$1000. Due serially
1923 to 1937.

Financial Statement
Actual Valuation.....\$1,515,248
Assessed Valuation.....\$1,524,516
Total Debt.....450,000

Population 65,000

The direct obligation of
Lake County includes the sub-
stantial suburban towns of
Lakewood, Highland Park
and Lake Bluff, as well as
North Chicago and Waukegan.
The debt is approximately
1 1/2% of the assessed valuation.
Price on application.
Send for Circular 51015

Bankers Mortgage Co.
Capital \$2,000,000

Investment Securities

R. C. MEGARGEL & Co.
27 Pine Street, New York

OLD SUIT BEGLOOMS COLUMBIA BEQUEST

London Banker Is Heard in
\$2,843,427 Claim Involving
Van Cortlandt Estate.

PLAINTIFFS CHARGE FRAUD
English Investors Seek to Recover
Investment in Reorganized
Southern Steel Co.

Otto M. Schiff, nephew of Jacob H. Schiff and partner in the London Banking firm of Bourke, Schiff & Co., was a witness in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Meaher in a suit by his firm and Cecil A. Grenfell, London financier, to recover \$2,843,427 invested in the reorganization of the Southern Steel Company in 1908. Mr. Grenfell was also a witness.

The chief defendant named in the estate of Robert H. Van Cortlandt, member of the banking firm of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., who committed suicide in February, 1917, by cutting his throat. Mr. Van Cortlandt's firm was syndicate manager for the Southern Steel Reorganization Committee, and it was partly to his efforts that the English investors bought stock and notes of the steel company. The complaint also names as defendants the members of the Reorganization Committee, including Cornelius Vanderbilt, Otto M. Schiff, Franklin G. Brown, Walter T. Rosen, William C. Harding and the estate of James H. Woodward.

Since the suit is directed chiefly against the Van Cortlandt estate on the ground that Mr. Van Cortlandt guaranteed the truth of the representations he made as to the value of the Southern Steel properties, the real defense to the action is being made by Columbia University, which Mr. Van Cortlandt, a bachelor, left his estate of more than \$1,000,000.

The defense is that the plaintiffs, as bankers, knew that the Southern Steel Company was being reorganized at the time the representations were made by Mr. Van Cortlandt and others, and that the statements concerning the value of the properties were at best only estimates. Howard Taylor, for the defendants, brought out yesterday an admission by Mr. Schiff that while he supposed that the agreement under which the plaintiffs took the investment of nearly \$3,000,000 in behalf of themselves and their clients contained a guarantee by Mr. Van Cortlandt that the statements he made were true, the signed agreement did not contain such a guarantee. Mr. Schiff said that he signed because of an agreement that the guarantee would be inserted in the written subscription agreement.

SAYS FUND WAS CHEATED.

Insurance Auditor Ascertains Company Did Not Report Payrolls.

After hearing testimony regarding the E. C. Eaton House Wrecking Company of Albany, Special Commissioner J. F. Connor, who is conducting the investigation into the State Industrial Commission, yesterday ordered the records sent to the District Attorney of Albany County.

Testimony given by Henry C. Inselmann, payroll auditor of the State Insurance Fund, tended to show that the wrecking company did not make regular payroll reports, as required by law. Large premiums which should have been paid were withheld from the State fund, he said.

Thomas J. Duffey, chairman of the Ohio State Industrial Commission, testified that in his State employers are limited to insuring themselves or taking out insurance with the State Fund, outside companies not being permitted to underwrite compensation claims. A large majority of all employers in Ohio, he said, are in the State Fund.

The witness declared that no system of medical attendance such as is being operated by Dr. Meyer Wolff in this State has grown up in Ohio, at least permits workmen to choose their own physicians in most cases. The law, he said, requires employers to meet the charge for medical service in all compensation cases. Many, especially in the mining and building trades, get medical service, as they were self-insurers. He did not favor permitting employers to control the medical situation.

EMPLOYEES TO GET BONUS.

Marshall Field & Co. Will Distribute \$1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Announcement was made tonight by Marshall Field & Co. that for the year 1919 a distribution of extra compensation would be made to its employees because of the high cost of living. The amount of this bonus, by which employees of both the whole and retail stores receiving up to \$2,500 total income per year will benefit, will be about \$1,500,000. It is understood that this is the first of such announcements for the current year by large corporations of firms.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Richardson, Hill & Co. are offering at par and accrued dividend an issue of \$1,000,000 5% Manufacturing Company 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. The company in the last fiscal year reported \$1,700,000. It makes men's and boys' furnishing goods.

Harris Pomeroy & Co., the National City Company, and Redwood & Co. are offering at 105 a 5 per cent. yield 4 1/2 per cent. \$800,000 4 1/2 per cent. (W. V. A.) 8 per cent. municipal bonds due serially from 1920 to 1928. The bonds are exempt from Federal income tax and are eligible to secure postal savings deposits.

A syndicate headed by Harris & Co. is offering at \$40,000 City of San Francisco 6 per cent. external sinking fund bonds due Nov. 1, 1940, at 105, to yield approximately 4 1/2 per cent. Principal and interest are payable in New York in United States gold and the bonds are Federal, State, and municipal bonds.

J. E. Bridgeford & Co. are offering the unpaid balance of \$10,000,000 Kelly Oil Company stock at \$13.50 a share.

Lawrence Chamberlain & Co. are offering the unpaid balance of \$100,000 Kelly Oil Company (Carsonville Automobile) 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par and accrued interest. Each share has four shares of common stock and will receive a bonus of one share of common stock.

Trading in the Petroleum Com. & Pfd. United Lt. & Rys. Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pow. Standard Gas & Elec. Amer. Lt. & Trac. Western Power Amer. Gas & Elec. City Investing Co. Stern Brothers Pfd. Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co. Hendee Mfg. Co. New England Fuel Oil Boston Mex. Singer Manufacturing Co. Midland Securities Premier Motor Car

Bought, Sold, Quoted
MacQuoid & Coady
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. New York, Tel. Rector 9570.

New York Stock Exchange
Stocks
Carried on conservative margin.
Wade Hampton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York

PLAYERS-LADY TO EXPAND.

Soon to Offer to Public \$10,000,000 in Preferred Stock.

In banking quarters it was reported yesterday that an issue of \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent. first preferred stock of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation will soon be offered on subscription to the public. The terms of the offer were not ascertainable, nor was it stated what institutions would underwrite the offering.

James H. Perkins of Montgomery & Co. yesterday gave out a statement concerning rumors regarding the issue of new stock. He said that the offer was not ascertainable, nor was it stated what institutions would underwrite the offering.

The facts with regard to the Low financing are substantially as follows: Mr. Low has reached a point where he feels the business warrants much greater expansion. Montgomery & Co., Van Alstyne & Atterbury, and certain other syndicates have arranged to finance his company on a much larger scale, furnishing \$5,000,000 additional cash for the acquisition of new theaters and general expansion of the business.

Of the 100,000 shares to be issued by the new corporation, 300,000 shares have been purchased and placed among a limited group of these bankers and associates. The remaining 300,000 shares are to go, with additional cash, to Mr. Low and his associates in exchange for the business of Low's enterprises. The stock has not been offered for public subscription.

SUSPECT FIREBUG IN BLAZE.

Flames in Bronx Tenement for Third Time in Four Months.

For the third time since June, fire started in the five-story brick tenement house at 871 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, early yesterday morning, causing damage estimated at \$500. The police believe the three fires were started by a pyromaniac.

Mrs. Marie Bucklin, who lives on the third floor of the building, discovered the fire when she returned home at 3 o'clock. Patrolman Duncan Cameron of the Morristown station arrested the tenant, who ran to the street in scanty attire.

The blaze was in the front of fifth floor, near the apartment of Mrs. William Boehner, whose husband, a night watchman, was killed in a bomb explosion in East Sixty-first Street, June 5. It was extinguished after it had burned part of the stairway leading to the roof.

Another fire had started on the third floor of the building in a vestibule leading into the apartment of Ernest Freerick, but burned itself out before the firemen arrived. In the vestibule were found two bottles which apparently had contained kerosene.

A few days ago Boehner was killed, while his body was lying in his apartment, the fire started in the fifth floor of the building, it was recalled.

WOMAN AUTOIST ARRAIGNED.

Mrs. Schuler, Accused of Striking Man, Held in \$500 Bail.

Mrs. Julia Schuler, 27 years old, of New Milford, N. J., was held in \$500 bail for examination tomorrow, when arraigned before Magistrate Charles Simms in Washington Heights Court yesterday on complaint of Joseph Cohn of 308 Convent Avenue. She was charged with striking Cohn, who was injured when driving an automobile behind one operated by Mrs. Schuler, he saw an old man struck by the car operated by her. He followed her to the Fort Lee ferry house, where he interrogated her. He said that she then punched him in the face.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the auction of the National Bank of New York & Co. on Oct. 15:

200 shares People's Gas Light and Coke Co., common, \$40.00
175 shares People's National Bank of Keyport, N. J., common, \$10.00
5 shares Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Madison, Wis., common, \$10.00
25 shares Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., common, \$10.00
10 shares Cranford Trust Co., Cranford, N. J., common, \$10.00
20 shares Zinc-Lead Corporation, 20 cents per share.
5 shares Georgia Coast & Piedmont R. Co., first mortgage, 5% S. F. Bonds, City of Del., and 4000 Georgia Coast & Piedmont R. Co. Bonds, City of Del., \$80.00
1,000 shares United Copper Co., preferred, \$10.00
500 shares United Copper Co., common, \$10.00
500 shares Cripple Creek Central Ry., common, \$10.00
314 shares Cripple Creek Central Ry., preferred, 10% S. F. Bonds, \$10.00
100 shares Longaco Oil and Gas Corp., common, \$20.00
5,000 shares The Regina Co., preferred, \$10.00
500 shares Submarine Boat Co., 17 1/2% per share.
500 shares Colonial Trust and Rubber Co., common, \$14 1/2 per share.
50 shares First National Bank of N. Y., 7 1/2%.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday
Lead	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Spelter	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Quicksilver	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Aluminum	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Iron	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Steel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15 1/2 for spot; on Metal Exchange, 15 1/2 for spot.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday
Copper, spot	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Copper, futures	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Zinc, spot	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Zinc, futures	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Spelter, spot	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Spelter, futures	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lead, spot	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lead, futures	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

37 Years of Prompt

Cash Payments

EVERY first mortgage serial real estate bond, safeguarded under the *Shore Plan*, has always been paid promptly in cash, both principal and interest on the days due. Should not this record appeal to conservative mortgage buyers? Call or write for literature describing these sound mortgage investments, in \$1,000 and \$500 amounts, netting 6% with 4% Federal income tax paid. Ask for Circular No. A-100.

SW. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1854
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
37 years without loss to any investor.

Dafoe-Eustice Company, Inc.

A dividend-paying Industrial yielding approximately 18% on the investment.

Circular on request

Circular on request

Cohen & Hess

Members New York Stock Exchange
67 Exchange Pl., New York

Preferred and Participating

We recommend for investment

Temtor Corn & Fruit Products Co.

Class A Stock

Circular on request.

Pouch & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., N. Y.

Batavia Rubber Pfd.

Moline Plow

Indian Refining

Mexican Eagle

Standard Oil of N. Y.

Packard Motor

Columbia Graphophone

Mobile Gas Co., 1924

La. Oil & Ref. Co., 1927

Inter. Rap. Trans. Co.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Land Title Bldg. 42 Broad St.
Tel. Spruce 331 Tel. Spruce 2000

RIGHTS

Sinclair Consolidated

Continental Candy

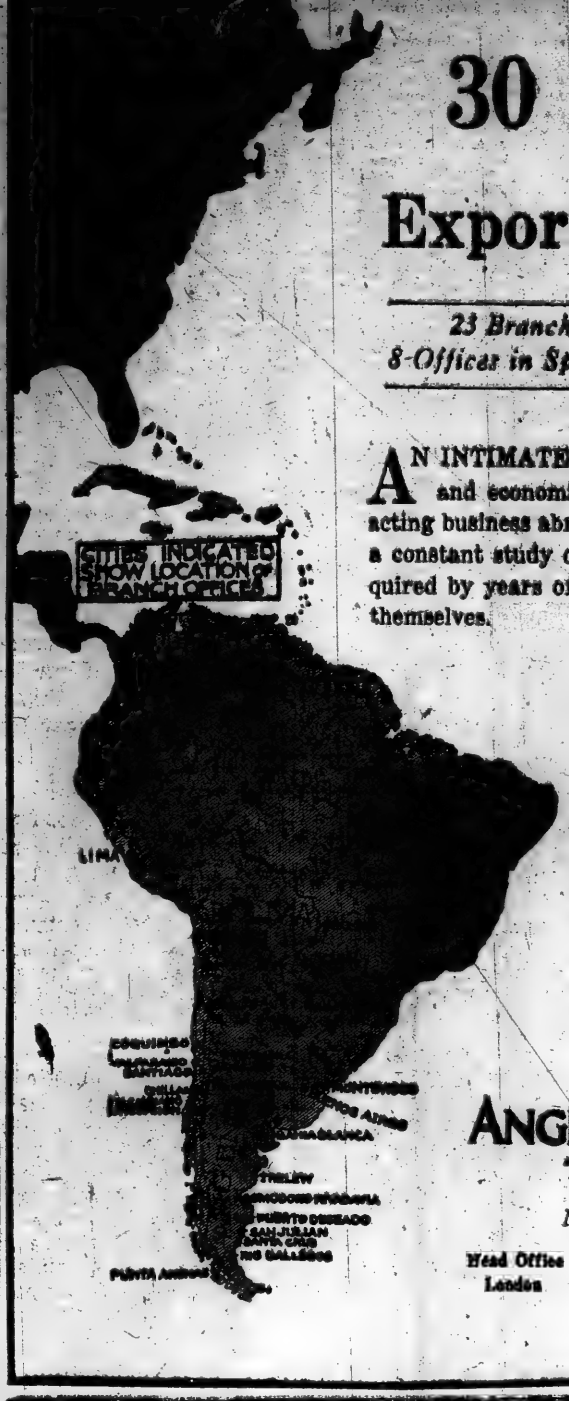
U. S. Industrial Alcohol

Swift & Company

Stutz Motor

SCRIPS

American Tobacco



30 Years in Export Banking

23 Branches in South America
8 Offices in Spain, France and England

AN INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE of the people, their habits, social and economic customs is of essential importance when transacting business abroad. Such knowledge can be gained only through a constant study of the needs and daily habits of the people, acquired by years of experience and actual residence in the countries themselves.

Many of Our Foreign Branches Have Been Established Thirty Years

Twenty-three of our own branches in Latin America, eight offices in Europe and direct connections throughout the world enables us to furnish accurate trade and credit information on foreign markets.

The facilities of this institution are at your disposal through the medium of your own bank, if you so desire.

ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED

New York Agency, 49 Broadway

Head Office London F. C. Harding, Agent Capital and Reserves Over \$23,000,000
W. M. Dawkin, Sub-Agent

\$1,000,000 Yolo County Highway 5% Bonds (California)

Dated September 2, 1919 Due Serially 1924-1930
Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1st and September 1st) payable at the office of the County Treasurer, Woodland, Calif.
Coupon Bonds Denomination \$500

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax
Legality subject to approval of Messrs. Goodfriend, Bell, Moore & O'Brien, San Francisco.

MATURITIES
\$28,000 due September 2, 1924-1943
\$27,500 due September 2, 1944-1959

PRICES TO YIELD 4.85%
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation 1918-1919 (non-operative property) \$55,228,224
Total Bonded Debt 1,170,000

Population 1910 13,920
Population 1918 (estimated) 25,000

Yolo County is one of the rich agricultural counties of California. It embraces an area of 649,960 acres of level land. It is situated about sixty miles northeast of San Francisco, along the Sacramento River. The following quotation from Elwood Mead, U. S. Government Soil Expert, describes the productivity of this area: "It is ideal grain, alfalfa and fruit land. You may find growing on this soil wheat, barley, corn, oats, alfalfa, all the vegetables of a temperate and sub-tropical climate, apples, figs, peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, prunes, oranges, lemons, limes, pomelo-grapes, grapes, almonds, olives, English walnuts, berries of all kinds and melons."

Woodland, the County Seat, enjoys the reputation of being the second wealthiest town per capita in the United States. Davis, situated about ten miles from Woodland, is the location of the University of California Experimental Farm, where the practical work and training of the Department of Agriculture of the University of California is carried on.

Blyth, Witter & Co.
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Building Grant 7638

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

City of Pittsburgh, Pa.
4 1/2% Bonds
Due Aug. 1, 1933 and 1938

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits. Exempt from Federal Income Taxes. Free from Pennsylvania State Tax.

To Yield 4.20%

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York Pittsburgh

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Cities Service Co. Conv. 7% Deb. "B" & "C" Duquesne Light Co. 6% 1949

Empire Gas & Fuel Co. 6% 1924

Lehigh Fr. Securities Corp. 6% 1937

Long Island Lighting Co. 5% 1936

Private Pledge to Philadelphia & Boston

BABCOOK, RUSHTON & CO.
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
7 Wall St., New York. 137 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Rector 3600

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

*City of New Rochelle, N. Y., reg. 4 1/2%..	1923-25	4.35%
*City of Newark, N. J., 4 1/2%.....	1944	4.40
*City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 1/2%.....	1951	4.45
*State of Idaho 4 1/2%.....	1938-39	4.50
City of Orange, N. J., 4 1/2%.....	1938	4.50
*City of Omaha, Neb., 4 1/2%.....	1941	4.60
Salt Lake City, U. School Dist. 5%.....	1939	4.65
*City of Spokane, Wash., 4 1/2%.....	1962	4.65
City of Memphis, Tenn., 4 1/2%.....	1944-46	4.75
St. Francis Levee Dist., Ark., 3 1/2%.....	1950-69	5.125

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York

ELDREDGE AND COMPANY
SEVEN WALL STREET NEW YORK

Tax Exempt in New York State; also Exempt from Federal Income Tax

New Issue: \$440,000

County of Suffolk, New York

Registered 4 1/2% Bonds

Maturing Serially \$22,000 October 1, 1920 to 1930

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation 1918.....\$106,246,224
Net Bonded Debt.....\$12,000
Population, 1915.....104,342

Prices to yield 4.25% Income
Descriptive Circular on above and other Tax Exempt issues on request.

SHERWOOD & MERRIFIELD
111 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Phone 9797-50 Rector

The Stock of

Dafoe-Eustice Co.

an established manufacturing Corporation, the most prominent in its line, is dealt in on the New York Curb.

It offers at present prices an attractive investment or speculative opportunity.

Write for particulars.

M. J. Hoey & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
74 Broadway Telephone, 4850 Rector New York

CHICAGO STOCKS

Fast wire service between our Chicago and New York Offices enables us to handle all orders in stocks listed on Chicago Stock Exchange, promptly and efficiently.

Quotations promptly furnished.

LEADEN EXPEDITION.—Page of pictures of incidents in the Leaden Arctic Expedition wrecked in the Hudson Bay, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of

Darwin

Lead & Silver Mines and Development Corporation

Reorganization of this company is progressing rapidly and old stockholders should communicate without delay with the undersigned.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
Member New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street, New York

A Well Diversified Business

In supplying power and light to a State-wide territory, serving 34 towns without competition.

Net earnings increased 60% in 1918 over 1917.

We offer the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company, safeguarded by strong sinking fund provisions and ample equities, at a price

to yield 6.50%

Complete Circular on Application

E. R. DIGGS & CO.
INCORPORATED
61 Broadway New York

Strong Preferred Stock with Excellent Yield

STANDARD Gas & Elec. Co.
Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock
Yields 9.1% at present prices
Circular N° sent on request

H.M. Byllesby & Co.
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Investment Securities
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NEW YORK CHICAGO

INDIVIDUAL SERVICE

OUR organization is so equipped as to render an individual investment service.

OUR market letter carries articles on all active issues.

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McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
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W. W. Lanahan & Co.

Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange
Baltimore Stock Exchange
Calvert Building, Baltimore
Telephone St. Paul 5778

Woodward Iron

Common

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Trading Department
120 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 9976

WANTED

300 Sq. Feet
of Office Space,
between Wall and Beaver and
Broadway and William St.
Furnished or unfurnished. Ad-
dress R. P. O. Box 372, City
Hall City.

FOR SALE

Stock Quotation
Board
Also several tables and a desk
Telephone Broad 7110

FIVE CABLES RIGHTS IN CABLES

Bill Providing for International Conference Framed in the House.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY WAR

Cutting of German-Owned Lines Inconvenient Americans, Who Had No Redress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In order to carry out recommendations made by the American delegation to the Peace Conference, a bill has been prepared by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has authorized its introduction, providing for American representation at a conference which shall determine the rights of property in cables in time of peace and war.

It is stated that the rights of property in cables have never been adjudicated by international law or by agreements between the great maritime powers. When the European war broke out, the United States was connected by two cables with Germany. Great Britain took the position that outside the American three-mile limit those cables could properly be regarded by her as enemy property. She demanded for one where it went through the English Channel, cut it and diverted the Atlantic section to Southampton. She grappled for the other just outside the three-mile limit and diverted it to Halifax.

Both terminals were in allied countries, but the cables were German property. Great Britain cut both ends, towed the cable away and used it in the Northern Hemisphere. The United States protested but in vain. Because there were no international agreements there could be no redress.

When the Paris Conference met, one of the questions taken up and regarded as one of the most difficult was how to settle for the future what should be the rights of property in cables in time of peace and war. The Peace Conference also undertook to settle what should be the disposition of the five great German-owned cables. The delegates found themselves embarrassed by lack of precedent at every turn, and consequently there developed a very definite conviction on the part of all the great powers that an international convention of some kind, modeled in general on the International Postal Union, should be assembled and the situation presented to the several powers primarily concerned.

Both because the United States had taken the lead thirty years ago in making possible the International Postal Union, and because it was more vitally concerned in the cable problem than any other of the great powers, it seemed wise to the United States delegates to urge a preliminary conference to deal with all aspects of international communication.

Under an act of Congress, approved in 1915, the United States was precluded from inviting such a conference to assemble in the United States without the express sanction of Congress. It was formally agreed in Paris, however, that if this sanction could be obtained an international conference should be convened.

Last week Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, Acting Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a bill to provide the necessary sanction for the proposed conference. The committee held yesterday a meeting of the committee held yesterday he was directed to report the bill favorably.

The committee was in agreement as to the propriety of the resolution, but differed as to the point. The majority of the committee felt that, as the United States had taken the lead in this conference, it would probably draft a treaty to which the United States would be asked to accede, their representatives should be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The minority dissented, and to the part of the bill requiring confirmation by the Senate and will file a minority report on this point.

FOOD CONTROL CLERKS OUT.

Berlin Supply Organization Upset by Strike for Higher Pay.

BERLIN, Oct. 14. (Associated Press.) Berlin experienced a new brand of strike this afternoon, when 15,000 clerical workers in the municipal offices walked out, demanding higher pay.

Among the departments directly affected are the bread card distributing bureau, with 246 branches; the coal, milk, butter, fat, and meat control departments, as well as the municipal savings banks.

The movement is said to have originated in the auxiliary to the food workers, who are dominated by the trade union. The City Council held an emergency session today to develop means for keeping the city's food and fuel rationing in operation.

New Yorker Gives Brown \$150,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—A gift of \$150,000 by Edgar L. Marston of New York to Brown University for a new modern language building was announced today at the annual meeting of the corporation. Contributions of \$200,000 for maintenance of the building and an adequate teaching force have been made by personal friends of Mr. Marston. The gift also has been considered for a new gymnasium.

PROPOSALS.

GRADING.

Bronx Parkway Commission.
Contract No. 27.
Sealed bids will be received by Bronx Parkway Commission, Room 202, City Hall, New York, for grading work on Bronx Parkway, from the intersection of the Bronx River Parkway Reservation between Hill Road, Woodlawn, Borough of the Bronx, New York, and East 23rd Street, Woodlawn, Borough of the Bronx, New York, consisting of the following principal items:

Grading and sloping topsoil, 30,000 cu. yds.
Grading and sloping topsoil, 42,000 cu. yds.
Grading and sloping topsoil, 15,000 cu. yds.
Grading and sloping topsoil, 15,000 cu. yds.
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Grading and sloping topsoil, 15,000 cu. yds.
Grading and sloping topsoil, 15,000 cu. yds.

Bids will be received by the Bronx Parkway Commission, Room 202, City Hall, New York, on October 21, 1919, and then publicly opened and specifications will be at said office of the Commission, which will be furnished in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Commission will also be considered for a new gymnasium.

THE CLEVELAND CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI AND LANSING RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Cincinnati and Lansing Railway Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at 100 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. The full will continue until 10 o'clock A. M. on October 21, 1919.

WILLIAM M. CLARKE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Cincinnati and Lansing Railway Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, at 100 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM M. CLARKE, Secretary.

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WILLIAM M. CLARKE, Secretary.

IN MISS DODGE'S MEMORY.

Fund of Women Workers Named for a Departed Friend.

The New York Branch of the National League of Women Workers held a meeting last evening at the West Side Y. W. C. A. as a step in the drive being initiated to raise funds for the work of the organization. Mrs. James Speyer made a brief address, stating it had been decided to name the money the fund was raising the Grace Dodge Memorial Fund, in honor of Miss Dodge, who started the first club in 1904. It was then called the Working Girls' Club, and when Miss Dodge inaugurated it she called it Mrs. Richard Irvin and Mrs. Speyer, who joined with her in the fund, the little club in the course of years developed into the National League of Women Workers, and now numbers its members by thousands.

There was a program of recitations and music, followed by reading, cards, and a series of small articles. At the close of the program three cheers for Mrs. Speyer were called for and given with a will.

ANTI-GERMAN OPERA DRIVE.

Wounded Soldiers to Invade Financial District in Protest.

An effort to stimulate interest in the campaign to prevent the production of German opera in the German language in New York will be made today by wounded soldiers, who will invade the financial district at noon in three automobiles. In addition to distributing petitions, speeches will be made.

Although a late start was made in sending out the petitions of protest, thousands have already been sent out, and hundreds of letters have been received, according to Harold M. Schwab, Chairman of the Anti-German Opera Committee of the American Legion, wishing the Legion success in its stand. Mr. Schwab declared yesterday that he feels confident that this committee will be able to show both city and State officials that there is an overwhelming sentiment in New York against the production of German opera in the German language, at a time when our hospitals still contain men maimed and crippled in the war.

Wendell Library Sale Begins.

The sale of the library of the late Evert Janzen Wendell began yesterday at the American Art Galleries. There were three sessions, and the total sum taken in was \$2,000. The most interesting feature of the sale was the autograph letters of John Wilkes Booth, which were sold respectively to George D. Smith and H. B. Swann, for \$100 and \$85. The sale will be continued today. The proceeds will go to Harvard University, of which Mr. Wendell was an alumnus.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Best & Belcher, 20 Mexican 43

Consolidated, 100 113

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FINANCIAL NOTES.

BOND REDEMPTION NOTICE.

AMERICAN STEAM NAVY

of West Virginia.

The American Steam Navy Co. has been notified by the United States Treasury Department that the bonds of the company, issued in 1918, are to be redeemed on November 1, 1919, at 100 and interest.

The bonds of the company, issued in 1918, are to be redeemed on November 1, 1919, at 100 and interest.

The bonds of the company, issued in 1918, are to be redeemed on November 1, 1919, at 100 and interest.

The bonds of the company, issued in 1918, are to be redeemed on November 1, 1919, at 100 and interest.

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The bonds of the company, issued in 1918, are to be redeemed on November 1, 1919,

Table with 4 columns: Date, Price, Yield, and Name. Lists various bonds and their market prices.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Despite the high rate on call money, prices were strong during the final hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, the steel shares, after showing a reactionary tone for most of the day, indicating the greatest strength at the end of the week.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

Table with 4 columns: Date, Price, Yield, and Name. Lists various out-of-town exchange rates and prices.

CARB TRANSACTIONS

Table with 4 columns: Date, Price, Yield, and Name. Lists various carb transactions and their market prices.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Price, Yield, and Name. Lists various public utilities and their market prices.

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At a figure said to be close to a million dollars, the property at 101 Broadway and the property at 101 Broadway and the property at 101 Broadway...

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With name and address of lender and address of borrower, interest is at 6 percent unless otherwise specified.

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OFFICE
SPACEON FIFTH AVENUE
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
4400 SQUARE FEET ON A FLOOR
EXCELLENT LIGHT

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street
Telephone—John 5700

A Home in Florida.

Anastasia Island, 14 miles to St. Augustine, 30 min. by trolley or auto to leading hotels, churches, stores and places of amusement. 20 min. ride to finest golf links in the South. House thoroughly modern in all respects. Electrically equipped. Eleven large rooms, 3 baths. Concrete construction. Copious finish. Large grounds and park in front extending to ocean. Garage and other outbuildings.

For sale to close estate, \$40,000.00.

Inquire of L. M. WHITE, Execut., Anastasia, Fla.

RENT FREE

In the Store and Basement if you Purchase Building,
141-143-145 West 17th Street.
(Site 66x92)
All lots rented. The sale price is reasonable. The owner will take back a substantial mortgage.
The rental income will cover entire cost of operation, including interest on mortgage, leaving a substantial surplus and your rent free.
Inquire WM. I. ROSENFELD, Owner,
1 Maiden Lane,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

135-9 WEST 17TH ST.

(Site 66x92)

6 Story and Basement

2 elevators

Possession February 1st

Rent Reasonable

WM. I. ROSENFELD, Owner,
1 Maiden Lane,
or your Broker

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale

of all Barrett properties at Katonah, com-
prising some 1000 acres on the hill, village
houses, acreage tracts, building plots and a
public garage, all in the village. Saturday,
October 19th, 2:30. BOOKLET.

WE KNOW EVERY HILL DALE PLANK

IN THE HEART OF WESTCHESTER

MERRIAM & McKISCO

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WILL PURCHASE

(GREAT NECK OR MANHATTAN
NECK PREFERRED)
Detached house. Need not be mod-
ern, but the location healthy; four
or five bedrooms; two baths; garage
with full particulars of booklet. E 237
Times.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

Riverside Drive House.

Adjoining south corner of 1st Street.
Five story American basement dwell-
ing. 6 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 3
servants' bedrooms, 1 bath, 3
baths. Excellent condition.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE

PRICE. GOOD TERMS.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone, John 5700.

Immediate Possession.

417 to 427 West 14th St.

A STORY

AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES WITH

THREE-STORY LAUNDRY AND

BATHROOM EXTENSION

BUILT FOR EASY HOUSEKEEPING.
SELECTED HARDWOOD.
TERMS TO SUIT
ALEXANDER SELKIN,
882 Prospect Av.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN

Five story building. Park A. and
12th St. 25 feet frontage. Boilers and
range; rent \$2,800; mortgage \$12,000.
Low price for quick sale.
ROBERT M. FULTON, T. E. 42nd St. N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

BROKERS!

Have Plot 50x200 E. S. Park Ave.
Near 166th Street.
Will improve to suit, garage or manufac-
turing space. Principal, G 708 Times Downtown.

INVESTMENT BARGAINS

36 Willow Place
4 story brick dwelling, cold water,
no vacancies. Rent \$1,950 per
year. Price \$12,000. Call
508-510 Bergen St.
Brokers Protected
For particulars apply
OMNIS CORPORATION,
359 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Main 0890.
Lehmanns Bldg.

We Have The Houses

READY—TODAY—BROOKLYN

Beautiful 7 story brick houses on
Park Avenue Direct to Times Square.
Need for our Brooklyn list—Today.
REALTY TRUST
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4385.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Forest Hills Gardens.

15 Minutes from Penna. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.
41 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.OFFICE
SPACEON FIFTH AVENUE
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
4400 SQUARE FEET ON A FLOOR
EXCELLENT LIGHT

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street
Telephone—John 5700FOR SALE
Large Brick Plant
ON STATEN ISLAND
150 Acres, with Water FrontCompletely equipped with all facilities for the manufacture of brick,
including machinery, building, house and buildings for employees,
etc. The plant is now in actual operation and is ready for immediate
occupancy.
The property has large underlying beds of clay and is accessible at
all seasons of the year.ATTRACTION PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
Interested parties apply to
ARTHUR LOVETT, 240 New York, or
CAMPBELL, FLORENTY, TURNER & STROUSE, Atty.,
2 Rector St., New York.

To You, Whose Rent Has Been Raised, Notice

Houses in nearly
new; contains 7
rooms; a tiled
bath; everything
modern; situated on
plot 100x100 feet;
large front porch;
room with open
fireplace; a fine
kitchen; a fine
bathroom; a fine
dining room; a fine
parlor; a fine
study; a fine
closet; a fine
garage; a fine
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WV HAVE complete and
well-known and
Bertha Carlson,
1000 Washington
Ave. NW, Wash.
20004.

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Cooka, waiters, U.S.
406 Bryant Ter.
COOKS, (2nd) selling
and serving, Wash.
Bryant Ter.

WATSONS W
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power accounting in
bookkeeper, knowledge
of English, 1940-1945
R 1025 Times Herald.

ACCOUNTANT, audit
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BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTING—Higher accuracy of the books; excellent in including preparation of monthly financial statements. **47 Times Downtown.**

BOOKKEEPER—possessing excellent knowledge of bookkeeping and getting results. **Times.**

BOOKKEEPER, general experience, age 22 years with firm now 2 years. **47 Times Downtown.**

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BOOKKEEPER, strong knowledge of bookkeeping, work 1-6 afternoons. **Haddon 400 Manhattan.**

BOOKKEEPER—with double entry, controlling taking full charge; no experience. **Times.**

BOOKKEEPER, accounting sense; thoroughly conversant with financial statements. **122 Times.**

BOOKKEEPER, (all) statements; highest references. **Times.**

BOOKKEEPER, (2) trial balances, (2) closing accounts, trial balance. **Times.**

BOOKKEEPER, accounting for firm without bookkeeping. **Times.**

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT—23, wishes position insured by merit. **B 1600.**

BOOKKEEPER—with 10 years' experience in bookkeeping. **462 Times.**

BOOKKEEPER—highest references, \$30 a week. **Times.**

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...present in any case, and too much...
...big fellow, too too large for...
...and will offer some financial org...
...ness of character and pop...
...not sales and advertising...
...is good; such positions will mean...
...mination proposition for selling sec...
...appeal to insurance men, ap...
...or someone willing to work...
...with discrimination to obtain re...
...to class on credit; to make...
...ment, profitable ability and sense...
...practices of your activities and...
...attainment, or call Bookman 7834 fo...
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...has had experience in financing a...
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for position paying \$1,000 per month commission, bonus.

Application requires accompanied by references and character references.

V 248 TIMES.

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Business men, experienced in business management and kindred lines in this branch of building industry are especially interested in our help. The largest and best known in this branch of building industry is now introducing a new line through a novel plan that brings the best of the men who deal with business executive to a connection on the business plan. Call upon Mr. Butler, 906 E. 45th St.

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Wanted for the following territories:
NEW ENGLAND,
PENNSYLVANIA,
THE SOUTH,
THE COAST.
A large capital and home; an excellent opportunity awaits the executive; they must be ambitious and be able to. In applying please state full name, your address and experience, and be held in strictest confidence.
Commission. B 341 Times AMSTERDAM

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STURGEON PROVISION CONCERN, N. Y. CITY, WANTS A HIGH-CLASS STAPLE FOOD PRODUCT MAN TO DEVELOP ITS BUSINESS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH A GOOD REPUTATION TO HANDLE THE BUSINESS.

COSMIC PRODUCTS CORP.,
400 LAFAYETTE ST.

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for following territories:
MIDDLE WEST
and
SOUTH.
For cost and will house; travel expenditures, and able to prove it. Supplying state full particulars of experience, which will be held in confidence. Salary and commission. **\$ 319 Times.**

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For following territories:
PROTECTION service in the metropolitan areas. Will have a full return commission arrangement and must earn \$100 a week to keep the job. The Atlantic Corporation, 668 Greenwich Street, New York City.

SALESMAN AND OFFICE MANAGER who has sold coffee to the large business of Greater New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, who has had executive experience and salary of \$2,000 a month plus bonus. **\$ 367 Times Answer.**

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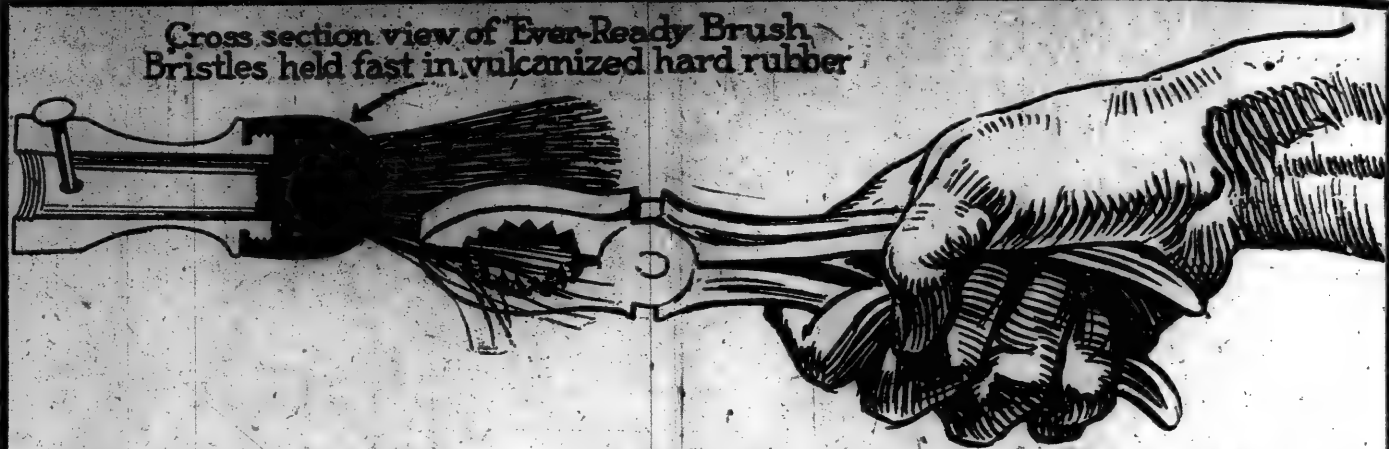
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admission; automobile & great as
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Cross section view of Ever-Ready Brush
Bristles held fast in vulcanized hard rubber



You can't pull the Bristles Out!

The Ever-Ready Shaving Brush is built of quality materials, and built to last. It's a brush of finest selected bristles locked in a grip of hard rubber, and unconditionally guaranteed not to shed.

Some manufacturers conceal wooden plugs in the bristle-base of their brushes—and you pay for bristles you don't get.

Ever-Ready

The Honest Brush

There are no plugs in the Ever-Ready—and because it's Honest through and through it will outlast any plugged brush made.

Each Ever-Ready brush comes sealed in an individual carton, protected from dust and germs.

25c to \$6.50

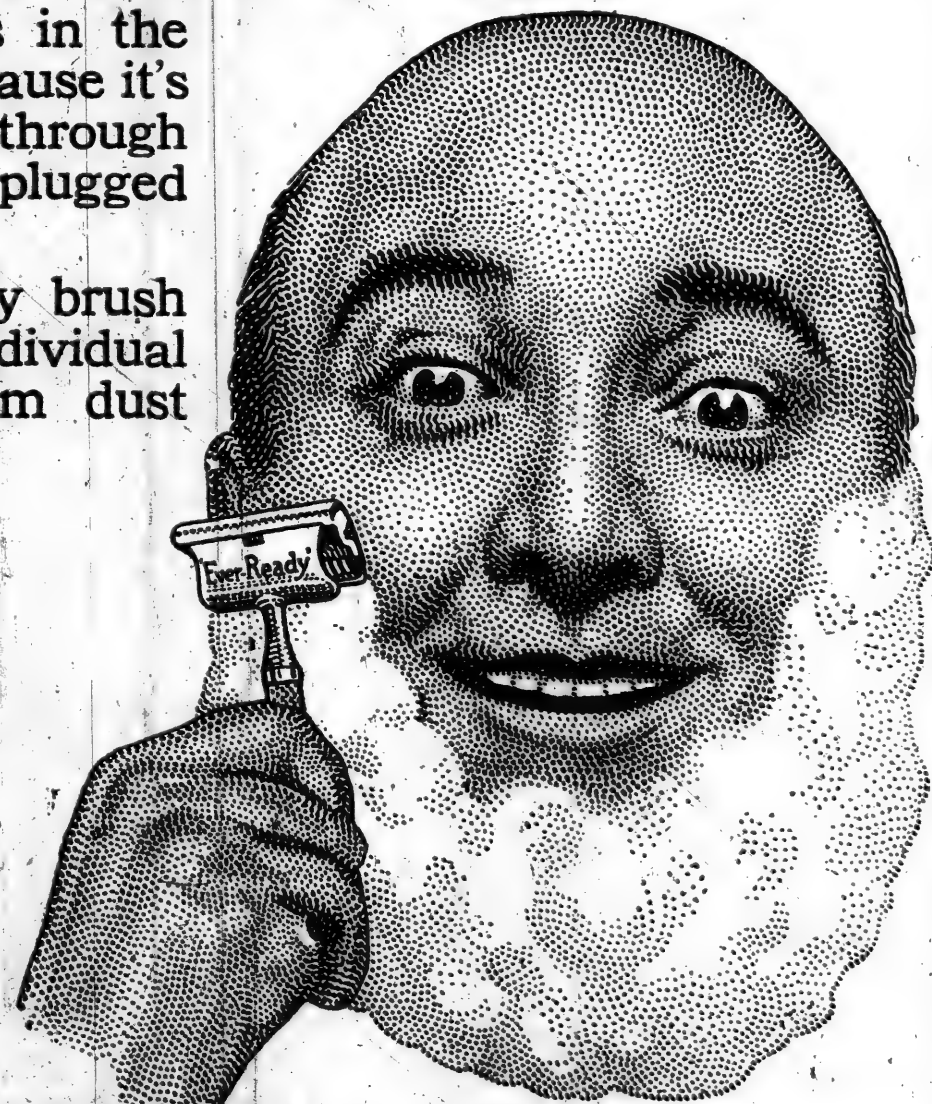
Sold Everywhere

**AMERICAN
SAFETY RAZOR
CORPORATION**

*Makers of the famous Ever-Ready Safety
Razor and Ever-Ready Radio Blades.*

Factories:

**Brooklyn, N. Y.; Toronto, Canada;
London, England.**



TRADE MARK FACE

EVER-READY
HARD RUBBER GRIP

TIGER FOR ROOSEVELT DRIVE

**Name of Former President Applaud-
ed in Tammany Hall.**

Cuban Congress Considers Treaty.

French Session Ends Saturday

11/11/11

TASTE

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UNCLASSIFIED



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MAYNARD IS DOWN BUT STILL IN RACE

Leader in Trans-Continent Contest Has Mishap West of Omaha, Escaping Injury.

RUSHES REPAIRS ON PLANE

Rival Who Wrecked Machine Sends Motor to Him by Automobile.

HOPES TO CONTINUE TODAY

Bad Weather Holds Up Fliers in East-Torney Reaches San Francisco.

Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, leader in the Army's ocean-to-ocean round trip airplane race, was brought down with a broken crankshaft in a cornfield forty miles west of Omaha yesterday at noon. A new engine from another contestant's disabled plane was hurried to him and mechanics were working last night to get him started again early today.

"I am still in the race," Lieut. Maynard said late in the afternoon at Wahoo, Neb., where he landed, "and I will make up for lost time as soon as I can take the air."

Capt. Roy Francis, whose Martin bomber was wrecked at Yutan, Neb., within ten miles of Wahoo, offered the Liberty motor from his machine to Maynard. Trucks were rushed from Omaha, and the motor was taken to Wahoo. Lieut. Maynard began removing his damaged motor as soon as he heard of Francis's offer.

In the meantime an effort is being made to get a whole plane to Maynard. Major Simon, pilot of plane number 19, was ordered to report to Omaha. If he arrives before Maynard completes his repairs, the preacher-aviator will take Simon's plane.

Fliers at Minnola said yesterday that Maynard was one of the greatest pilots in the world, and that he was the best airplane mechanic. His knowledge of mechanics will stand him in good stead in repairing the damage done. It was said that at his stop at all the control stations in his flights both west and east Maynard personally looked over his motor and made such repairs as were needed. This gave him a great advantage, it was pointed out, because at some of the stations there was a dearth of skilled mechanics.

Maynard's mishap will cost him all the time it takes to make repairs. This will mean that he will be at least a week behind in the race. It was said that if Maynard could complete repairs by tonight he still might win.

Person Close to His Work.
Lieutenant Alexander Pearson, Jr., Lieutenant Maynard's closest pursuer on the return trip from San Francisco, reached Buena Vista Field, near Salt Lake City, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday. Captain J. O. Donaldson, who left San Francisco to accept a plane of his own, arrived at Salt Lake City, after a forced landing near Sacramento, Wednesday night.

Captain Lowell H. Smith, who was pressing Maynard for the lead when his plane burned in Buffalo Wednesday night, received permission last night from Washington to accept a plane of his own, and to continue in the race. Captain Smith was leading in the westbound return flight, when he met his mishap.

Mrs. Maynard, wife of the race leader, said yesterday at Minnola that she had baked a cake especially for her husband in anticipation of his arrival tomorrow. She said she was sure he would get back in the race today, and that she was going to bake another for him in case he should arrive Saturday.

Maynard, until his accident, was making good time. He had hoped to reach Cleveland last night, and Minnola this afternoon. He started at 7:15 o'clock in the morning from the control station at Sidney, Neb., with the show falling. He arrived at St. Paul, Neb., at 10:45 and left at 11:15. He was flying about 3,000 feet in the air when the mishap occurred, according to his observer, Sergeant W. E. Kline. The landing was without difficulty and without injury to either pilot or observer.

First reports were that Maynard was definitely out of the race. It was said that even at a well-equipped field it would take two more days to replace the broken part, and that where he came down the work might take a week. Because of his exceptional showing in the race, every effort was made to help him.

Lieutenant H. R. Wells, at the control station at Omaha, wired immediately to Washington for permission to transfer Francis's engine. He sent a truck load of soldiers to the field to guard the machine, and sent others to Francis's plane, which was already being dismantled.

Bad Weather Delays Plans.
Major Carl Spatz, whose chances were favored by the mishap to Maynard and Smith, was held yesterday at Rochester by bad weather conditions.

Unfavorable weather held at Minnola. Lieutenant E. C. Kline and Lieutenant B. S. Worthington, who were to have started on their return journey to San Francisco, both expect to make an early start today. Lieutenant H. E. Queens also may get away, but Major Bartholomew, whose motor is being repaired, will not be able to leave before tomorrow.

One competitor, Lieut. Earl E. Manzelman, got away from San Francisco yesterday on the return trip westward. He left the Presidio at 11:18 o'clock and was in Sacramento shortly after noon, having thirty minutes later.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Reynolds and Lieut. Col. T. S. Brown, who reached San Francisco Wednesday, announced that they would make the return flight. Lieut. S. W. Torney arrived in San Francisco at 2:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Captain Felix Steine was scratched and his plane was taken over by Capt. D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyo. The extent of the damage to the plane has not yet been reported.

Captain Harry Smith and Lieutenant Allen, observer, made a forced landing in a field six miles east of Fernley, Nev., yesterday morning. Their De Havilland machine is a total wreck. Both men escaped injury. The plane was damaged by a broken crankshaft in a cornfield forty miles west of Omaha yesterday at noon. A new engine from another contestant's disabled plane was hurried to him and mechanics were working last night to get him started again early today.

Summary of the Transcontinental Air Race FROM SAN FRANCISCO (SECOND LAP)

No.	Pilot	Type Plane	(Time)	Last Reported	Time
31	Lt. B. W. Maynard	De Havilland	4	1:19:30	Wahoo, Neb. 12 M. (Mon.)
32	Lt. A. Pearson, Jr.	De Havilland	4	2:26:10	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
33	Lt. J. O. Donaldson	S. E. A.	4	2:41:00	Salt Lake City 1:10 P.M.
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Summary of the Transcontinental Air Race FROM MINNOLA (FIRST LAP)

No.	Pilot	Type Plane	(Time)	Last Reported	Time
17	Lt. J. A. Macle	De Havilland	4	9:10	St. Paul, Neb. 1:00 P.M.
18	Lt. O. H. Hartman	Pittman	4	9:15	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
19	Lt. L. A. Webster	De Havilland	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
20	Capt. Harry Smith	De Havilland	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
21	Lt. D. D. Norris	De Havilland	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
22	Capt. H. C. Drayton	De Havilland	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
23	Lt. J. C. Williams	De Havilland	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
24	Lt. B. L. Mendenhall	De Havilland	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
25	Lt. T. V. Ryan	De Havilland	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
26	Lt. J. P. Broun	De Havilland	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
27	Lt. W. C. Foster	Brewer	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
28	Lt. L. W. Taylor	S. E. A.	4	9:15:30	Salt Lake City 1:00 P.M.
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MAYNARD EXPECTS TO FLY AGAIN AT DAYLIGHT

Says Repairs Will Be Finished During the Night—Tells of His Escape.

Special to The New York Times.
OMAHA, Oct. 16.—Lieutenant B. W. Maynard, whose plane was wrecked near Wahoo today, expects to complete his repairs during the night and to resume his flight to Minnola at daylight. He counts upon reaching Omaha in time to leave immediately after sun up.

The preacher-aviator demonstrated today that he thinks as rapidly as he flies. When his motor crank shaft broke he was traveling more than 100 miles an hour. He coasted to the ground, dodging telephone wires, trees, and wire fences, made a perfect landing, and brought his machine to a stop without any further injury to the plane, to himself, or to his observer.

Within fifteen minutes Maynard was in his automobile on his way to Yutan to get about getting the engine from the plane of Captain Roy N. Francis. His repairs were referred to Washington, and when permission came Maynard had a motor truck ready and waiting. In a short time he was back at Wahoo. At 9 o'clock tonight he reported by telephone that his repairs would be completed before daylight.

"We were sailing along at a good rate of speed and everything seemed all right," said Lieutenant Maynard over the telephone. "We were about 3,000 feet up and could see the Missouri River and Omaha in the distance. Suddenly the motor stopped and our hearts jumped about as if they were going to stop. We were going full speed when the motor of the motor was our first intimation of trouble."

"We simply coasted down to the ground. Luckily, it was farming country, almost as level as a floor. There were no hills or streams to look out for. All we had to do was to drop the telephone poles and wire. If the accident had happened while we were crossing the Rocky Mountains, it might have been a different ending."

Lieutenant Maynard sent a telegram to his wife, telling her that he was uninjured and that he was back at Wahoo. "We were sailing along at a good rate of speed and everything seemed all right," said Lieutenant Maynard over the telephone. "We were about 3,000 feet up and could see the Missouri River and Omaha in the distance. Suddenly the motor stopped and our hearts jumped about as if they were going to stop. We were going full speed when the motor of the motor was our first intimation of trouble."

Lieutenant Maynard was met by his mother, Mrs. J. A. Torny, from Seattle. He will not fly back. Sergeant Vanatta will make the trip if he can get some one to go with him. Their ship was in perfect condition when it landed, and they had no engine or ship trouble all the way across. After the hard luck with the engine, they flew from Mather Field late this afternoon after having a new engine installed in their plane.

7 AVIATORS TO TRY AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT

Have 30 Days in Which to Win \$50,000 Prize—Will Make Start Soon.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Air Ministry announces that four machines are engaged for the Australian Government's \$50,000 prize flight from England to Australia in thirty days. The competitors are Captain Howard, a 275-horsepower machine; Captain Matthews in a Sopwith machine with a 350-horsepower engine; Lieutenant Reddie, Lieutenant Williams, Captain Watkins and Lieutenant Potts in a Kangaroo machine; with two 250-horsepower engines; and Lieutenant Douglas in an Alliance machine with 450-horsepower engine.

The pilots have given notice of their intention to start soon, and it is understood that Captain Matthews intends to start Sunday. The route advised by the Air Ministry involves long flights over a region of rugged, volcanic islands, jungle and swamps between Calcutta and Australia.

The first section of the trip, which passes over France, Italy, and Malta to the north coast of Africa and to Egypt at Aboukir, was the route followed by Brig. Gen. MacEwan and Major MacLaren some months back. From Aboukir to Karachi the route follows that explored by General Salmond a year ago by way of Damascus, Baghdad, Basra, and the coasts of Persia and Baluchistan. On leaving Karachi the next stage lies across India to Calcutta via Nasirabad, Delhi, and Allahabad. Beyond Calcutta the competitors are responsible for making their own arrangements for necessary supplies of fuel, spares, etc.

After a longer long stretch of more than 1,300 miles to Singapore. The next possible stopping place for airplanes is the Dutch flying school at Bandone, Java. Between Bandone and Port Darwin a distance of 1,700 miles, of which 500 miles are over the sea, there are no airfields of any description.

In these circumstances, a successful accomplishment of this section of the flight will mark an epoch in the history of aviation. General Salmond, who led at least three-quarters of the whole section between Calcutta and Australia, over Burma, the Malay Peninsula, and the East Indies offers only a slight chance of a successful emergency landing in air airplanes. The main advantage of being able to alight in the many sheltered harbors between Calcutta and Port Darwin.

ACROSS THE DYNA

More Than 20 Warships Arrive to Reinforce Allied Squadron at Riga.

APPEAL TO POLES FOR HELP

American Red Cross Warehouse Under Fire—Threat to Lithuanians.

Covering, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.
RIGA, Oct. 15. (Via London.)—The Lithuanian Red Cross warehouse, on the left bank of the Riga river, is being shelled by the Russian fleet.

Premier Ulanis has been slightly wounded in the leg by a rifle or machine-gun bullet. He was in an automobile when the shooting began, on his way to inspect the trenches, as in his custom, when he was hit.

The Lithuanian Government has sent Foreign Minister Metwinski to Warsaw to negotiate for the help of the Polish Army. There is an unconfirmed report here that the Poles have already begun a movement against the Germans in the neighborhood of Kovno.

Colonel Avallot-Bermond, commander of the Russo-German forces in Mita, must fear the Polish activity, as he has sent out a message saying that he does not wish to harm Poland and asking the Poles to join him against the Bolsheviks.

The food shortage in Riga is becoming serious and the scarcity is aggravated by the fact that the enemy bombardment has destroyed many of the shops. Many of the foodstuffs to which civilians received today, two pounds of bread each, which must last them for the remainder of the week, and the rest of the supply has been commandeered for the army.

A Lithuanian soldier guarding the American Red Cross warehouse on the river bank was dangerously wounded by one of the machine bullets which are constantly passing through the building. Despite the danger an American Red Cross nurse is usually on duty there throughout the day.

Alles Belatone Riga Fleet.
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—A British-French squadron of more than twenty warships has arrived at Riga, according to a Lithuanian private report received here.

A state of siege has been declared throughout Lithuania and the neighboring Baltic provinces. The Lithuanian fleet of three classes of soldiers has been concentrated in Lithuania and, with the help of Germans, have occupied telegraph and telephone lines and converted schools into barracks. The Lithuanian flag has everywhere been displayed by the Russian forces.

Colonel Vorkoltchik has issued a proclamation saying that if the Lithuanians voluntarily reunite with old Russia, the Lithuanian Government will be given to Lithuania under Russian sovereignty. The proclamation says that, on the other hand, if the Lithuanians resist the Russians, they will be regarded as traitors.

A dispatch received from Riga by the Lithuanian Press Bureau says that the Lithuanian Government ordered its troops to march on September 15th to the Lithuanian coast, and that the Lithuanian Government will be given to Lithuania under Russian sovereignty.

LONDON, Oct. 16. (Associated Press.)
—So successfully has the Lithuanian Government maintained its resistance to the German and Russian forces that the Lithuanian Government considers it safe to return to the city, according to latest official advice.

The enemy still holds the outskirts of the city on the west bank of the Dyvina, and the Lithuanians are still in a desultory fire.

A German wireless message from Berlin says that the German Government has decided to send a mission to the Lithuanian Government to explain the Lithuanian situation to the German Government, and that the Lithuanian Government will be given to Lithuania under Russian sovereignty.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16. (Associated Press.)
—The British proposal to originate the evacuation of the Baltic provinces has been handed to Marshal Foch. The reply points out that General von der Goltz, the former German commander in the Baltic, has been recalled, and repudiates any warlike intentions by Germany against either the Lithuanian or Russian people. It adds that the German Government has strictly forbidden German soldiers to enter Russian territory.

GERMANY SENDS DENIAL OF BALTIC DESIGNS
Reply to Allies Cites Von der Goltz Recall—Consulting Neutrals on Blockade.

BERLIN, Oct. 16. (Associated Press.)
—The German Government's reply to the demands of the Allies concerning the evacuation of the Baltic provinces has been handed to Marshal Foch. The reply points out that General von der Goltz, the former German commander in the Baltic, has been recalled, and repudiates any warlike intentions by Germany against either the Lithuanian or Russian people. It adds that the German Government has strictly forbidden German soldiers to enter Russian territory.

HEAD OF DRUG CO. ARRESTED
Brooklyn Man Charged with Violation of Harrison Law.

Morris Becker, 55 St. Paul's Place, Flat 2, Brooklyn, head of the Columbia Drug Company of 381 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon by H. D. Dobbs, a revenue officer, and will appear this morning before United States Commissioner Richard Cahoon in Manhattan.

Becker was charged with the possession of a large quantity of opium. He is charged that he sold cocaine and heroin illegally. According to the complaint, Becker took Justice Zeller's automobile without his consent, and then disappeared.

CITY JUSTICE HAS CHAUFFEUR TRIED.
A chauffeur of grand larceny against C. Zumburg, a chauffeur, 28 years old, of 141 East Twenty-sixth Street, preferred by his employer, City Court Justice Lorenz Zeller, was yesterday charged to one of discreditable conduct in a case of grand larceny.

HYLAN WOULD RUN LINES.
Promises City Will Do So, Unless Fares Stay Down.

At a meeting of the Non-Partisan Vigilance Committee held at the Imperial Red Hook Lane, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night, Mayor Hylan promised that if the present operating committee of the subway and elevated systems could not save the fare down, the city would take over the lines and run them on a 5-cent basis.

The Mayor also told of the development of the bus lines established by the city and which it is now operating. He said that the Board of Estimate had been asked to provide more bus lines would be taken up by the Assembly with queries regarding the fare.

Other speakers told of the efforts the league has made to reach every candidate for the Assembly with queries regarding the fare. It was announced that 129 out of 336 had written to the league declaring their opposition to any measure that would tend to raise fares.

REPUBLICANS IN DISPUTE.
Cannon in House Charges Hays "Orders" Vocational Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The assertion by Representative Cannon, Republican, Illinois, during debate today in the House on the Vocational Rehabilitation bill, that Chairman Hays of the National Committee had "ordered" Republican leaders to pass the measure stirred up a political dispute, which, it was feared, would result in a split in the party.

DEVIL REELS NEW CHURCH.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Conan Doyle, writing tonight at Wolverhampton, England, says he would like to know how many of those people who talked as gibberish against spiritualism at the International Congress had attended séances and how many had had personal experience of the occult. He said that the devil does not know his job. He said that the churches were going to do it. If they went on for ever, finally saying spiritualism, he declared, the spiritualists would have a good laugh.

DEATH IN SMASHING

Bolshevik Front Campaign Around Voronezh Opens Way to Further Important Operations.

THREATENS REDS ON DON

Their Chief Base Now Lost—Signs That Soviet Looks to Turn Kertan as Its Refuge.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
ROSTOV-ON-DON, Oct. 14.—General Denikin's capture of Voronezh is an event of signal importance. This big town on the Don, 200 miles south of Moscow, was one of the chief strongholds of the Bolsheviks on the southern front. They had christened it the "Red Fortress" and spared no effort to retain it as the pivot from which to renew the offensive against the White forces.

The capture of Voronezh has cut off the Bolsheviks from the south and has opened the way for the White forces to advance on the Don. The Bolsheviks are now retreating along the whole line. They are deporting the entire population between the ages of 16 and 50, and are likewise removing the cattle.

The message announces the receipt of a cable from the Council of People's Commissars in Moscow, which has issued an order outlawing Admiral Kolchak and his Ministers, and demanding the arrest of his agents and those of the Allies in Siberia.

The message also reports that a Bolshevik wireless dispatch had been received which admitted that in a plibidate in Moscow the workers had decided themselves against the Soviet and as supporting Admiral Kolchak.

Denikin Continues to Gain.
The defeat of the Bolsheviks in the region of Kertan, on the Volga, near Taurinsk, as recently reported, was effected after four days of stubborn fighting. General Denikin announces in his communique of Wednesday, which states that the activities of the Bolsheviks have been arrested with heavy losses for them. The statement continues:

In the region west of the Fovia (a tributary of the Don), the enemy is retreating behind the river under the pressure of our troops. In the region between the Medveditsa and the Khoper (further west from the Volga, in the same region) the enemy has been driven from the Don in a westerly direction. West of the Khoper our cavalry wiped out the enemy's fourteenth division.

During the fighting of Oct. 12 to 14 we took 5,000 prisoners, twenty-seven guns, and a considerable amount of equipment. Further north General Denikin's troops advanced eastward in the direction of Rostov-on-Don. The enemy retreating under pressure.

Bolshevik offensive has developed in the region of Voronezh, the Soviet forces hoping to check general Denikin's advance beyond Orel and his threat at Moscow by striking hard at the rear of the White Army operating in the region of Voronezh. The Bolsheviks, despite the discouragement of the capture of Orel, seem to be fighting hard, also in the vicinity of Kiev and Mogilev, possibly encouraged by the opening of

OUR RUSSIAN LOSSES.
Complete Record of Casualties in the Archangel Front.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—American participation in Northern Russian operations in and around Archangel resulted in a total of 533 casualties, according to a complete record which the War Department gave out today. The force sent to Archangel, consisting of the 13th and 14th regiments of the 33rd and 34th divisions, arrived there in August, 1918, and was withdrawn in June, 1919.

Of the 533 casualties, 120 were deaths in battle, thirty-five deaths from wounds, eighty-one from disease, and deaths from accidents and other causes. There were 205 wounded, and 193 prisoners, all of whom were released.

Says Norway Must Join Blockade.
Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—The leading Norwegian paper, the Tidningsrett, is of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary that Norway join the blockade of Bolshevik Russia. The country is in the hands of the Bolsheviks, and the Government and wants to be on the side of the peace conference.

GLASS SIGNS RECORD CHECK
Brags Paper for \$2,648,399, 171,863 to Balance June Obligations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Glass today signed a check for \$2,648,399.17, said to have been the largest ever drawn. It was made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, but did not involve a transfer of funds. It was a check for the redemption of certificates of indebtedness and other obligations.

The largest check ever drawn on the Treasury for outgoing money was \$2,000,000, which was loaned to Great Britain.

STILL SEEKING BABY DANSEY
Letters from Cranks Four In, but Contain No Real Clues.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of thirty-month-old "Billy" Dansey has attracted attention here since the first day the child was missed. Detectives and volunteer searchers continued to examine filled-in excavations near the child's home, to question alleged witnesses and to trace down the trail of missing children resembling "Billy."

Practically all clues thus far examined have proved to have originated with some of the cranks whose gratuitous advice, occult clues and flimsy evidence always hamper the authorities in such cases.

The only shadow of immediate hope now entertained by the searchers lies in the fact that a woman, who is said to be the boy's mother, has been traced to the boy's mother. She is said to be a woman of the name of Dansey, who is said to be a woman of the name of Dansey, who is said to be a woman of the name of Dansey.

REPUBLICANS IN DISPUTE.
Cannon in House Charges Hays "Orders" Vocational Bill Passed.

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FLEET SHELLS RUSSIAN PORT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

be sufficient for 60,000 persons for seven days.

General Retreat Before Kolchak.
A wireless message from the Kolchak Government, dated at Omsk, Oct. 13, announces a general retreat by the Bolsheviks before the armies of Admiral Kolchak in Western Siberia.

The dispatch reads: "The Bolsheviks are retreating along the whole line. They are deporting the entire population between the ages of 16 and 50, and are likewise removing the cattle."

The message announces the receipt of a cable from the Council of People's Commissars in Moscow, which has issued an order outlawing Admiral Kolchak and his Ministers, and demanding the arrest of his agents and those of the Allies in Siberia.

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In the region west of the Fovia (a tributary of the Don), the enemy is retreating behind the river under the pressure of our troops. In the region between the Medveditsa and the Khoper (further west from the Volga, in the same region) the enemy has been driven from the Don in a westerly direction. West of the Khoper our cavalry wiped out the enemy's fourteenth division.

During the fighting of Oct. 12 to 14 we took 5,000 prisoners, twenty-seven guns, and a considerable amount of equipment. Further north General Denikin's troops advanced eastward in the direction of Rostov-on-Don. The enemy retreating under pressure.

Bolshevik offensive has developed in the region of Voronezh, the Soviet forces hoping to check general Denikin's advance beyond Orel and his threat at Moscow by striking hard at the rear of the White Army operating in the region of Vor

Macy's
We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30



Spring flower
bulbs are
ready

Imported from Holland.
The hyacinth bulbs are
strong and well mat-
ured and will grow in
glasses. They produce
hardy flower spikes.

Single hyacinths

Uninocence, pure white
La Grandesse, pure white
Gertrude, rosy pink
Gigantea, soft rose
King of the Blues, best dark
blue
Lord Balfour, purplish violet
Grand Lilac
King of Yellows, deep yellow
Price 12c each

Bedding size

Strong bulbs in separate col-
ors—red, white, blue, pink,
yellow. Price 59c doz.

Narcissus

Venion—this is the most
popular of the double Nar-
cissus.
Golden Spur—large, rich yellow
flower. Price doz. 49c
Emperor—excellent for nat-
uralizing, double-nosed
bulbs. Price doz. 69c
Narcissus Poeticus Ornatus—
very popular for natural-
izing and gardens; pure
white flowers with orange
cup, edged with red.
Price doz. 39c
Sweet scented Jonquills, single
mixed. Price doz. 29c
Daffodils—splendid for gar-
den culture. Price doz. 29c
Crocus—in separate colors.
Price doz. 24c
Crocus—in mixed colors. 16c
Narcissus—paper white gran-
diflora, suitable for grow-
ing in water.
First size bulb, per doz., 59c
Pebbles, per box, 11c

Chinese sacred lilies

They do well in earth, but are
more novel and beautiful
grown in shallow bowls of
water with pebbles to pre-
vent them from toppling over
when in bloom.
First size bulb, 14c ea.
Pebbles, per box, 11c

Parrot tulips

The petals of these tulips
have peculiarly feathered
and fringed edges.
Price doz., 49c

Double hyacinths

for bedding, in red, white,
pink, blue and yellow.
Price 69c per doz.

Single early tulips

for April blooming outdoors
and for forcing in pots.
Belle Alliance, brilliant
scarlet. Price doz. 49c
Chrysocolla, golden yellow 49c
Cottage Maid, rose pink 49c
La Reine, white and pink 49c
Prosperine, rosy carmine 89c
Vermilion, brilliant scarlet 89c
White Hawk, lovely pure
white. Price doz. 59c
Yellow Prince, soft yellow 49c
Fine mixture blended to give
an assortment of all possible
shades; fine for bedding.
Per 25 bulbs 74c
Per 50 bulbs \$1.39
Per 100 bulbs \$2.40

Double mixed tulips

Per 50, \$1.34 per 100, \$2.40

Darwin tulips May-flowering

Clara Butt, salmon pink 49c
Grechen, silvery rose 49c
Painted Lady, creamy white 49c
Pride of Haarlem, a large
flower; carmine-rose 89c
Reverend Ewbank, blue violet
with lighter edge 49c
White Swan, creamy white 49c
Good mixture, consisting of
the leading varieties.
Per 100 bulbs \$2.79
Per 50 bulbs \$1.49

Prepared bulb fibre

A complete substitute for soil,
scientifically prepared so
that it will not sour, allow-
ing the use of watertight
vessels. Per box, 9c
Narcissus—placement, 8th street,
New York.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO HALT ALIEN RUSH

Passport Regulations for In-
comers Are Extended for
One Year.

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL

Senator McKellar Presents Measure
to Compel Aliens to Learn En-
glish in Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—By a vote of
384 to 1, the House today passed the
bill to extend for one year the war-
time regulations on the issuance of
passports. The one negative vote was
cast by Representative Gallagher, Demo-
crat, of Illinois.

The passage of this bill was recom-
mended by Secretary Lansing and other
officials as a means of preventing rad-
icals rushing into this country imme-
diately after the formal declaration of
peace. Unless the law were extended
and made effective after peace is de-
clared, there would have been no bar
against immigration except the literacy
and other tests of the general immigra-
tion law.

When it was seen that it would be
impossible to amend the immigration
law so as to prohibit general immigra-
tion for two years, Representative
Johnson, Chairman of the Immigration
Committee, induced the Foreign Rela-
tions Committee to recommend an ex-
tension of the passport law, to which
proposal Secretary Lansing agreed.

Under the present law, strict regula-
tions are enforced as to outgoing
Americans, outgoing aliens, incoming
Americans and incoming aliens. The
present bill deals entirely with incom-
ing aliens, extending their passport
regulations as for one year after peace
is declared; but it may cease to become
operative within the year if so ordered
by the President.

It was brought out during considera-
tion of the bill that there are a large
number of aliens in Germany, Russia,
and other unsettled countries who are
planning to come to the United States
at the earliest possible moment. Many
of them, it was asserted, would be undesirable
citizens, and most could not be effectively
excluded under the present immigration
laws. Secretary Lansing stated that the
only way to check them was to stop
them before they started, by means of
a passport control system.

Mr. Lansing said it was very desir-
able that this country should carefully
watch the character of immigration dur-
ing the crucial year which would fol-
low the coming of peace. Within this
year, it is believed, Congress will deter-
mine its policy with respect to the ad-
mission or exclusion of applicants for
admission to the United States. The bill
passed today is intended to preserve the
status quo while Congress is consider-
ing its permanent program.

Senator McKellar's Alien Bill.
Senator McKellar of Tennessee in-
troduced today a bill to require
aliens to learn the English language
five years after landing in the United
States. It also provides that where
an employer employs thirty or more
non-English speaking aliens he must
provide an hour's instruction five days
a week for six months for each, and
that all children of aliens must be
taught in English speaking schools and
instructed in the English language.

This instruction in English may be
supplied by day or night schools, in
which case the employer shall pay
the alien employee for one-half hour a
week.

Under the terms of the bill no alien
is to be hereafter to be permitted to
reside within the United States for a
period of five years without having
become naturalized in accordance
with the naturalization statutes now
in force and as proposed to be amend-
ed, but such aliens may be admitted
to citizenship at any time after three
years' residence in the United States
and one year's residence in the State
in which he makes application for ad-
mission.

The bill also provides that no alien
shall be admitted to citizenship with-
out being able to speak enough English
to make his desire to become a citizen
clearly intelligible to the judge, who
shall also examine him upon his views
of government.

The bill provides also that no alien's
children under 16 years of age shall
be permitted to work in mines, shops,
factories and plants.

Aliens who may be denied naturaliza-
tion are to be deported within thirty
days after refusal of naturalization,
or after the five-year period has
elapsed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. (Associated
Press).—Hearings on immigration legis-
lation were continued today by the
House Immigration Committee with
Raymond P. Crist, Deputy Commis-
sioner of Immigration, testifying that
11,000,000 aliens in the United States
are not citizens. Such a "large un-
digested population," he said, "creates
an alarming situation."

Mr. Crist estimated that 2,500,000 of
the aliens had declared their intention
of becoming citizens. He disagreed
with Chairman Johnson that the as-
similation of the foreigners was "hope-
less."

Appointment of a special committee to
draft legislation to promote the educa-
tion of alien residents in American
principles was proposed in the House
by Representative Hurling, Republican,
of Pennsylvania. He declared such leg-
islation was necessary because of "un-
rest pervading the country, especially
among those who, in ignorance of the
spirit of American institutions, and de-
ceived by evil and designing men, are
taught to hate American laws and all
government."

Deportation of alien agitators, as well
as aliens convicted of a felony, was pro-
posed by Representative Newton, Re-
publican, of Minnesota. Agitators were
defined as those aliens using abusive
language in referring to the United
States and its flag, or who display the
change in the form of government, who
teach terrorism to gain industrial or
political aims, or who display the
red or any other flag than the Stars
and Stripes.

Lost and Found Advertisements on
Page 18.

50,000 ALIENS HERE SPREAD BOLSHIEVISM

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

young in order to suppress the dangerous
foreigners.
"Many of you are working and lead-
ing ammunition for Koolchak and Den-
ikin to be used in crushing the Russian
revolution." "Your duty and obligation
is to refuse to do it if the Rus-
sian Soviet republic is to live." "Com-
rades, your duty is to join the revolu-
tionary ranks of the American prole-
tariat and to say, 'No, we will not kill
our fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers,
and their children.'"

A paper in the language of Little Rus-
sia, an out-and-out Bolshevik organ
that enjoys a large circulation, says of
the steel strike:
"This strike with its shootings of
workers and the disposing of their meet-
ings shows once again that the Govern-
ment and its organs always have been
and always will be the enemies of the
workers, the enemies of the unfortunate,
and the friend of the strong and rich. It
is necessary for the workers to remem-
ber this simple truth, and while strug-
gling against and destroying the trusts
also to destroy the organs which serve
these trusts. The Government sending
its agents to kill the strikers and to
abuse them in every way is the most
terrible enemy of the workers. There-
fore, workers struggling against the
trusts, must also struggle against the
Government, which is in the service of
these trusts."

One of the most violent of all the Bol-
shevist papers, published in the Ukrain-
ian language, also issued in New York,
said recently:
"The bourgeoisie is a lazy, dangerous,
bloodthirsty creature who has not the
slightest right to exist. His character is
just the opposite of the worker's char-
acter. He is a nature greedy, egotistic,
vulgar. He cannot live without the ex-
ploitation of the worker, and unless he
can feed upon the worker's life. Victims
and more victims are needed for the up-
keep of his existence. The bourgeoisie,
in other words, is a class of parasites,
whose existence is not justified either by
biological, moral, or economical laws."

The N. W. is now publishing in
New York a monthly magazine in the
Polish language. In its October is-
sue the magazine prints many revolu-
tionary and inflammatory articles.
It says: "Should organize economically—
join everywhere wherever they may
be found, fighting as one body, one for
all and all for one, can we change the
present conditions so that the capitalist
class will disappear entirely. The present
bourgeois order will then be replaced by
the republic of labor, where no work will
be done for business purposes but for
the benefit of mankind of the whole world."

It is understood that the brave Gen-
eral did not come to Gary to defend the
civil rights of the strikers, but that he
undertook the duty with an iron
hand the autocratic rule of the steel
trust and the Mayor of Gary. He in-
vited a strike that no striker should be
permitted to don the uniform. He for-
bade meetings, and, of course, picketing.
It is worth while remarking that Gen-
eral Wood came to Gary directly from
Omaha, where he defended the poor
white population against the hatred of
the negroes, who, according to the Gen-
eral, made the conspiracy to make a
poison on the whites. The poison of
course, was made by the whites against
the negroes. Major Gen. Leonard
Wood.

Jugoslav Radicalism.
A radical Jugoslav publication, called
The Munkas, a week ago mailed to
Jugoslavs in various parts of the coun-
try copies of resolutions adopted at a
meeting of radical Jugoslavs in Akron,
Ohio, a short while ago. After stating
that the revolution against the hatred of
the negroes, who, according to the Gen-
eral, made the conspiracy to make a
poison on the whites. The poison of
course, was made by the whites against
the negroes. Major Gen. Leonard
Wood.

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Immediately Available

Experience includes six years as salesman,
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has become entirely ripe for the spread
of revolutionary socialist ideas, which
is proved by the fact that our world
literature, press, and organizers are
everywhere received with great enthu-
siasm by the discontented proletarian
masses.

In this country (the United States)
the industrial situation brings before us
the capitalist class, thoroughly in-
tranced in the industries, in the polit-
ical powers of the State, which
fact brings us to the conclusion that
the realization of our aims is not even
to be imagined so long as we fail to
force the capitalist class from its strate-
gic fortress, the industries.

Within the last few days a Slavic
paper with a large circulation in the
steel, iron, and coal-mining districts
said:
"All the steel forces have been placed
against the unarmed steel slaves. That
means that the State is in the hands
of the capitalists; that they do not think
of the workers, and that the ruling
class will move. All of us wage
slaves learn from this steel strike, for
the same thing awaits us as soon as we
awake from our sleep, the same as our
comrades did."

On Oct. 2, this same paper circulated
another article lauding what it terms
the movement in this country, in which
movement it claims the Lithuanians in
America "Lithuanian workers," the ar-
ticle reads: "will have a real class un-
derstanding of the real organization of the
proletariat, which will lead them to
final release from under the yoke of
the capitalist class. The Lithuanian
Federation will go together with the
whole world's revolutionary organiza-
tions and will follow in the path of the
Communist International."

"The world war of capitalism," says
this radical paper, "has brought forth
the catastrophe of the capitalist sys-
tem. The working class will rule
the whole world. The rule of the work-
ing class is a social revolution. It sig-
nifies the abolition of classes. The
new system will have one class—the
working class at the head of society.
That class will be the only class over
production. Therefore, when the cap-
italist class is overthrown, the new danger
of the new danger lies really
felt the coming of their end, because
the social revolution brings with it the
merciless destruction of capitalism."

In the other countries (such as Russia)
—England and America—the
bourgeoisie endeavors, with more or less
success, to decrease, check, or entirely
disarm the class struggle. In this line
America is the first, unlike other coun-
tries, to try to break the class struggle
by old played-out means. However-
ever, the mad and despicable effort will
not succeed because America undertakes
alone an impossible task. Right that
will be more fatal than the world war,
and in spite of everything, will have
only one end, and that is the collapse
of the capitalist system. . . . The earth-
quake will come, and, with the coming
of the revolution, the world will be
country, (the United States,) slowly but
surely."

A recent issue of a Hungarian news-
paper, published in New York, refers as
follows to the "the world of the future."
"When these lines shall reach the
light of day our fellow workers will
have been several days on their enforced
journey. The statue, made ridiculous
by the name of Liberty, points with for-
bidding hand after the brethren dragged
from our ranks to the gallows."
The above extracts are from official
translations.

TURNER FOR CONCRETE

In the Drug and
Toilet Goods trade
we've built for:

Chesbrough Mfg. Co.
Colgate & Co.
Lohn & Fink
The Mandelbrot Corp.
E. R. Squibb & Son
Mandelbrot & Co.

TURNER
Construction Co.

Mable
Smug Collars
and Easy Sleeves

TWO things about a
man's coat that
make it his garment,
rather than a gar-
ment. We incorpo-
rate both in a gentle-
man's made-to-measure
suit at **Seventy-Five Dollars.**

MABIE
535 FIFTH AVE.

ADVERTISING MANAGER
Immediately Available

Experience includes six years as salesman,
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Starting as traveling salesman for one of the largest manu-
facturers of Hardware and Building Material in the country, I became
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Turner & Remond, New York,
Turner & Remond, Architects.

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In the Drug and
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we've built for:

Chesbrough Mfg. Co.
Colgate & Co.
Lohn & Fink
The Mandelbrot Corp.
E. R. Squibb & Son
Mandelbrot & Co.

TURNER
Construction Co.

Mable
Smug Collars
and Easy Sleeves

TWO things about a
man's coat that
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rather than a gar-
ment. We incorpo-
rate both in a gentle-
man's made-to-measure
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STRIKERS WILL SEEK TO ENJOIN POLICE

Will Ask Courts to Prohibit Interference with Pittsburgh Meetings.

MAYOR ISSUES STATEMENT

Will Maintain Peace and Order at Any Cost—Labor Leader Appeals to Governor Spruiell.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 15.—Following refusal by the authorities to allow a public meeting in Turner Hall last night, W. H. Rubin, counsel for the Steel Strike Committee, is preparing to go into court tomorrow and ask for an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the right of assembly and free speech.

Police Commissioner Walsh would not allow the hall to be used, on the ground that no permit had been issued. The city is expected to raise the issue whether the right to hold such a meeting is greater than the public safety, without denying the right to meet, provided there is no public emergency.

Mayor Hancock today issued a statement in which he said that an order

against meetings of steel strikers, except in designated places, had been placed in the hands of the Police Department. He deemed it for the best interest of the city that no meetings be held in the strike zones.

"Peace and order in the city must be maintained," he said. "The fact that Mr. Foster is continually in the city and has the reputation of starting trouble in other places, causes me to plan to be ultra conservative in the handling of the City of Pittsburgh and all the people inside of its confines. Permits have been granted for meetings in the Labor Temple and Croatian Hall, north side, and there is no objection to having other meetings in similar districts where there has been no trouble and no trouble is expected. For the formation of all concerned it is proper to state that many law-abiding citizens in the strike zones, living in the neighborhood of where meetings have been held, have appealed to the city authorities begging that further meetings in the district be banned."

"The peace and order of this community are priceless. These I propose to maintain at any cost and will not for moment evade any responsibility which the office of mayor has placed upon me in this respect. To this end I will use all the police power at my command and am prepared to maintain and support this position before the courts if necessary."

Secretary Foster of the Steel Committee tonight made public a letter sent to Governor Spruiell of Pennsylvania, by James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, in which he reiterated charges against the State Constabulary, accusing them of breaking up meetings held under permit and clubbing and jailing citizens without cause. He also accused the authorities with imprisoning and fining innocent men and women, and asserted that strikers had shot strikers without provocation.

As President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, ended the letter, representing more than 500,000 organ-

ized workers in this State, I again call upon you as Commander in Chief of the State Constabulary to protect our civil rights, citizens, to see our constitutional guarantees of peaceful assembly and of the right of free speech and of the right of the citizen to picket and to strike are not violated by the actions of the State Constabulary.

Strikes conditions throughout the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Northern West Virginia, including today showed little change from yesterday. The strike in the steel industry is improving gradually, according to reports from Youngstown. From Steubenville, Ohio, came the report today that a resumption of the Carnegie plant at Kings might be expected at any time.

STREET CLEANERS ANGRY.

Brooklyn Men Urge Strike When \$500 Increase Is Refused.

At a meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last night nearly a thousand members of the Street Cleaning Department tried to precipitate a strike within forty-eight hours when informed by their leaders that the \$500 increase in wages asked by the men had not been granted by the Board of Estimate. Efforts on the part of P. V. Dowd, Chairman of the meeting, and other leaders were successful in inducing the men to hold off from action until after a meeting to be called Sunday in Manhattan Hall, Second Street and Avenue B.

Dowd was chairman also of a committee that waited on the Board of Estimate with the demands of the men. He told those present that the Board of Estimate had treated the committee fairly but firmly in the matter of refusing a wage increase. He was interrupted with cries of "Strike in 48 hours," but managed to quiet the crowd. The same committee will call on members of the Board between now and the meeting Sunday in an effort to obtain the raise.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.



The Most Remarkable Sale of the Fall Season Will Be Held on the Fourth Floor today and Saturday, in which are offered

1000 Women's Fashionable Winter Coats

in a wealth of new fabrics and a great variety of models

All Priced Much Below Actual Value!

At \$39.50

At \$48

A splendid assortment of strictly tailored and fur-trimmed coats, in smartly belted and semi-belted models, skilful reproductions of much higher priced coats. Fashioned of biffin seal, Arcadian lamb, and Salt's Peco plush. Beautifully lined with plain or fancy silk, and warmly interlined. One pictured. Sizes 34 to 48.

Handsome belted and straight line coats, produced according to a very high standard of tailoring in broad-tail cloth, ungava seal, fur moss, Arcadian lamb, and superior quality striped velveteen; many models are trimmed with large fur collars. All lined with fine quality silks and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48. One of many styles pictured.

At \$58 and \$68

A most complete collection of the smartest Winter coats created, exact reproductions of costly imports and many that are exclusive with Saks & Company. Fashioned of Baffin Seal, with collar and cuffs of skunk opossum, Salt's Peco seal plush with large collars and cuffs of skunk opossum, Arcadian lamb with large shawl collar of skunk opossum, and a variety of other very fine deep-pile fabrics of known dependability. Sizes 34 to 48. Two styles pictured.



The New Dark Suit BLOUSES FOR FALL

are simply wonderful in their captivating lines—

Saks & Company feature a large collection today and Saturday

At \$10 to \$15

It is easy to see that these dainty Blouses are Paris-inspired, for their every line bespeaks the artistry of the French blouse-maker. They are fashioned of rich Georgette Crepes, exquisitely hand-embroidered; hand-beaded or chenille embroidered, showing the very newest bib and roll collars—features of the most expensive Paris Blouses. Obtainable in all the new suit shades:

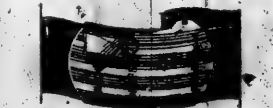
Henna, Hague Blue, Dark Brown, Beaver, Jade, Taupe, Black, White, Flesh, Green, and Navy Blue

Third Floor.

MEN'S Solid 14 Karat Gold Buckle Belts

Nothing like them anywhere

At \$18.50



The buckle alone cannot be duplicated at anything near \$18.50. They are in handsome engine-turned and the new hammered patterns, made of solid 14 karat gold.

The belts are of genuine leather—sturdy, and sure to give good service. Jewelry Dept., Main Floor.

MEN'S Blanket Robes at \$6.95

Beaton Blanket Cloth Robes cost much more today than when these were bought.

There are just three hundred, in convertible collar model with corded edges. Act quickly and you will act wisely.

Fifth Floor.

On Sale Today and Saturday

A Very Fine Collection of

Women's Smart Suits



in tailored, demi-tailored and fur-trimmed models of unusual character

At \$45

The Coats are in smart ripple, Godet, and belted effects, with silk braid or novelty button trimming.

The Skirts are in styles sufficient to satisfy the preferences of most anyone—close fitting, shirred at the waist line and beautifully tailored.

Developed in Velours of excellent quality.

Silverstone, Duvel de Laine, Chevrons,

Fullwool, Oxford and Heathers

beautifully lined with plain or fancy silks and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46. Two styles pictured.

Fourth Floor.

Today and Saturday

An Important Sale of

Chiffon Velvet Bags at \$6.50



These bags were purchased as long ago as last April, otherwise the price would be considerably more.

The frames are of Victory Silver, exact duplicates of costly Dutch Silver frames, imported from Holland. To be had in Taupe, Brown, Navy Blue, Black.

Main Floor.

Your Boy

should be taught the advantage of selecting his clothes at Saks, where quality and low prices go hand in hand



If ever there was a time when quality was really a synonym for economy it is now! With higher prices universally in effect, you cannot do better than choose quality clothing for your boy at Saks. Featured today.

Junior Boys' Winter Coats At \$11

Warm, practical button-to-neck models, skilfully tailored, in a variety of novelty overcoatings and Chinillas. Warmly lined throughout. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Junior Boys' Winter Overcoats Special \$13

Real boyish models, many exclusive with Saks, carefully tailored in fancy and heather mixtures of known dependability. Sizes 5 to 10 years.

"Big" Boys' Winter Overcoats Today at \$18.75

Designed expressly for the lad just about to graduate into the young men's class. The styles are the very newest, produced in sturdy overcoatings that are as individual as they are serviceable. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

For school and general wear Boys' Smart Winter Suits At \$18.75

Extra pair knickers included. You never saw better suits than these. In their styling and expert workmanship they set a new standard of value in boys' clothing of a distinctive type. Excellent range of materials. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Serviceable Suits at \$15

Extra pair knickers included. Snappy Norfolk models, expertly tailored in serviceable mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

Liggett's The Safe Drug Stores YOU SAVE

on all Drug Store needs if you buy them in one of the 210 Liggett Drug Stores. It is the size of our organization, buying advantages, economical management that make these money-saving values possible. And please remember that we are never satisfied with any transaction unless you are. Regardless of the price you pay for an article we want you satisfied with quality, price and service.

It's Time!



Liggett's Special Hot Water Bag. Capacity 2 quart oversize. Made of very tough durable rubber sheet, moulded in one piece. Therefore will not leak. Guaranteed for one year. Our regular price \$1.50—Sale price \$1.19

They work naturally and form no habit



8 for 10¢ 24 for 25¢ 60 for 50¢

They work naturally and form no habit

Your Baby



should have the best of everything. Therefore, get it at Liggett's.

- Anti-Colic Nipples.....8c
- Bath Thermometers.....20c and 50c
- Baby Ear Caps (for projecting ears).....50c and 75c
- Baby Scales.....\$4.50 to \$8.00
- Bottle Brushes.....10c up
- Bottle Racks.....65c to \$1.50
- Celluloid Rattles.....25c
- Ivory Teething Rings.....50c
- Infants' Syringes.....25c to \$1.10
- Nursery Castle Soap.....25c
- Nursing Bottles.....8c to 20c
- Pyralin-Ivory Hair Brushes.....60c
- Pyralin Combs.....20c
- Rubber Sheeting \$1.30 to \$4.10
- Sterne Milk Warmers.....\$1.25

25c Cuticura Soap Reduced Price.....20c

89c Aspirin Tablets (U. S. Co.) Reduced Price.....69c

60c Dandarine Reduced Price.....42c

50c Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, small Reduced Price.....37c

50c Java Face Powder, No. 45 Reduced Price.....36c

50c Latoria, 8 ounces Reduced Price.....39c

65c Levy's LaBlanche Face Powder Reduced Price.....44c

\$1.00 Listerine, 14 ounces Reduced Price.....73c

25c Lyon's Tooth Powder Reduced Price.....18c

25c Packer's Tar Soap Reduced Price.....20c

15c Palmolive Soap Reduced Price.....9c

\$1.15 Pinaud's Eau de Quinine Reduced Price.....98c

\$1.10 Nuxated-Iron Tablets Reduced Price.....74c

30c Resinol Soap Reduced Price.....20c

25c Woodbury's Facial Soap Reduced Price.....19c

60c Resinol Ointment Reduced Price.....42c

60c Bromo Seltzer Reduced Price.....45c

60c California Syrup of Figs Reduced Price.....42c

25c Carter's Little Liver Pills Reduced Price.....14c

30c Kolynos Tooth Paste Reduced Price.....21c

10c Epsom Salts, 1 lb. Reduced Price.....8c

\$1.00 Ekay's Food, 16 ounces Reduced Price.....65c

35c Fletcher's Castoria Reduced Price.....24c

\$1.00 Horlick's Malted Milk, 1 lb. Reduced Price.....79c

50c Pebeo Tooth Paste Reduced Price.....37c

\$1.30 Pinkham's Compound Reduced Price.....87c

45c Ribber's Pure Extract Witch Hazel, pint Reduced Price.....39c

50c Papadont Tooth Paste Reduced Price.....39c

\$1.00 St. Hapetia Reduced Price.....79c

33c Seidlitz Powder (box of 12) Reduced Price.....25c

50c D.A.R. Cold Cream 4 ounces Reduced Price.....38c

50c Watkins' Mulitified Coconut Oil Reduced Price.....39c

Prevent Disease!



While a serious recurrence of the influenza epidemic is not anticipated, it is always well to be prepared by having some reliable cold remedy in the home and an excellent preventive measure is to make it a daily habit to spray the nose and throat with an effective antiseptic.

This month we are selling a guaranteed Continuous Spray Atomizer, our regular price of which is \$1.00, at the reduced price 89c.

Coffee & Tea



Week End Prices

Fridays and Saturdays

Tea—Choice of blends. Regular Price 55c 2 for 56c

Week End 2 for 56c

Cocoa—Regular Price 35c 2 for 36c

Week End 2 for 36c

Mayonnaise Dressing Regular Price 35c 2 for 39c

Week End 2 for 39c

Chocolate Pudding Regular Price 2 for 20c

10c 2 for 20c

Cooking Chocolate Regular Price 14c 2 for 36c

Price 35c 2 cakes for 36c

Coffee—Regular Price 55c pound.

Week End 41c

A Real Tonic

Maltolium

MALTOLIUM is a pleasant liquid tonic made from an extract of Cod Liver Oil without the unpleasant greasy property, combined with Cherry Bark, Licorice and Hypophosphites. It is a real tissue builder. A fine tonic for frail children and convalescents. Just the thing to fortify the system for those who contract colds at this season of the year.

Pint \$1.00 Quart \$1.75

Third Floor.

The Rexall Stores

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

4 RESCUED SAILORS HELD FOR MUTINY

Their Stories of the Deaths of
Captain and First Mate
Are Contradicted.

RESCUER SAW FIGHT AT SEA

Also Observed Dead Man on
Schooner—Cargo Smothered
Officers, Men Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Four sailors, rescued at night during a storm at sea, were held at the Immigration Station at Gloucester, N. J., today to await a hearing before the British consul on a charge of mutiny when their story of the death of the Captain and the first mate of their small schooner, the Onito, differed widely from that told by Captain Daniel A. Sullivan of New York, commander of the steamship Birkenhead, which took the men from their sinking craft. The Birkenhead docked here this morning after having sent a radio message last night for a police boat to meet the steamer.

The Captain said that despite the fact that the four men had told him the Captain and the mate of the Onito had been smothered under the shifting cargo of salt which the schooner carried and had been buried at sea, he and his crew had distinctly seen a tree-for-all fight in progress aboard the schooner. In the face of a distress signal, and as his vessel drew near, by the glare of his searchlight, he plainly saw the form of a man, apparently, dead, stretched out on the schooner's deck.

The Captain of the Onito was James Russell and the first mate was James Ernest of Burin, N. F. The four men being held for investigation in the officers' deaths are Thomas Hoult, 29 years old; Ernest Piazard, 19, of Burin, N. F.; Douglas Nichols, 34, of Burin, N. F.; and Lorenzo Ash, also 24, of Carbonara, N. F.

On the afternoon of Oct. 8 we ran into a heavy blow. About 10:45 that night the second officer, Robert F. Frow, noticed a light and flare off the starboard bow. At first I thought it a lifeboat which I knew would be in great danger on a night like that. Again we saw the flare and made it out to be a sailing vessel.

As we are often halted for provisions by such craft, we were not deeply concerned, but were ready to give aid. Suddenly another flare was lighted, and by its light two ship's officers and a third man could plainly be seen on the deck of the Onito. I tried to manoeuvre closer, when suddenly the steering gear of the ship gave way. We lay helpless in the heavy sea for four hours while repairing it.

At 3 A. M. we were able to launch a lifeboat, under Chief Officer Sumner and six men. The sea was very high and the crew was in great danger. It finally approached the schooner and called to the men to jump.

Saw a Body on the Deck.
"In the meantime, in order to keep the lifeboat to the lee side I had continued to pass close to the schooner so that the vessels were barely thirty feet apart. There on the deck in the glare of our electric searchlights we could plainly see the form of a man. He was lying on his face with his hands outstretched, his head to one side. He had on boots and a dark suit, and we tried by every means to attract his attention, without result. We passed the schooner and picked up the man from the lifeboat, but lost the boat while trying to hoist it on deck.

After the rescued men had been fed, they were brought to the bridge to be questioned. According to their tale, they had sailed from Oporto for Burin, N. F., and had been in a storm for four days. Our log shows good weather for all of this time, and no wireless reports showed evidence of a storm. They had a cargo of salt, and as the boat was leaking, they had dug a well 12 feet deep and the same depth to bail her out.

On Oct. 4, they said, the Captain and his brother, the mate, were in the well when the cargo shifted and completely buried them. No attempt, according to their story, was made to get the two men out until the morning of the 8th when they were buried at sea. The six men composed the crew, they said, and yet we had distinctly seen a

man's body on the deck as we passed. Furthermore, Mr. Sullivan reported that as the schooner was headed directly toward us he heard two pistol shots.

None of the men were armed when brought on board, neither did they have any ship's papers or personal property to substantiate their story. Save the watches of the Captain and mate, Ash, who was the only one with eyes, were physical examination of both eyes were black, there were other bruises on the face, and he of course, as usual, in pain.

I gave the men the freedom of the ship, but carefully observed them. They told many different yarns to account for the deaths of the Captain and mate. One said that he had shot himself, another that he had been washed overboard, and the like. It appeared to me that the men were completely awed by fear of the other two.

Finally I decided to turn them over to the authorities for investigation and an inquiry into the whole affair is ended as far as I am concerned.

POLICE PAY BEFORE JURY.
Inquiry as to Increase Begins, as Directed by Judge Wadhams.

The inquiry into the pay of firemen and policemen by the regular October Grand Jury, which was directed by Judge Wadhams of General Sessions in his charge to the jury on Wednesday, and which Mayor Hylan said was not a proper matter for Grand Jury consideration, began yesterday. The first witnesses called were James P. Moran, President of the Firemen's Benevolent Association; Charles L. Stengel, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; and Alfred E. Guinness, representing the firemen.

The police and firemen have asked for more pay and the matter is now under consideration by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mr. Moran designated Moses R. Rittenberg, an assistant District Attorney, to assist the jury. District Attorney Quinn said he agreed with the Mayor that the jury should not go into the matter at all, but that he would assist it.

"I don't believe that any fair-minded or just man believes the police and firemen should receive more pay. It doesn't take a presentment or a pronouncement from a Grand Jury to show it," said the District Attorney.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 12.

SAYS WE FACE REVOLUTION.

National Security League Calls on Public to Awake.

Warning the public to wake up before it is too late to the real meaning of the radical agitation throughout the country, the Executive Committee of the National Security League issued a statement yesterday which said:

"The time has arrived for the people of America to wake up to a realization of what is taking place. It is social revolution downward—nothing else. The radical agitation which is menacing the foundations of our industrial life is not based upon specific grievances, but is aimed at the overthrow of American institutions and ideals just as surely as if a Bolshevik army was marching on Washington. The American people are confronted with all the destructive forces of minority class rule which have made a waste of Russia. The bloody method of the Bolshevik revolution is the only condition leading, in fact, its absence is the sole reason for the long holding of our citizens eyes to what is going on.

"Internationalism, syndicalism, communism, socialism, are the antitheses of Americanism. Americanism means the best in the ideals of the peoples of all the world, the best of human ideals—manhood, manhood means ambition, self-denial, thrift. These ideals can spring only from the protection of personal liberty and the right of property—the right of individual possession of property as guaranteed by the Constitution. He who does not believe this cannot be an American.

"The true American spirit has been splendidly illustrated in recent times by the prompt action of Mayor Ole Hanson in dealing with the I. W. W. revolution—any student in Seattle, and equally so by Governor Coolidge in punishing the deserters among the police force in Boston.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 12.

There's Strength in Grape-Nuts food

the sturdy strength
that comes from the
best wheat and malted
barley

Grape-Nuts

is the ideal cereal
food for young folks;
a builder of muscle
and mind for everybody.

"There's a Reason"

Prepared by
General Mills Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Men's Suits

That Are Not the Result
of a Mere "Buy and Sell" Plan

TO BE ABLE to walk into a clothing shop and walk out satisfied as to style, fabric, workmanship and price is the result of a service that never fails to appeal to busy business men who value time and appreciate an opportunity to select from a stock large enough to meet the demands of a discriminating public.

This service is not the result
of a mere buy and sell plan.

It is the result of a service that is a studied standardization and of well-defined specifications that lift ready-to-wear clothing out of the ordinary sense of the term plus the ability to build clothing that fits properly with a degree of style merit that meets the fashion demands of the day.

Forehanded planning means buying fabrics months ahead of time. Prices have advanced a number of times since we arranged for our Fall and Winter clothing. Labor has advanced since we received our supply. That is why our prices today are less than we could buy at now and will remain so here for some time.

Ready for Service Suits
\$35, \$40 up to \$70

Exemplifies a new order of service apparel. A specific model and size for every build. A plan that insures a satisfactory fit.

Styles particularly adapted for young men, middle-aged and elderly men, as well as a distinctive style for men who never grow old. Fabrics in the newest shades and patterns, tailored with the same care that is bestowed upon custom-made clothing.

Fall and Winter Overcoats
\$35 to \$100

Imported and domestic materials. Town ulsters, great coats, "slip-on" models in a wide assortment of fabrics and patterns. Ready for immediate service.

There is a decided price advantage in selecting now.

Fourth Floor

THE WINTER SPORTS SUIT

That Is "a Good Sport" In
Every Sense of the Word

APLIED to a suit, Lochspun illustrates the phrase "a good sport", and means playing its appointed part in life efficiently, gracefully and—enduringly.

As for efficiency, Lochspun fills all the requirements of a sports suit. It is equally suitable for town wear, for walking or shopping, and may also be worn for traveling by motor, train, or boat.

As to playing its part attractively, the Lochspun suit is faultless in tailoring, English in cut. Its very appearance puts heart into any game and a sense of outdoor wholesomeness into any scene.

Endurance is one of the important items of being "a good sport." And Lochspun will endure almost any wear. It is a knitted fabric and is non-crushable, yet it is as close in texture as a homespun.

LOCHSPUN IS A MATERIAL ORIGINATED BY
AND EXCLUSIVE WITH FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
AND LOCHSPUN SUITS MAY BE HAD IN
MURAT BROWN, OXFORD OR BLUE; ALSO
IN LOVAT GREEN HEATHER MIXTURES.

Thirty Dollars

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPORTS APPAREL SHOP—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

STORE CLOSING AT 5:30 P. M.

Best & Co.

FALL OVERCOATS FOR MEN

"Made in Our Own Shops"

29.50 to 62.50

OUR present showing is very important. Every type of garment for Fall is now here. English and Irish tweeds; our own American hand-woven Biltmore tweeds; English coverts, the rare fabric this Fall; dressy camel's hair effects, softest of all, Vicunas and Oxford mixtures—both dressy and street models.

The fabrics are identical with those used by the best tailors. The models are correct and exclusive to us, and the fact that they are made in our shops insures the highest quality of tailoring, coupled with the saving of from 5.00 to 20.00 on a garment, because we save you the manufacturer's profit.

SPECIAL

Vicuna finished knit-weave overcoats, showerproof and non-wrinkling. The most practical coat we know of, 34.50

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor Est. 1879 Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best

Bedell

West 34th Street—New York



The Talk of the Town

New Bedell-Beauty Mid-Winter Hats

Very Special Values At

\$5.95

THE new arrivals feature a diversity of models for dress and tailored wear—representing the latest ideas in millinery designing. Stunning large drooping shapes and chic close-fitting turbans.

Hats of Silk Velvet, Panné Velvet, Hatter's Plush and Velvet, Hatter's Plush and Beaver, Beaver Cloth and Velvet in attractive color combinations.

Hats with deep soft Velvet, draped crowns, rolling brims, embellished with ostrich feathers, wings, novelties, ribbons, dangles, pins.

Bedell Beauty Hats Set the Vogue

We call particular attention to the fine workmanship of these hats—suggestive of the most expensive hand-made models. Bedell Beauty Hats are faithful copies of the newest importations.

McCutcheon's

Sport Hosiery for Women



THE increasing popularity of heavy sport hosiery for Fall and Winter wear is an indication of its comfort and appropriateness.

Ribbed Wool Hose in Heather Mixtures, \$3.50

Saxony Wool Hose in Heather Mixtures, \$2.75 and 3.00

Plain Brown Hose, Heavy Knit, \$2.75

Fibre and Wool Hose, Black and Green, Black and Navy or Black and White shot effect, \$2.25

Wide Ribbed Hose in Green Mixtures and Oxford, \$2.75

Narrow Ribbed Hose in Green and Brown Heather Mixtures, \$2.00

Special

Black Silk Hose, Cotton tops and soles, \$1.25

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

HANAN

Most of the world's work is done on the world's feet,—also, the world's brain-work requires foot-comfort.

Hanan Shoes are made for world service—also for world comfort.

But with all this strength goes—good looks.

With all this comfort—good taste.

All you could wish.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

FIGURES

There is a saying that figures don't lie. But they do. If two contractors agree to erect a building for one million dollars apiece, but one wants twelve months in which to complete it while the other wants only nine months, the difference in cost would endow a hospital!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DINNER SERVICES

AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

(Complete Sets—100 pieces with all sizes of plates—in open stock)

Distinctive decorative borders, harmonious color effects and gold encrusted designs.

(Only best quality coin gold used)

ARRANGED FOR CONVENIENT SELECTION IN TWO GROUPS

\$51 to \$90 and \$105 to \$295

A number of discontinued

Dinner Sets

AT REDUCTIONS OF 1/4 TO 1/3

HIGGINS & SEITER
CHINA—GLASS—CUTLERY
9411 EAST 37th STREET



COMBINATION. Black Kid, Chocolate Kid, Black Kid, Mahogany Kid.

Pain is Protection

Pain is the forerunner of more serious things to follow—that is why we have pain, it is a signal not to be passed.

Still some people wear shoes which continually hurt them, day after day. They think the shoes will soon be "broken in," so they bear the suffering.

The Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes are comfortable every minute they are worn; they need no "breaking in" and never cause pain. They are health insurance for your feet.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

Now Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

SOLD ONLY AT

1372 Broadway, at 37th Street

12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

Cuticura

For Troublesome Skin Troubles

Bathe the affected part with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and rub on Cuticura Ointment. This treatment is usually beaten rising and retreating. For every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery. The Cuticura Toilet Trio is ideal. The Soap to cleanse, Ointment to soothe, Talcum to powder and perfume.

25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 311, Malden, Mass."

ELIZABETH O'REILLY DEFENDS HER SANITY

Poet's Daughter Fights Commitment to Bellevue on Sister's Complaint.

ESCAPED FROM SANITARIUM

Taken in Handcuffs from Home to a Madhouse, She Says—Mother's Estate Involved.

Miss Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly, author of several books, daughter of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet and editor of The Boston Pilot, was committed by Magistrate Corrigan, in Tombs Court, yesterday to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital for ten days' observation as to her sanity. A petition for the commitment was made by her sister, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, a magazine writer of Boston, who alleged Miss O'Reilly was incompetent to manage her affairs.

Attorneys prevented immediate execution of the Magistrate's order by obtaining a writ of habeas corpus from Supreme Court Justice Hendricks. Miss O'Reilly was paroled in custody of her attorney, E. F. Foster, pending a hearing this afternoon.

The complaint says that Miss O'Reilly had "talked irrationally, and that she had been an inmate of an institution for mental treatment." A postcard she is alleged to have sent from Paris, where she lived for several years, was offered to support the complaint of mental disturbance.

In an apparently calm and rational statement, Miss O'Reilly said she was willing to have her mental condition passed upon by two disinterested alienists or physicians, and that she felt confident they would decide her sane.

She said she had been in France since 1913, and that her sister had not seen her for ten years and knew nothing of her during that time, except what others had told her.

Miss O'Reilly said she served as a Red Cross nurse in France during the war, and later was attached to the American Ambulance at the Hotel Imperial in Paris. She returned to Boston in the Spring of 1918.

Taken Handcuffed to Sanitarium. On or about April 20, 1918, an officer appeared at my home and told me he had a warrant for my arrest as an insane person," she said. "I was told the warrant had been issued by Judge Robert Grant, now a member of the Harvard Overseers. The officer seized and handcuffed me and took me to an institution at Newton, Mass. I was not permitted to communicate with anyone, but was allowed to walk in a grove on the grounds.

"Two weeks ago I planned to escape. I told the managers of the institution that my mother was destroying my clothing and was permitted to take clothes to the grove to be aired. From day to day I carried clothing there and concealed it, until I had all I could carry. On Sunday a week ago, I got out of the institution at night, got the hidden clothing and went to Providence. I came here ten days ago and went to friends at 260 West Seventy-second Street.

Attorney Joseph Lilly, of the firm of Gorman, Balle and Vanover, counsel for the sister, said Miss O'Reilly had been committed to the sanitarium of Dr. Edward Mielus at Newton on a court order, after a physician had passed upon her case.

Mr. Foster told the Magistrate that the mother, Mrs. O'Reilly, had left an estate of between \$100,000 and \$150,000 in trust equally for her three daughters—the third daughter being Agnes, wife of Dr. Ernest Hooking, professor of metaphysics and philosophy at Harvard. By the terms of the will, he added, the part of the estate inherited by a child-

less daughter would revert at her death to the daughter who had children.

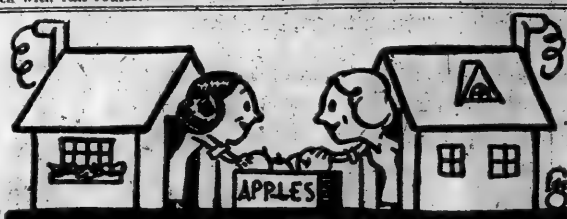
Harvard Professor a Trustee. Professor Hooking testified that the trustees under the will included himself and Fire Commissioner John E. Murphy, of Boston, an uncle of Miss O'Reilly.

In the petition for the writ of habeas corpus Miss O'Reilly said she was the author of several books and had been writing a volume on the subject, "How France Built Her Cathedral," which had been accepted by a publisher and the first three chapters taken for printing. The petition added: "Why my sister and I should be with her in the sanitarium I do not know, except that it may have something to do with her hatred of home rule in Ireland. I myself am an advocate of Ireland's entire independence as part of a conspiracy of my sister and others to have me railroaded to some sanitarium. Attached to the petition, as exhibits, are a photograph of the monument to Miss O'Reilly's father in Boston and a clipping from The New York Times Book Review, reviewing her book, "Spain," a book by Miss O'Reilly. Miss O'Reilly said the clipping was from the issue of Jan. 7, 1911.

Gets Compensation for Broken Neck. PATTERSON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Said to be the seventeenth case known to medical science in which a man sustained a broken neck and remained alive, Frank Redner, 52 years old, of Midvale, was awarded compensation amounting to \$4,000 by Deputy Commissioner William D. Boyd of the New Jersey State Workmen's Compensation Bureau today. Redner was hurt while working for the du Pont Powder Company at Haskell on Oct. 18, 1918, when he was struck by a freight car.

Mills to Use Cotton Linters for Paper. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Manufacture of paper stock from cotton linters, declared by experts recently to be possible and also advisable in view of the decreasing supply of pulp wood, will be started within five months in two mills, to be erected at Memphis and Augusta, Ga. It was announced here today by officials of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company.

Amend Rail Bill to Aid Water Routes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Amendments to the railroad bill giving authority to the Federal Transportation Board to encourage development of water transportation lines, were approved today by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The board would be authorized to permit co-ordination of these lines with rail routes.



WHAT'S A BOX OF APPLES between friends? Maybe you would prefer to share one with a neighbor, but—buy them by the box.

Oregon, Washington, or Idaho on the label insures your getting the fine quality fruit from the world's famous apple orchards.

Jonathans now plentiful. "Delight in every bite"

RETAILERS: Order from your jobber or the following carlot receivers—Steinhardt & Kelly, Sygel & Day, Louis Taub, Denzin, Kimball & Pope.

AGAIN DEFIES REFERENCE.

"Pollion Sister" Refuses to Say How Much Money She Got.

When the bankruptcy hearing of W. Nelson Edelsten, an insurance man of 120 Broadway, was resumed before Referee Magistrate Cose in the Woolworth Building yesterday, the session was marked by another tilt with Katherine Pollion Smith, better known as one of the "Pollion Sisters," when Walter R. Kuhne, attorney for the trustee in bankruptcy, questioned her regarding loans alleged to have been made to her by Edelsten.

Edelsten asserts that one of his assets is a debt of \$25,000 due him from Mrs. Smith. At a previous hearing Mrs. Smith refused to answer a question asked her by the referee, and last Friday she was summoned before Federal Judge John C. Kane to answer to a charge of contempt. He ordered her to attend yesterday's hearing and to answer all material questions.

Mr. Kuhne asked her to tell him the total sum she had received from Edelsten between July, 1917, and July, 1918. She refused to do so, on advice of her attorney, William J. Fallon, who said his objection was overruled by the referee. He would like the question reviewed by the Judge before answering.

PLAN ROOSEVELT EXHIBIT.

Association Arranging Fifth Avenue Display as Memorial Week Feature.

A collection comprising hundreds of books, autograph letters, photographs, and personal documents bearing directly upon the life and achievements of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be displayed next week in the Fifth Avenue exhibit, which will be shown in the store windows of members of the Fifth Avenue Association. The exhibit is being arranged by the Museum and Collections Committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. The work of assembling these articles, which will include hunting trophies presented to various institutions by the late Colonel

TO AID GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Editor of Foreign-Language Newspapers Meet Today.

Publishers and editors of many foreign-language newspapers in New York and the twelve northern counties of New Jersey will meet today at the Bankers Club, 130 Broadway, to discuss with Government loan organization officials methods to encourage members of racial groups in the Second Federal Reserve District to invest in Treasury savings certificates.

Channing Ridd, Controller of the Government loan organization of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and Hans Rieg, Chief of the Foreign Language Division of the Treasury Department at Washington, will speak.

To further the campaign to distribute Government securities among the 4,500,000 foreign born and their children in the Second Federal Reserve District, another conference will be held at the Bankers Club next Monday at noon. It will be attended by chairmen, secretaries and other representatives of racial group committees of the Foreign Language Division of the Government loan organization.

A WHITE TONGUE.

When your child is looking somewhat "out of sorts," look at his tongue. If his tongue is not clear it is a sign that his stomach is not in order and needs a thorough cleansing at once.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

will eliminate all undigested matter from your child's system; it will regulate his stomach and liver, will help to restore his appetite and in a few hours he will again be fresh and happy.

10, 25 and 50c a box at your druggists.



Don't blame it all on your Razor!

"The beard must be properly softened with a good soap."
—AutoStrop Safety Razor Company.

"The all-important thing is to lather well."
—Gillette Safety Razor Company.

"Well lathered is half shaved."
—Durham-Duplex Razor Company.

"Preparation of the face and beard for shaving is next in importance only to the use of a keen-edge razor."
—Geneva Cutlery Company—Genco Razors.

IT'S discouraging, isn't it, when you start your morning shave, to find your favorite razor, which you know to be keen and sharp, pulling as though it had lost its edge?

Sometimes you stop and strop your razor, only to find the same old trouble when you start to shave again. The fault does not lie in the blade.

Your beard is composed of keratin, the same horn-like substance which makes the fingernails hard and sharp.

Each hair is surrounded by a film of oil supplied by the skin. This oil must be dissolved before the hair can be properly softened.

How to shave more quickly with greater comfort

To soften the beard thoroughly, work up the lather

from the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick. Watch how quickly the oil film is dissolved, how readily the horn-like keratin loses its toughness.

From the first moment that the brush is applied you will experience a pleasurable sensation of lather comfort that you have never before enjoyed.

The after-effect on the skin will be a welcome surprise, for the face is left smooth and refreshed.

After your first purchase, it is entirely unnecessary to buy a container with each new stick. Every druggist is ready to supply you with both the stick in the metal container at 35c and re-fills at 25c. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati and Perth, Ontario.



What soaking in warm water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard.

The new Woodbury's Shaving Stick

The same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

The Men's Section Offers Most Extraordinary Values In

MEN'S FINE SUITS

TAILORED FOR US BY THE KIRSCHBAUM SHOPS

\$40 to \$55

At \$40 and \$45—business suits of worsted, the longest wearing fabric of all; unfinished worsteds of fine, soft texture; colorful chevots. At \$55—suits of imported English chevots, full lined or quarter-lined with silk.



Overcoats—\$35 to \$100

Double-breasted ulsterettes and greatcoats in warm, fleecy fabrics; Box overcoats in fancy chevots; Dress overcoats and Chesterfields. Most of them have seam pipings, sleeve linings and yokes of satin.



In all cases, the values are most exceptional.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Publishing a Great Magazine Without Typesetters

The members of the typographical union which prints THE LITERARY DIGEST and practically all other magazines published in New York City, presented demands to the employing printers on October 1st which were so radical that they could not be acceded to. While negotiations were still pending, the typesetters, without notice, went on a "vacation" and are still out, in direct defiance of the orders of their own union chief to return to work.

The International heads of the typographical union have

disavowed the action of the New York local union and have refused International support.

For this reason it has become necessary to issue THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 18th *without the assistance of typesetters*. We believe that this is the first case on record where a million copies of a great magazine of eighty pages, with handsome colored covers, have been issued without the typesetters. How this number of the "Digest" was published will be readily understood by those familiar with modern typographical practise. To others it will be an interesting puzzle which we will not spoil as yet by explanation.

Revolutionizing the Publication Business

There is one phase of this experiment, however, that has deep significance, not only to the publishing fraternity but to the public at large. As stern necessity is oftentimes the mother of invention, it is not impossible that in this age of marvels the whole future of magazine publication may be revolutionized by the elimination of what has hitherto been its costliest operation---the typesetting. The present departure, as shown by the "Digest" in this week's issue now on sale, will certainly furnish a basis for many other experiments to this end.

Whenever any class of men or women refuses to keep faith with society, refuses to carry out the terms of its written contracts, society will somehow find ways nevertheless to get its business done.

This is one lesson of the situation---and a wholesome one.

Wholly aside from its novel appearance, the October 18th number of THE LITERARY DIGEST is of unusual interest. It is packed from cover to cover with live news, covering many fields of human endeavor.

80 Pages—Many Illustrations—Just a Hint at the Contents

Mob Rule as a National Menace
Is Gary Fighting Unionism?

\$20,000,000 to Improve our
Doctors

Britain's Victory Over Herself

Germany Fears the Winter

Socialism the Foe of Bolshevism

Belgium Is Reviving

An Idea That Saved \$85,000,000

Finger-print Testimony in Court

Oxford as Seen by an A. E. F.
Student.

First Aid to the Spectacles

Patti

Mr. Roosevelt's Religion

Neglected Graves in France

Low Ebb of American Preaching

Best of the Current Poetry

World-Wide Trade Facts

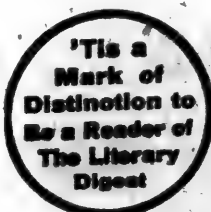
Lessons in Americanism

American Prohibitionist Stirs Britain

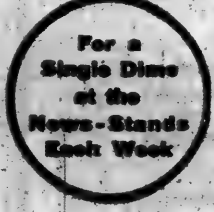
Family Skeletons Rattle in War Risk
Bureau

The Spice of Life

If you cannot get it from the news-stand, send 10 cents to the publishers for a copy.

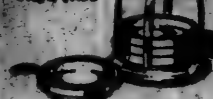


The Literary Digest



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the famous NEW Standard Dictionary) NEW YORK

Small of
Taper 67.50



MEN

GIFTS for men—gifts that surpass in acceptability the conventional box of cigars and the unconventional neckties are always to be had at reasonable prices at

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

REST

ASSURED—

FAULTLESS.

ON PAJAMA SUND NIGHTSHIRTS GUARANTEES the origination of everything that is worthy in Material, Style and Manufacture at a price which gives maximum value to the wearer, justifying its claim as

"The NIGHTWear of a Nation!"

At 11,886 dealers
E. ROSENFIELD & CO.
BALTIMORE NEW YORK



Resinol

a healing household ointment

The same soothing, healing properties that make Resinol Ointment so effective for many skin troubles, also make it an ideal household remedy for

Burns Wounds Chafings
Cuts Irritations Cold-sores
and a score of other troubles which constantly arise in every home, especially where there are children! That is why you should keep Resinol Ointment ready for instant use.

Sold by all druggists, prescribed by physicians.



NUTS

Because we are careful in our selection, you are careful when you select us to provide your nuts.

The new crops of all varieties now arriving direct from the best growers. They are deliciously fresh and sweet.

Parcel post delivery everywhere.

Call, write or telephone Corlanti 4139

CHARLES S. CASH

Every good nut that grows

223-225 Fulton Street
Half block west Hudson Ter.
309 Madison Avenue
C. doors below 42d St.

delicious

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

"always fresh"

Unsurpassed for Mayonnaise and French Salad Dressings

Sold Everywhere



Plant now in pot or outdoors

WINTER AND SPRING FLOWER BULBS

Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Narcissus, Crocuses, Lilies, etc. All prices from \$1.00 to \$10.00. All shipped with Autumn Catalog. Write or call.

Vaughan's Seed Store
Berkeley, Cal. 4000 N. S. Y.

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"I hope the Real Estate Association, before it adjourns, will take some steps, if it may so, to take some share of the tremendous amount of money which is today being invested in substantial securities. Real estate has always been, from time immemorial, the real basis for sound investment everywhere in this world."

"Today a large part of the money that has been earned during these years of war, that has built up tremendous fortunes all over the country, and particularly in our State and in our city, and which is now being invested in stocks and wild schemes of all kinds, where men are losing what they have already gained, a large part of that money should, by some action that you may take here today, be diverted to the proper channels, and should be brought into investment in real estate and in substantial securities, rather than in the gambling enterprises in which it is now being largely invested."

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"I can recall," he said, "when our budget requirements amounted to two hundred millions, a note of alarm went out; serious minded men were doubtful as to the ability of the taxable property of all nature of the City of New York to meet a two hundred million dollar budget, and now we come to a three hundred million dollar budget—some thing, perhaps in excess of that—and we approach it with equanimity, and the real estate of the City of New York is to pay approximately 50 per cent. of that, unless a larger amount is obtained as New York's proportion from the annual enacted income tax."

"I think I state accurately when I say that a three hundred million dollar budget, or to put it in different words, that the cost of the government of any one city for one year, amounting to three hundred million dollars, is the largest in the history of the world."

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During the afternoon the speakers were Henry King Hannah of New York, J. Clarence Davies, and M. Morgenthau, Jr. The annual meeting was followed last evening by a dinner dance. The convention will hold its last session tomorrow afternoon and its annual banquet tomorrow evening.

PARIS REFUSES TO "REVIVE"

Night Life Restaurants' Reopening Is Regarded as a Failure.

PARIS, Oct. 15. (Associated Press.)—The first attempt to revive the old night life of Paris is generally regarded here as a distinct failure. A few late supper were served last night in Montmartre establishments between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning, but there was scarcely enough patronage to pay for the trouble. Business was also light in boulevard establishments, which, during the war, closed at an early hour. In the Latin Quarter alone there was some show of resurrecting old customs. Students celebrated the first night under peace time regulations, but had only reluctant service from waiters, who generally have been thoroughly won to the idea of early closing.

Outside the Latin Quarter and off the boulevards all establishments were deserted soon after 11 o'clock. Some remained open, as a sort of formal recognition of the new regime, until midnight, but closed then of save needless waste of electricity.

It is the opinion of residents here that night resorts in future must look to foreigners for patronage.

SPENT LOST-BUYING STAMPS TO LEAD CORNELL CAMPAIGN

Army Forger Who Got \$62,000 Also Gambled \$12,000 Away.

Eric B. Verrill, an ex-lieutenant in the United States Army, was before Federal Judge Learned Hand yesterday for evidence on a plot of having stolen and cashed \$62,000 in checks while he was attached to the Quartermaster's Department. The checks had been made out in the names of various military officers. Some of these Verrill cashed as they were, but others he raised to large amounts.

Verrill, who is 28 years old, has served a term in prison, and in answer to questions by the court he said that his record had prevented his entrance into the army as a volunteer, but he got in later as a conscript. One who knew of his record, he said, had threatened to expose him, and the idea of taking the checks first came to him in the hopes that the payment of blackmail would save him from discovery.

Benedict M. Holden, counsel for Verrill, pleaded for leniency and asked the court to fix sentence and then to permit Verrill in his custody. An effort would be made, he said, to keep him straight.

During the talk in court it came out that of the \$62,000 obtained by Verrill, \$12,000 had been given to his parents to live for him, \$10,000 had been spent for old stamps of which he is a collector, and \$12,000 had been lost in gambling, what became of the rest of the money did not appear. Judge Hand appeared to be in doubt as to the mental responsibility of the accused and deferred the case until next Friday.

STRIKERS TO OWN DAILY

New Haven Reporters Incorporate for Publication of Their Newspaper.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—The Reporter Publishing Company of New Haven has filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State for the publication of a daily newspaper. The capital is \$50,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$25 each. The corporation will begin business on \$75,000.

The incorporators are Gary J. Finley and John Flynn of New Haven; and Michael J. Flynn of Boston. The Reporter has been published for the last month by striking news writers from New Haven daily papers.

Frank S. Washburn Chairman of Committee to Raise \$2,000,000

Frank S. Washburn, President of the American Cyanamid Company, was appointed chairman yesterday of the New York City Committee on the Cornell University Endowment Campaign. The drive for an endowment of \$2,000,000 to be used to increase the salaries of the faculty, will begin Monday. Mr. Washburn is a graduate of Cornell in the class of 1882.

The campaign in this city will be conducted by the following Cornell alumni: Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad; Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; John E. Denio, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce; E. N. Henderson, President of the Federal Light and Traction Company; Otto Eidlitz, former Director of the United States Housing Corporation; J. C. White, of J. C. White & Co.; E. L. Hooker, President of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company; W. F. Assurance Company; and F. Janzen Koyne, Headquarters for the Campaign Committee have been opened in the Cornell Club, 20 West Forty-fourth Street.

\$148,840 FOR HOSPITAL FUND

Committee for Jamaica and St. Mary's Makes Report on Drive.

The Campaign Committee for the Memorial Hospitals Fund, having for its purpose the construction of new buildings for the Jamaica Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, for which an intensive drive for donations was made during the week of June 18 to 22, has just issued a report.

The total amount subscribed was \$148,840.80. Up to October 7th \$68,484.88 had been collected; the balance, \$80,355.92, being payable later in installments. The number of contributors in the various communities is as follows: Jamaica, 2,988; Richmond Hill, 2,788; Woodhaven, 1,331; Ozone Park and South Ozone Park, 428; Hollis, 288; Queens, 168; Springfield, 187; Morris Park, 251; Forest Hills, 5; Kew Gardens, 80; Westbridge, 25; miscellaneous, 1,222. The expenses of conducting the campaign were approximately \$16,000.

Screens Keep Out Flies—What Keeps Out Disease Germs?

Flies are a visible menace to health, therefore screens are used to keep them out. But what about the invisible, deadly disease germs that float through open windows, that screens can't bar? Is it wise to ignore this dangerous menace simply because it is unseen? Disease germs breed, thrive, and spread amazingly in warm weather. Remember, it costs less and it's far easier to protect your health now, than to regain it later.

Lysol Disinfectant

At the moment of application, Lysol Disinfectant exterminates all germ life, or prevents its creation.

In the office: Have Lysol Disinfectant sprinkled regularly in toilet-rooms, dark corners, cuspidors. Have Lysol Disinfectant used in all scrubbing water.

At home: Have Lysol Disinfectant sprinkled in sinks, drains, toilets, dark corners, garbage cans, and wherever flies gather.

A 50c bottle makes five gallons of powerful disinfectant; a 25c bottle makes two gallons.

Remember, there is but one genuine Lysol Disinfectant—made, bottled, signed, and sealed by Lehn & Fink.

Use Lysol Disinfectant regularly.

Lysol Toilet Soap Lysol Shaving Cream

25c a Cake In Tubes

Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to kill germs on hands and shaving-brush (where germs breed) and to keep the skin clean and free from infection, and give an anti-itching effect. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Buy W. S. S.

COOK CAN BE OWNED

Lehn & Fink

Going To Assured Sources

It takes times like these to show men the wisdom of going to assured sources for their clothes.

The temptation to buy unfamiliar makes brought out to meet the unusual conditions will be avoided by the man who wants his full money's worth this season.

Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats are all-wool, the product of an established house that knows style, quality and tailoring—and how to combine them.

Fall Suits and Topcoats
\$40 to \$75

The HOUSE of KUPPENHEIMER

A National Clothes Service

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway 44 East 14th St. Broadway, at 40th St. 1456 B'way, at 42d St. 125th St., at 3d Ave. 47 Cortlandt Street 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes in New York

Ask for the New Fall and Winter Style Book

Why Pay it?

Coffee is costing a lot more than it used to cost.

Postum—now used so extensively instead of coffee—is sold at the same fair price as usual.

Why not use POSTUM instead of coffee?

"There's a Reason"

Made by the POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY Battle Creek, Michigan



MEN

GIFTS for men—gifts that surpass in acceptability the conventional box of cigars and the unconventional necktie are always to be had at reasonable prices at Ovington's.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

REST ASSURED—

FAULTLESS.
ON PAJAMAS and NIGHTSHIRTS GUARANTEES the origination of everything that is worthy in Material, Style and Manufacture at a price which gives maximum value to the wearer, justifying its claim as

"The NIGHTWEAR of a Nation!"
At 11,886 dealers
E. ROSENFELD & CO.
BALTIMORE, NEW YORK



Resinol

a healing household ointment

The same soothing, healing properties that make Resinol Ointment so effective for many skin troubles, also make it an ideal household remedy for

Burns Wounds Chafings
Cuts Irritations Cold-sores
and a score of other troubles which constantly arise in every home, especially where there are children. That is why you should keep Resinol Ointment ready for instant use. Sold by all druggists, prescribed by doctors.

CHARLES S. CASH
Every good nut that grows
223-225 Fulton Street
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309 Madison Avenue
2 doors below 42d St.

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PARIS REFUSES TO "REVIVE."
Night Life Restaurants' Reopening Is Regarded as a Failure.

PARIS, Oct. 15. (Associated Press).—The first attempt to revive the old life of Paris is generally regarded here as a distinct failure. A few late supper were served last night in Montmartre establishments between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning, but there was scarcely enough patronage to pay for the trouble. Business was also light in boulevard establishments, which, during the war, closed at an early hour. In the Latin Quarter alone there was some show of resurrecting old conditions. Students celebrated the first night of peace time regulations, but had only reluctant service from waiters, who generally have been thoroughly won to the idea of early closing.

Outside the Latin Quarter and off the boulevards all establishments were deserted soon after 11 o'clock. Some remained open, as a sort of formal recognition of the new regime, until midnight, but closed then of save needless waste of electricity.

It is the opinion of residents here that night resorts in future must look to foreigners for patronage.

SPENT LOST BUYING STAMPS

Army Forger Who Got \$62,000 Also Gambled \$12,000 Away.

ERIC M. VERRILL, an ex-Lieutenant in the United States Army, was before Federal Judge Learned Hand yesterday for sentencing on a plea of guilty of having stolen and cashed \$62,000 in checks while he was attached to the Quartermaster's Department. The checks had been made out in the names of various military officers. Some of them Verrill cashed as they were, but others he raised to large amounts.

Verrill, who is 24 years old, has served a term in prison, and in answer to questions by the court he said that his record had prevented his entrance into the army as a volunteer. But he got in later as a conscript. One who knew of his record, he said, had threatened to expose him, and the idea of taking the checks first came to him in the hopes that the payment of blackmail would save him from discovery.

Benedict M. Holden, counsel for Verrill, pleaded for leniency and asked the court to fix sentence and then to parole Verrill in his custody. An effort would be made, he said, to keep him straight.

During the talk in court it came out that of the \$62,000 obtained by Verrill \$15,000 had been given to his parents to invest for him, \$10,000 had been paid for a car, and \$12,000 had been lost in gambling. The rest of the money, he said, did not appear. Judge Hand appeared to be in doubt as to the mental responsibility of the accused and deferred the case until next Friday.

STRIKERS TO OWN DAILY.

New Haven Reporters Incorporate for Publication of Their Newspaper.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—The Reporter Publishing Company of New Haven has filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State for the publication of a daily newspaper. The capital is \$50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$10 each, of which 425 each. The corporation will begin business on \$5,000.

The incorporators are Garry J. Finley and John T. Flynn of New Haven, and Michael J. Flynn of Boston. The Reporter has been published for the last month by striking news writers from New Haven daily papers.

TO LEAD CONGREGATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Frank S. Washburn Chairman of Committee to Raise \$2,000,000.

Frank S. Washburn, President of the American Cyanamid Company, was appointed chairman yesterday of the New York City Committee of the Congregational Campaign. The drive for an endowment of \$2,000,000, to be used to increase the salaries of the faculty, will begin Monday. Mr. Washburn is a graduate of Cornell in the class of 1888.

The campaign in this city will be conducted by the following Cornell alumni: Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad; Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; John B. Deming, of Blair & Co.; Roger H. Williams, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce; M. N. Sanderson, President of the Federal Light and Traction Company; Otto Eldridge, former Director of the United States Housing Corporation; J. G. White, of J. G. White & Co.; M. J. Hickory, President of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company; W. F. Atkinson, of the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company; and F. Janzen Noyes. Headquarters for the Campaign Committee have been opened in the Cornell Club, 20 West Forty-fourth Street.

\$149,840 FOR HOSPITAL FUND

Committee for Jamaica and St. Mary's Makes Report on Drive.

The Campaign Committee for the Memorial Hospitals Fund, having for its purpose the construction of new buildings for the Jamaica Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, for which an intensive drive for donations was made during the week of June 24 to 25, has just issued a report.

The total amount subscribed was \$149,840. Up to October 15, \$65,444.85 had been collected; the balance, \$84,395.15, being payable later in installments. The number of contributors in the various communities is as follows: Jamaica, 2,888; Richmond Hill, 2,708; Woodhaven, 1,531; Ozone Park and Bayside, 1,000; Hollis, 202; Queens, 108; Springfield, 151; Morris Park, 231; Forest Hills, 1; Kew Gardens, 80; Westbridge, 32; miscellaneous, 1,238. The expenses of conducting the campaign were approximately \$10,000.

Screens Keep Out Flies—What Keeps Out Disease Germs?

Flies are a visible menace to health, therefore screens are used to keep them out.

But what about the invisible, deadly disease germs that float through open windows, that screens can't bar? Is it wise to ignore this dangerous menace simply because it is unseen?

Disease germs breed, thrive, and spread amazingly in warm weather.

Remember, it costs less and it's far easier to protect your health now, than to regain it later.

Lysol

Disinfectant

At the moment of application, Lysol Disinfectant exterminates all germ life, or prevents its creation.

In the office: Have Lysol Disinfectant sprinkled regularly in toilet-rooms, dark corners, cupboards. Have Lysol Disinfectant used in all scrubbing water.

At home: Have Lysol Disinfectant sprinkled in sinks, drains, toilets, dark corners, garbage cans, and wherever flies gather.

A 50c bottle makes five gallons of powerful disinfectant; a 25c bottle makes two gallons.

Remember, there is but one genuine Lysol Disinfectant—made, bottled, signed, and sealed by Lohm & Fink.

Use Lysol Disinfectant regularly.

Lysol Toilet Soap 25c a Cake

Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to protect the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he doesn't ask him to order it for you.

Buy W. S. S.

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Going To Assured Sources

It takes times like these to show men the wisdom of going to assured sources for their clothes.

The temptation to buy unfamiliar makes brought out to meet the unusual conditions will be avoided by the man who wants his full money's worth this season.

Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats are all-wool, the product of an established house that knows style, quality and tailoring—and how to combine them.

Fall Suits and Topcoats
\$40 to \$75

The HOUSE of
KUPPENHEIMER

A National
Clothes Service

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway 44 East 14th St. Broadway, at 49th St. 1456 B'way, at 42d St. 125th St., at 3d Ave. 47 Cortlandt Street 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes in New York

Ask for the New Fall and Winter Style Book

Why Pay it?

Coffee is costing a lot more than it used to cost.

Postum—now used so extensively instead of coffee—is sold at the same fair price as usual.

Why not use
POSTUM
instead of coffee?

"There's a Reason"

Made by the POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY Battle Creek, Michigan.



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was typed on the*

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Beauty of type impressions—uniform spacing and perfect alignment—justified the “Royal’s” selection for typing the reading matter photographically reproduced in the hundreds of thousands of copies of the Literary Digest. Examine your copy. Compare the work and you, too, will choose the “Royal” Typewriter.

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INSURANCE SYSTEM DEFENDED BY LYON

Industrial Commissioner Denies
State Fund Manager "Set
Up" Wynkoop Group.

SUBJECT FULLY DISCUSSED

Thinks Board Should Have Absolute
Control of Medical
Situation.

Commissioner Edward P. Lyon of the
State Industrial Commission was the
principal witness yesterday at the in-
vestigation of that body being conducted
by J. F. Connor as Special Commis-
sioner in the City Hall.

In reply to questions by Miles M.
Dawson, counsel to the investigator,
Mr. Lyon said he did not know the at-
titude of Manager F. Spencer Baldwin
was that the Insurance Fund manager
should have absolute free rein in hand-
ling the affairs of the fund, nor that
Mr. Baldwin, when the Industrial Com-
mission succeeded the Workmen's Com-
pensation Bureau, had urged the Insur-
ance Fund be cut off from the commis-
sion and be operated separately.

Mr. Lyon was questioned regarding
the legality of setting up special groups,
such as the Wynkoop group, and paying
dividends to this group when they ab-

sorbed the entire reserve fund. Mr.
Dawson asked if Mr. Baldwin had con-
sulted the commission on these subjects.
The witness said he did not recall that
this had been done. He said he did not
remember that the commission was
shocked or displeased when it learned,
some seven months later, that the Wyn-
koop group had been thus favored.

Mr. Dawson asked the witness what
he thought of Mr. Baldwin having "set
up" the Wynkoop group and the pay-
ment of dividends when the fund was
in a critical condition, without consult-
ing the commission, as the law required.
Mr. Lyon said Mr. Baldwin had done
nothing of this kind.

According to his recollection, the sub-
ject was discussed by the commission
before action was taken. He said it
was found the rates were too low, and
that new rates were made. The fund,
he said, was at a dead point, and the
commission believed that to make the
payments and tide over the situation
was the correct thing to do. His ad-
mission that this course might have been
unwise, but the commission took the
facts as they existed, and acted. Sub-
sequent developments, he said, had jus-
tified the course.

Regarding the graft exposures now in
the record, Mr. Lyon said if Mr. Bal-
win had knowledge of them before they
were brought out in the investigation
he should have informed the commis-
sion. He refused to go beyond this
statement when Mr. Dawson strove to
get him to say he would not have signed
a memorandum approving the retention
of Mr. Baldwin as manager.

Mr. Lyon emphatically declared that
claimants should not be allowed free
choice of their own physicians. He
said if they were, inferior physicians
would be chosen, and a result would be
the establishment of physicians in a
practice limited to compensation cases.
The witness said the method pro-
posed by the Dr. Meyer Wolff Service
had proved valuable. He said the com-
mission had had much trouble over in-
fection in minor injuries, due to im-
proper dressing, and he understood the
Wolff Service had eliminated all infec-
tion cases. He said he thought it a
bad practice to permit such a system to

get a hold on the State Insurance Fund,
but said that until the commission had
power to employ its own physicians,
some such method must be used. He
was not concerned, he said, in the large
amount paid to Dr. Wolff.
Mr. Lyon favored an amendment
which would permit the commission to
control the medical service situation.
He said the question had given much
trouble, and so far had found no solu-
tion, satisfactory in himself. He
thought State dressing stations should
be established. No attempt had been
made to give Dr. Wolff a monopoly, he
said.
Mr. Dawson introduced the minutes of
several meetings of the commission to
show that employees of the State Fund
had been fined for gambling in the of-
fices.

SEES FIELD FOR RED CROSS

Dr. F. P. Kappel Says Work in Eu-
rope Must Not Stop Now.

Dr. Frederick P. Kappel of New York,
Director of Foreign Operations of the
American Red Cross and formerly As-
sistant Secretary of War, following his
return from a tour of inspection of
European field in which American Red
Cross general relief contingents are ac-
tive, said yesterday that "The Amer-
ican Red Cross would not be doing its
full duty as a steward of the American
people if the work undertaken among
civilians during the war, or immediately
after the armistice, in France, Belgium,
Italy, and in Eastern Europe, is per-
mitted to terminate at the present time."

Before giving a detailed account of his
findings, Dr. Kappel let it be known
that the Red Cross did not propose, ex-
cepting in emergencies, unforeseen, to
enter into new fields abroad. On the con-
trary, he explained, the organization
intends the work already undertaken,
and as for this reason he said the suc-
cess of the Third Red Cross Roll Call,
scheduled for Nov. 2 to 11, is absolutely
imperative.

Oct. 17th, 1939

Dear Mr.—

Enclosed find our check for \$10,000.00. How
time flies! It seems but a short time since we sat in
your office and showed you how easily you could ac-
cumulate this amount in cash on our plan of accumu-
lating an estate.

You had the foresight to act as you did, and never
missed the small annual deposits you made, and all the
time had the satisfaction of knowing that your family
would receive this amount in full if you had died.

We are indeed glad to send you this and wish that
you enjoy this estate to the fullest extent.

Very truly yours,
BRILL & SCOTT.

P. S.—A letter such as this can be written to you 50
years from now if you will only act and adopt our ad-
vanced plan for creating an estate.

Write, Phone or Call for the Brill & Scott Plan

BRILL & SCOTT

514 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
WE HAVE AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING FOR A
HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN.

PARTOLA "The Doctor
in Candy
Form"
Ideal mint candy liqueur and in-
ternal antiseptic. For young and old.

GERMANY AT PLAY.
A page of illustrations, finely repro-
duced by rotogravure printing, in the
Magazine Section of The New York Times
next Sunday, shows the "war-worn"
Germans enjoying the costly pleasures of
a regatta, the race track, and riding on
strawhats.—A.D.T.

The New United States Solid Truck Tire

The United States Tire Company announces a
new solid truck tire made in regular, high profile
and large single types.

This tire embodies what is probably the most
important advance in solid tire manufacture of
recent years—an improvement which removes
entirely the liability of separation between the tire
itself and the steel base on which it is mounted.

The new process used in building the United
States Solid Truck Tire forms a perfect chemical
union between the hard rubber and the steel band.

This eliminates the necessity of relying entirely
on the mechanical bond formed by the usual dove-
tail grooves that hold the rubber to its base.

The new United States Solid Truck Tire pos-
sesses a degree of wear-resisting power that brings
solid tire costs down to an irreducible minimum.

It has proved so pronounced a success that the
unlimited mileage guarantee, so popular among
buyers of other United States Tires, has been
extended to cover also the Solid Truck Tire.

*All United States Tires—passenger car and
truck—are guaranteed to be free from imperfec-
tions in materials and workmanship, with no
limitation of mileage.*

*This guarantee is backed by the good faith
of the United States Rubber Company—the oldest
and largest rubber company in the world.*

United States Tire Company

United States Tires are Good Tires



THE WINNER

ROOSEVELT
Prize Story

The Sunday Sun

will print to-morrow
the winning story in a
contest lately conducted
by the Presbyterian
Board of Home Missions
on the subject

Theodore Roosevelt
—as a—
Country Minister

This is Stirring Fiction

full of Vim, Humor and Excite-
ment, with a moral as the un-
forced outcome of the incident.

It will be read by people who like
real life, strongly portrayed.

"T.B. of Dee," shows Roosevelt
in the pulpit as a resistless
American Force. Pitted against
obstacles that would have de-
stroyed lesser men, the Hero
conquers in the true Rooseveltian
way.

The author, Rev. C. W. Whitman
explains why he put Roosevelt in
his place, saying: "It was bound
to fit me better for my own job."

Read this Exceptional Story
To-morrow, October 19, in

The  Sun
New York's Great Morning Newspaper
Order in advance from your newsdealer

HULBERT DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO DOCKS

Commissioner Denies Charge
That Piers Are Sublet
to Profiteers.

A row between Controller Craig and Dock Commissioner Sturges Hulbert at yesterday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission started reports that the relations between the Controller and the Mayor's office were becoming strained. The trouble arose over a discussion of dock leases. The Controller said he had heard many rumors that "fly-by-night" concerns had procured leases and that these companies of fictitious financial backing are subletting their holdings and thus profiteering at the expense of the taxpayers. Commissioner Hulbert hotly denied the charge and demanded an investigation. The Mayor promised that Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld would begin an inquiry.

There was under discussion the matter of leasing a pier at the foot of East Fifth Street, Manhattan, to the Continental Freight Service, Limited. A lease had been recommended at first, but according to the calendar the recommendation had been withdrawn. The Controller said he understood that one concern had proposed paying the city only \$20,000 for a lease and then intended subletting it for \$45,000 a year. Commissioner Hulbert replied that no pier could be sublet without the consent of the Dock Department and that so far as he was aware there was no "hawking" of pier space as the Controller had charged.

The Controller then threatened not to issue corporate stock for dock building for a period longer than ten years, and Commissioner Hulbert asserted that such restriction would tie his hands completely.

It was decided to refer the question of leasing the pier to the Continental Freight Service Company to the Committee of the Whole. When Commissioner Hulbert asserted that the Society of Terminal Engineers was in favor of modern equipment for the piers, and that the Merchants' Association had taken issue with them, the Mayor said: "Let me tell you something about the Merchants' Association. There is a fellow over there by the name of William Fellows Morgan. Some time ago he sent out letters broadcast to individuals requesting them to report to the Merchants' Association any trouble or disorder on the city's streets. He wanted to know what the officers of the scene of the trouble was doing before the thing happened, what he did during the trouble, and what he did after the trouble."

The letter instructed the individual to report so that proper action could be taken with the purpose of removal. This, Mr. Commissioner, was three days before the interborough strike, and I wondered how he anticipated all this. The Merchants' Association, you know, is very much interested in the welfare of the interborough. They were working two or three days before the strike to find something wrong with some public official so they could ask for his removal."

There are a lot of these organizations around. There is the City Club, and oh, yes, the Citizens' Union, too. They think that if you don't do as they say you are not a competent public official, and then they charge preferred against you, and the next move is out of office. They are professional accelerators."



Peabody System of Coal Mine Management

Offers to the owners of coal mines or coal property an unusual service:

We undertake the management of coal mines and operate them with economy of production.

We make appraisals to determine mineral values—the possibility of increased development—as well as to inventory value of machinery, buildings and other equipment.

We assist in financing coal properties if they are or can be made competitively merchantable.

Investigate the Peabody System of Coal Mine Management.

PEABODY COAL CO.
CHICAGO



Rose Petal Complexion

Smooth and velvety as the petals of a rose is the complexion aided by Nadine Face Powder.

This delicate beautiful powder is an indefinable charm—a charm which lingers in the memory. Nadine is exquisitely perfumed and is pure and refined. It adheres until washed off, and cannot harm the most sensitive skin.

Nadine Face Powder is used and admired by discriminating women as a superior face powder. Price refunded if not pleased.

Sell in Group Boxes Only. At leading drug stores or by mail order. NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY, Paris, France.



Economize on your Clothes—buy here where prices are one-third less—*Moe Levy*

The best way to save money on your Clothing is to buy your Suits and Overcoats here. I sell for one-third less because my prices are not burdened with middleman's profits and high rents.

Other clothiers who merely sell the clothing that somebody else makes—whose stores are usually in high rent districts and who do a small volume of business, are telling you to expect to pay high prices for all-wool clothes. They're not "profiteering," but they simply have to keep their prices high because their selling expenses are high.

Super Clothes \$25

Super Clothes is the best twenty-five dollars worth of clothes value you can buy in New York. The fabrics are all-wool—the styles brisk and snappy and at \$25 you can't match them elsewhere.

Kid Klothes \$8.95 to \$25

Kid Klothes please the youngster because they're mannishly styled—just like our men's clothes, in fact. The sturdy all-wool fabrics please Mother and the fact that they're priced at one-third less pleases Dad.

Men come here for all-wool fabrics—for smart style and for perfect tailoring—not merely to save one-third. They do pay one-third less because I produce all my own clothes (no middleman's profits). My store is on low-rent Walker Street (low overhead). I sell to more men than any other single clothier in America (big volume).

Betterbilt \$40

My Betterbilt Suits and Overcoats combine every factor that goes to make up better, more distinctive garments. The all-wool fabrics are richer—the styles are superb—the tailoring perfect. Economical selling methods keep the price at \$40.

"Right-o" Clothes \$25 to \$50

You'll find more snap and style in Right-o Clothes than any other line in town. They're made expressly for live-wire lads—young men who want clothes with more than the usual dose of zip and pep. If that's your style, Right-o's your style.

Evenings Until
7 P.M.

Moe Levy & Son

Saturdays
Until 10

Our Only
Store

119-125 Walker Street

New York
City

Every Subway or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfers
direct to Canal Street Station within sight of my store

Everybody
Knows

Everybody
Knows

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSSES

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icals 1 cent loss. Should the profit be set off against the loss, or should

the profit be used to raise department wages, or to reduce letter postage. Or should the zone system be revised?

the critics last "a worse thing about happens to them? The answers depend on more information about crew and profits than the public has or the

the Post Office either. The accounts of the Post Office are kept to show profits, not losses. When the post parcel service was started there was a special stamp, which has been abolished. When letter stamps are put on the freight jitney service which properly belongs to the express companies and which the railways are underpaid for carrying, the costs of the respective services are hidden.

if the Post Office wishes to be excused for its peccadilloes, and to be praised for its greater services, should begin by ending doubt about its costs and profits. That might be done either by keeping accounts or by thought if it were a business concern with a balance sheet and profit and loss statement; or it might engage some accountants who command respect.

the confidence to certify what items and at what cost are included in the business from which the profits are claimed. The reduction of the letter rate would make the claim of postal profits preposterous, and the losses on the periodic "subsidy" may be charged against the postal parcel profit alleged by the assistant to the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General ought to carry the letter mails better, but at the same time he ought not to have some other things undaring, if he wishes to be accepted as his own valuation.

THE SHANTUNG AMENDMENT.
The expected has happened to the amendment which would save a

mandates the return of the German holdings in the treaty to China - a statement in which the other Powers signing the treaty could not have acquiesced, which would have been entered only by a war. After its supporters were not willing to demand the Americans approve of the arrangement, he said with regard to the Chai Bai in the Treaty, but the Republic proposed in the Senate.

not vote, which the Johnsons could have been expected to defeat the amendment if they wished and it was the great majority of the country committed.

The vote of the Johnsons in opposing Johnson's plan to be changed, amendment, and a clear indication that the Johnsons' amendment or other attempts to make material change in the Treaty will meet a sure fate. The nation wants the matter disposed of as soon as possible; it was not disposed to tolerate much more delay, which can be of good purpose, in getting back to normal conditions by ratification of the Treaty.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER
INVESTIGATION

IMMIGRATION.

14th address at Lafayette College, Attorney General PALMER expressed ancient and outworn views on immigration; views which, coming from the head of the Department of Justice are not pleasant to hear when, all the country, alien or foreign-legislators are carrying on in many languages, in five hundred or more papers and magazines, the Boishin and J. W. W. propaganda for the overthrow of the Government.

PALMER looked back to the old time, to the rhetoric of Immigrant orators, to whom this country "a refuge for the oppressed of all world," "a beacon light far" "by the tempest-tossed on the" "of Sam-oa-um." Such phrases, dead, were not mere rhetoric in time. They expressed the welcome to a hospitable people," as Mr. P.

The great tide of immigration in the forties. It was welcomed, was necessary to the expansion of our resources. Unoccupied lands spread all the way to the Pacific; and our industrial systems and railroads and communications were for the most part, still to be built up. It was not until 1884 that Congress passed an immigration law, and then for the purpose of encouragement. Before that time the necessity for its restriction had not made itself felt. Since the immigration act of 1882 restriction has been made more to public sentiment and the progress. At first, it was the physical and morally undesirable whose exclusion was sought. Then, after a great period of immigration, it was seen that the number of illiterate persons speaking only a foreign language was dangerously increasing. Now, when the number of persons from the United States over ten years of age who know no English is said to amount to nearly one-tenth of the population, even that illiteracy and ignorance are not our greatest danger from immigration. There has been a great influx, there is a constant "pernicious activity," of men and women who come here for the purpose of destroying our Government, or

destroying all free, orderly, democratic government, who acknowledged allegiance to no country, anarchists, internationalists, passionate advocates and fomenters of disturbance and violence, workers for economic and social revolution.

Some of these enthusiasts of

machine, who lost their lives on
 Castle Rock. Ulan, had been flying
 in any other machine than that of
 Haviland the chance would still have
 been against them, for they were
 fighting their way through a storm
 when the attack came. The death of
 Lieutenant J. S. WALKER in the (O) was
 also occurred in a similar way.
 storm. There is some support to
 General Macdonald's opinion that
 Dr. Haviland is "definite" near the
 ground in the last landing made his
 Depot. N. E. by Colonel G.
 BAIRD, who Sergeant W. H. NORTON
 was killed, and in the fall
 Major D. H. CANNERY and Sergeant
 THOMAS at the Buena Vista
 field, Salt Lake City, while both men
 were killed. Lieutenant WOODS
 CURTIS, who lost his life in a landing
 at Buffalo, was in the De Pave machine.
 If several fatal accidents are
 against the Dr. Havilands.

best fighter has been done to the
"ad plan" of superior skill and ex-
perience. Mike Lieutenant, Major
Major, Capt. Sears, Captain Lowe,
H. Smith, and Lieutenant E.
Kinn, have been using this "E"
machine. The only other type that
is giving a good account of itself
seems to be the SE-5. For com-
mercial purposes it is doubtful if
war machines started in the trans-
continental flight will ever be in favor
but it must be remembered that
they are pioneers undergoing a test. The
swift and safe airplane for commerce
is to be evolved from them.

IN PHILADELPHIA

One of Senator Vann's lieutenants
at the meeting of the City Commit-

[illegible]

their control of the organization, but can have no share in the management of the campaign. "This sounds like talk of a union," Mr. Moore's mantle is on guard. "If he flinches as the night goes on, if he flinches at the election—which is certain—then will become simply one of Philadelphia's many lost hopes. He may be Blazenburg if he will. At any rate the whole country is interested in the next attempt of Philadelphia to herself of everything that has been detectable in the management of political affairs. The country loves Philadelphia, has regretted its languish in the face of the political crimes committed against her. Four years now we are to see whether New-Mayor will be a man, begins like one.

—

THE WAR IN RUSSIA.

DENYING a capture of Orel is an important victory, and the palp of which it is the most recent, combined with the recent success of Yermolov on the Balkan

the Polish armies further so presents the snow-serbia menace which has yet confronted the Bolshevik Government. The latter have shown that they can handle Bolsheviks consistently, and Denikin troops, whose advance has apparently been facilitated by the possession of powerful Cossack cavalry forces, won an almost unbroken series of victories in the last few weeks. The effort to establish a thorough blockade of Soviet Russia means apparently that the allied authorities back Denikin and Yudenich have hopes of taking not only Petrograd, Moscow, and overthrowing

The Bolshevik Government before the present forward movement loses its impetus. The reported risings against the Bolshevik within the territories controlled by them must doubtless be discounted to some extent, but it appears that some outbreaks have occurred, and it may be surmised that there is considerable unrest behind the Bolshevik lines. It is to have been more serious anti-Bolshevik risings before this, but they have not coincided with a forward movement of the armies attacking the Bolshevik.

It is not impossible that as a result the Bolshevik Government may be hounded; but it is far from certain that this will be the case. The first place, Winter is approaching, and along the greater part of the Russian front military operations will be very difficult after a few weeks. The advance of DENIKIN is due at least in part to the use of power by the Bolshevik against ENGLAND and

[illegible][illegible]

enter the mines and work they are to be permitted to do so. Of course that as a feature of a strike, resistance if needed, and is to families be at all surprising that the confession of "intention" had already been explicit.

In fairness, note must be taken of possibility that the implied ban on them the assembled union workers apply only to members of the union, and not a possibility which the union leaders renders more than plausible.

RE-EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Appeal for Contributions to
Victim Assistance Fund

The following is the text of a letter from the American Red Cross, dated May 1941, to the American People, in which the organization is asked to contribute to the "Victim Assistance Fund" for the purpose of helping the victims of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The American Red Cross is a national organization that has been helping the victims of natural disasters and wars for over 100 years. It is a non-profit organization that is supported by the American people. It is a part of the American people's responsibility to help the victims of natural disasters and wars.

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the government, the president said, "is not to be a policeman, but to be a referee." He said that the government's role is to "create a level playing field" for all businesses, and to "ensure that the rules of the game are fair and equitable." He also said that the government should "encourage" businesses to "innovate and create new jobs," and that it should "provide" a "stable and predictable" environment for businesses to operate in.

Committee of New York, the chair-
man of which is William F. Hallows.
It is the outgrowth of a plan-
ning held by representatives from all
the various Jewish educational in-
stitutions and chambers of commerce
New York and Brooklyn.

I would like to see the work we
started live on for the benefit of
the community, and Miss Adler
said that she would be permitted
to say that the Jewish Community
Women is anxious to add to the
by having a special committee to
conduct investigations as to conditions
labor, the cause of social unrest,
and the way certain Jewish American
groups can be of assistance. The
organization means an enormous ben-
efaction and should receive general
support as a permanent factor in the
life of the community.

WARREN B. HOBBS
Major, U. S. A., Director
New York, October 18, 1936.

Reversal of Ratification.
To the Editor of *The New York Times*:
Can you inform your readers how the delegates for Assembly stand upon the question of revoking New York's vote for constitutional prohibition and woman suffrage? The Legislature meets before constitutional prohibition goes to effect and New York's vote for the amendment should be reversed to conform to the feeling of the people.

majority of New York's people
New York's vote for the woman
amendment should likewise be reason-
time to prevent its adoption, which
nately is not yet.
The people of New York have shown
and have a strong interest in
it upon the Southern States, which do
sire it.
The same principle, the same vio-
lence risk, the same kind of "race"
would like to punish those who dared
the Constitution of the United States
enough their particular case.
New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

SERVICE OF SUPPLY.

This is the tale of the Transports
The song of the sweeping road.
Where they ride along and wander
With the mountains, gleaming
Over the alpine highway.
Over the moor and black-
Buddle, your way is my way,
Up where the birds are
We have the cry of birds.

We drive while the night is thick,
Though the piercing north wind
We'll stick. By God, we'll stick!
We'll stick to the line, and we'll
It'll rattle to the wagon track,
All the hymns of hate in chorus.
Never could turn us back!

Oh, it's follow, Bunde, follow!
Hang to the car ahead!
Over the hill and hollow—
Murry! You'll soon be dead!
Through the desert,
By ruins rotten and rank,
With never a chance to pillage,
Where you're cursed if you
back.

Oh, it's onward, ever onward

They are waiting, boy, the
They're waiting—
Up where the star she's there!
It is ours to roll and tumble
To juggle the jag of steel,
Till down like a log we tumble
Asteep as the quivering wheel.
It isn't a case of nations,
Or color, or caste, or creed;
But the Guns and the Men need
And that is the word we need,
And as long as the line moves for
Or the fire of fury flows,
We'll hold our own with the Un-
We'll go on—God, with us!

WILLIAM M. V. ZEPHER
The Wanderer

of the Turkish Empire.

the question of a mandate will come
some before the American people for
consideration and decision. Cables from
Paris to The New York Times indicate
Empire would, moreover, take over man-
aging the financial responsibilities of a
bankrupt State with a cost of hundreds
of millions of dollars. It would mean

for England as for a mandatory power, and in certain Catholic regions, like Lebanon, the first choice is for France; but for the greater part of the whole Empire the first choice is for America! Mr. Crane's statement about the desire of the subject races for an American mandate is misleading, as it is not true that they all desire a settlement in favor of a mandate which will prevent the disruption of the former Turkish Empire. The Armenians, without exception, are for an American mandate over Armenia, but are opposed to any settlement which will link their destiny with that of the Turks. The Catholic Syrians, at least, are in favor of a French mandate over Syria. The Zionists have been for a British mandate

The first two groups are composed of persons who are accounted by the white men who know exactly what they want and are after in these colonies. However, they will not carry weight with the American public in the treatment of the Negro. The third group, the Negroes, will carry the heaviest weight. They will carry a great deal of weight because they are growing in this country as authorities on Negro Eastern questions. These men are being drawn by enthusiasm for the good work they are doing and are being kind of some very important jobs which are pertinent to the question. They want to do everything in their power to help the Negroes.

Turks and Armenians, Greeks and Kurds, Syrians and Palestinians. Even if each of the races oppressing in Turkey were to change in national aspirations, it would take several generations to make the most factious population to enable them to forget the horrible crimes committed against them and to produce the community feeling which is necessary for a stable form of self-government. But each of the principal races of Turkey has clung for centuries to the ideal of national independence, and can not be induced to relinquish it in favor of any settlement which is not in harmony with this ideal. Here lies the great difficulty in the Near Eastern question. There is only one way to solve it: the final liquidation of the Turkish Empire. This involves not only proper things and money, but it also involves in the work making the people safe for the small democracies born of the Great War. Granting this, a mandate over Armenia suggests itself as the natural outcome. It is to the Armenians more than to any other of the liberated nationalities that America is bound. More than 80 per cent of the American educational work in Turkey during the last three-quarters of a century has been done in Armenia. Six millions of dollars which the American people have contributed for relief work in the Near East has been given because of their sympathy for the Armenians. The majority of professional men among Armenians who will be called upon to assist in the reconstruction of their country are

Enlisted men have the same right as officers to seek life's enjoyments; they have the same right to support a family without feeling ashamed of the poor existence they are able to offer their wives and children. But society shames the enlisted men who are truly ashamed to go among their fellow-men in civil life and say they are earning all they can. They are not warning all they are capable of earning, but are paid all the Navy Department officers allowed them in a "budget" of years ago.

The respectability of enlisted men in the navy who undertake matrimony and the subsequent rearing of a family are chief petty officers. Chief petty officers' families are not unlike other people; like to set well, sleep well, live in a respectable house, go to the office occasionally, and uphold their social obligations, but they are not the great aristocracy of the navy. Chief petty officer the family requires respect to the honor of their environment begin to disappear what the schools are endeavoring to build up.

The most effective treatment of idleness and crime is their prevention. It saves human misery and taxpayer dollars.

I believe that if the full significance of the visiting teacher's work as a factor in preventing social wreckage and in the building of good citizenship, particularly in the adolescent period of our school children's lives, were understood, the Board of Education would provide a visiting teacher for every school in the city as a measure of economy.

FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT
President, Trustees, Children's Court
New York, Oct. 15, 1919.

1. Boston, Mass., Oct. 9, 1919. 10. 1919.

SAYS GERMANY AND ALLIES MUST TRADE

Federal Official Asserts Such Commerce with Former Enemy Is Business Proposition.

SEES CHANGED ATTITUDE

Must Allow Country to Become Industrially Strong, So She May Pay War Indemnity.

In an address yesterday before the tenth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Dr. Alonso E. Taylor of the United States Food Administration, who was sent on a mission to Germany by the Supreme Economic Council of the Allies, analyzed Germany's present economic conditions and her immediate requirements and concluded that no alarm need be felt because the Allies have begun trading with their former enemy, as it is the only thing they can do.

Dr. Taylor said that the people of present-day Germany are even more conservative than their Government, that socialism and communism are dead there, and that Socialists like Kautsky, Bernstein and President Ebert, who have been fighting for socialism for thirty years, have drawn up a program that does not differ from the platform of the Progressive Party.

The Allies have changed their attitude toward Germany in the last six months, said Dr. Taylor, and realize that she must be a going concern. If she is to pay her debts to the Allies, the policy of the Allies is to let Germany go on as she is, but on the economic view that she cannot pay who does not work.

Dr. Taylor said that the new Germany is not to be an experiment, but is to be dominated by the

engineering and industrial viewpoint of pre-war Germany. He said in part: "As a matter of fact the attitude of the Allies has changed toward Germany in the last six months. Every one now realizes that if Germany is ever going to pay her bill she has got to be allowed to be a going concern. She has got to be allowed to be industrially strong. If England, France and Italy want the reparation—and they do for they need it—they have got to help her to establish under these circumstances it is idle to talk of any attempts to paralyze her industry, as long as she is silent and desires and need to secure what she owes—not the United States but our allies."

The entire attitude has changed, and they are extending toward her a help-friendship, not based on friendship but based upon the absolute economic consideration that he cannot pay who does not work.

"The type of government at present in Germany is a supposedly Socialist Government. When I was first in Germany they were having very active and very intense Bolshevik agitation. It was a great question then as to whether the Government could endure; at that time the people of Germany were to the left of their Government. When I was there in May the people of Germany were still to the left of their Government. In July the people passed their Government to the right, and now are definitely to the right of their Government. By that I mean that the people of Germany are becoming more conservative economically every month. There isn't the slightest danger of communism in Germany. There isn't the slightest germ of old-time socialism in Germany. It is dead as a doornail in the very houses of the men who were its chief advocates."

Under these circumstances we must count upon Germany in the near future, whatever her form of government, which will be a stable Germany from the standpoint of the economics and industry. It is not going to be an experimental Germany. It is going to be a Germany that expresses the typical viewpoint of the engineering organization of the German industry in the pre-war years. Those of us who have been in Germany in the last six months have seen there is no militaristic tinge to the present control in Germany, that the dose of medicine was so long that there is no repeat. However, one must always question the opinion that Germany becomes strong enough to pay these huge indemnities, will she not at once again become militaristic?

"That is a very dangerous line of division that we are going to have to face: on the one hand Germany is staggering under huge debts that are due to the Allies, and on the other hand, if you make them pay the maximum, you may compel her to be again one of the strongest, if not the strongest, industrial nations of the world."

At present the German Government is non-militaristic. It is pro-industrial. It is efficient in its ideas, guided by men whom you could accept in your society as men thoroughly competent to talk upon any technical, engineering or economic problem. It is composed of the best economic brains in Germany, but they can do nothing at present in a concrete sense, because they haven't gotten started yet.

Now, as a matter of fact, Germany is in the same situation as our Allies. She is waiting to see in which direction the big start will occur (the present starts are all small starts). When the big start occurs, in which direction will it go? Now, as much as the French dislike the Germans, when the Frenchman looks at a franc and realizes that with that franc he can buy three and one-half marks' worth of merchandise in Germany, and 10 cents' worth of merchandise in the United States, no matter how great his love for us, and how great his hatred for the other fellow, he is going to spend it in Germany. We have got to face this in a perfectly clear way. Every nation is to buy in the market whose currencies are depreciated more than the currencies of any other country. So you are going to see England going to France and you are going to see Italy going to Austria, rather than to go to France, and you are going to see Germany, if possible, go to Russia rather than go anywhere else simply because that is one country whose exchange rate is lower than here.

This is purely a commercial transaction and when the newspaper headlines come out and say that the Allies are trading with Germany, it should give no cause for offence because it is the only thing they can do, with the limitation in their own buying power and the possibilities of increasing this buying power by going to a country whose currencies were more greatly depreciated than their own, they are able to make both ends meet. And, that is all that anybody in Europe at the present time is trying to do. We are having difficulties here but they are only a miniature of what they are having in Europe, and a very small miniature at that.

The convention will continue today.

Bess May Starve, Lacking Sugar.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16.—Two thousand swarms of bees in Hampden county are starving, according to a statement today by the Hampden County Improvement League. Wet weather and cold nights have so interfered with the formation of nectar as seriously to deplete the bees' food supply. Between five and fifteen pounds of sugar must be fed to each swarm before cold weather if they are to survive, the league says, and steps are being taken to meet this need.

CARDINAL PLEADS FOR EAST

Appeals to America to Relieve Suffering Peoples.

The following telegram from Cardinal Gibbons was read yesterday by C. P. Burgess, Field Secretary, at the closing conference of the Near East Relief in Wallace Lodge, Yonkers:

I avail myself of the opportunity to say to you that I am profoundly interested in the success of this effort to arouse public interest for the immediate relief of the unfortunate peoples of the Near East. The situation is very critical, as appears from recent reports of Colonel Blackwell, official representative of the allied powers, and of the Near East Relief Corporation in the Caucasus, as well as from the testimony given yesterday before the sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate by members of our commission.

The appalling tales of massacre and famine appeal to humanity, and so I cannot urge too strongly the duty of immediate relief. It is a duty that rests upon every Christian people, and our country cannot fail to recognize and heed it. It is my earnest hope that Congress, in its wisdom, will find some constitutional way in which it can pass adequate legislation for the purpose. I am informed on the best authority that without military guard and protection the only lines of railway by which food can be transported to hundreds of thousands of destitute people will remain closed, especially since the British forces now there is being withdrawn. Surely it is possible to prevent the inevitable catastrophe by providing temporary military protection, in which the United States will bear a part. At the time, then, of crisis such as this the sense of justice and compassion of the American people must be appealed to. There can be no doubt of their response.

A resolution presented by Mrs. Cabot Stevens of Washington, D. C., said that at least 100,000 Christian and Jewish girls and women are held captives in the hands of the Turks, Kurds, and Arabs. The resolutions were adopted, and by instruction of the conference Dr. James L. Stevens, Chairman of the Near East Relief, left last night for Washington to present the resolution to Secretary Lansing.

A wireless message from Henry Morganthau, who is nearing New York on the Adriatic, was read.



MILTON WEBER

306 Broadway at Fulton

MAY we tempt you to wear the best?

ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

\$35 to \$75

THESE custom garments require so few alterations that some of our patrons have them delivered the day of purchase.

DUNLAP HATS

NATURALLY enough, men of New York have come to resent being asked to dress like caricatures of themselves. The styles which they find in Dunlap Hats are as much at home in Cleveland or Denver or San Francisco as anywhere else. It's just that you see more of them in New York and Chicago.



REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

181 Broadway New York

180 Fifth Ave. New York

22 South Michigan Ave., Chicago

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents on again line.

LOST—MEDIUM TAN COLOR SUITCASE, POSSIBLY TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM CURBING AT ST. DRIVEWAY, NEW TRANCE OF PENN. R. STATION, NEW YORK CITY, OCT. 16, 1919. OCT. 14, SUTTABLE REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR RETURN OF SUITCASE WITH CONTENTS INTACT. TO A. WILLIAMS, 22 LIBERTY ST., 10TH FLOOR, TEL. BLOOM 108.

LOST—Sapphire and diamond bar pin, about 3 inches long; platinum setting, but with gold pin, lost between Sheridan Square and East 53d St., some time Tuesday, Oct. 14. Please notify Miss Hester, Room 200, Lexington Ave., Phone Plaza 4700. Reward.

LOST—Small beaded bag, with a black silk lining, containing silver case and eyeglasses. Finder may keep bag, but return articles. Lost American in Germany or in Italy, last going to 8th St. Mrs. Philip Isaacs, 210 West 86th St.

LOST—From taxi cab, Monday night, between Grand Central Station and 9th Ave. and 86th, wicker basket containing children's blankets, silver cups, spoons, etc. Reward. Telephone Lenox 5207. Chas. Conner, 108 5th Ave.

LOST—Round green leather change pocket-book containing jewelry, afternoon of 14th, between 14th and 4th Sts. is getting out of Madison Ave. car or while in car; suitable reward. George Ring, Room 1500, 51 Broadway.

LOST—On 5th Ave., in or between Franklin Simon's and Lord & Taylor's, a long gold chain, set Mexican opals and eyes set attached. Reward on return to Mrs. C. F. Head, Murray Hill Hotel, Park Ave. and 40th St.

LOST—Umbrella, silver handle marked "M. O. P." Will gentleman who took same from balcony, Blumenthal Theatre, Wednesday evening, Oct. 13, communicate Palmer, 400 West 109th St., telephone Audubon 9150; reward.

LOST—On croquet court, 125th St., Oct. 11, watch, chain, belt, (fraternity (K. A. A.) key, pearl knife; "F. H. De H. Krom on key. Notify owner, 28 West 42nd St., reward offered.

LOST—Tuesday, brown silver fox scarf, at or near St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., near Lexington; B. Altman label; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to 12 East 38th St.

LOST—Yesterday, on 6th or Madison Ave., between 45th and 54th Sts., a brown stone Maron fur scarf; suitable reward will be offered if returned to owner. V. 608 Times Tower.

LOST—Small sunburst of pearls, not of great value, but treasure to owner, as it belonged to his mother, now dead; will pay liberal reward for return of same. Schuyler 4341.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring, platinum setting, studded with diamonds, lost between West End Ave. and 86th St.; liberal reward. Mrs. Brewer, 378 West End Ave. Schuyler 330.

LOST—On 45th, between 6th and Broadway, a brown suitcase, with initials "T. McN." containing lady's apparel, reward and no questions asked. Phone Morningside 3878M.

LOST—In taxicab, Tuesday night, black brief bag containing papers, valuables except to owner. Return to White & Case, 14 Wall St., and receive reward.

LOST—Man's fold pocketbook, stamped H. O. Harris, 8th St., 6th Ave., 14th St. and Broadway, 7:30 P. M. Thursday. Bills, dividend checks, and private papers. Large reward. C. K. Edmond, 65 West 50th St.

LOST—Monday night, three-stone diamond ring studded with 23 small diamonds; \$250 reward. Mrs. J. L. Franklin, 50 West 77th St. Phone Schuyler 2600.

LOST—101st St., Broadway to 97th St. to Riverside Drive, platinum diamond brooch, 25 stones, lace work in centre; reward. D. Rumbiner, 214 Broadway.

LOST—From auto on White Plains Road, large black bag containing clothing and photographs; reward. E. R. Tinker, 57 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Probably left in Breton Hall dining room, lady's beaded bag containing cash, keys, and memo book; reward. Forster, Schuyler 2610.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, diamond setting, in neighborhood of E. 120th or E. 20th; liberal reward. E. A. B., 1703 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—On Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., a natural Fisher scarf, on 5th Ave. between 45th and 54th Sts. Return to Apt. 8, 60 West 121st St.

LOST—Fox necktie, left balcony, 81st St. Theatre, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. Howell, 30 West 52nd St. Schuyler 3501.

LOST—Tuesday night, gold bracelet, three diamonds, 18th St. Alpin Hotel, Henry Theatre; reward. Henriques, 54 West 142d St.

LOST—Oct. 16, on 6th Ave. near 49th St., gold key ring with pinkie; reward \$15 reward if returned to T. 55 West 49th St.

LOST—Valuable reference letters. Please return owner, Helen Harris, 45 West 70th St. or phone Schuy. 6482.

LOST—Blue tapestry bag, brown purse, small change, 8th (42nd St.) bus or street; reward. Phone Schuyler 9461.

Sound Sleep for the Baby

Why Careful Mothers Everywhere Show a Decided Preference for Simmons Cribs—Built for Sleep

WOMEN everywhere know the Simmons principle of beds built for sleep.

Thousands of them have been using Simmons Beds for years—and nothing but Simmons Beds.

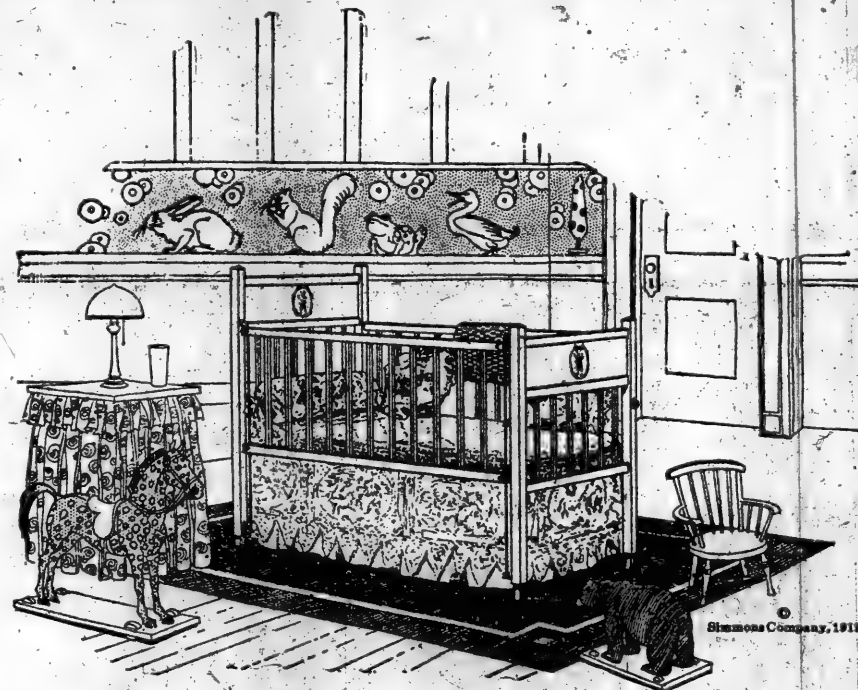
The mere announcement by a merchant of Cribs built by Simmons of Kenosha, to the widely-known Simmons ideal of sleep—is enough to send mothers flocking to the stores in the interest of the baby's health and comfort.

THE Simmons principle is that one of the most important things in the world is plenty of sound, refreshing sleep.

This company was the first bed manufacturing concern to recognize this fact—and to do something about it in a practical way.

They know that a rattle or squeak in the bed tenses the nerves—even though the sleeper may not actually wake up.

San Francisco, Cal. Newark, N. J. Montreal, Canada



There can be no sound sleep without complete repose—every nerve and muscle relaxed.

Hence their extreme care to have all the joints of their beds finished true and smooth—locking tight, without suspicion of noise or unsteadiness.

Hence, too, their years of work in perfecting Springs—doing away with the tendency to sag or hump or lose resiliency.

And their accurate squaring and fitting of Spring-frames—to prevent the spring from developing a knock or rattle against the bed.

Prices of Simmons Beds are

SIMMONS COMPANY Kenosha, Wisconsin

New York City Brooklyn

SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep

The Simmons Wood Crib No. 2379

Enameled in White or Ivory on Maple Wood—Decorations in Colors

Size: 30 by 54 inches; head 44 inches high. Sliding side with lock. Mattress—Simmons Galvanized, rust-proof, twisted link fabric.

Sturdy and firm, but light in weight—and fitted with steel castors of easy running type

little, if any, higher than those of ordinary beds.

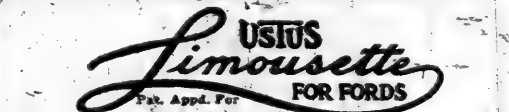
If you have any trouble finding them, a post card to us will bring you the names of Simmons merchants near your home.

Ford Owners Now Ride in Comfort the Year 'Round

The USTUS Limousette for Fords provides that comfort and convenience that you want in your Ford for every season.

In winter you can easily and instantly convert your Ford Touring Car or Roadster into a cozy, closed Limousine or Coupe.

Just a light touch operates the roller windows of the



Ford Owners everywhere admire it for its simplicity, sturdy construction, year-round protection, and because it can instantly be converted into a closed or open car.

Easily Installed The USTUS Limousette for Fords weighs only 40 pounds and can be installed in an hour. It is used in connection with the standard body and top of your Ford car without making any alterations.

We shall be glad to demonstrate to you the advantages of the USTUS Limousette. Step in and see us any day this week.

Price, for Touring Car \$48.00; for Roadster, \$30.00 Plus Freight Charges, Installation and Excise Tax

For sale by Ford Dealers Distributors: Ustus Corporation of New York, 1776 Broadway

Features of USTUS Limousette for Fords Provides closed car comfort in bad weather.

Is combined with standard Ford body and top without alterations. Eliminates the inconvenience of awkward side curtains. Instantly converted into open or closed car. Gives clear vision from seat or side.

Built exclusively for Fords by Duffie-Easting Company, Inc., Detroit, makers of USTUS Products

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Special Values Men's and Women's Fall Shoes

All Sizes and Widths to Start

Women's black kidskin high cut lace tapered toes boots, medium and high heels, \$7.00

Women's brown calfskin high cut lace boots, stout welted soles, military heels, \$10.50

Men's black and brown side leather, English last shoes; also wide toe in black only, \$6.85

7th Ave. Subway and 6th Ave. El. 1 Block from Store

Sixth Avenue at 19th St.

Mediums

Our officers are not buffers between the Bank and its customers, but the mediums through whom a friendly and efficient business relationship may be effected. Come and see them.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

23rd STREET, WHERE
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CROSSES BROADWAY

City of Paris

(France)

5% Bonds

ISSUE OF 1919

Some bonds are drawn for redemption at premiums ranging up to 1,000,000 Francs. The issue is redeemable by six drawings per annum over a period of sixty years.

Price \$66 per 500 Franc Bond
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Detailed circular No. 288 upon request

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COTTON CONTINUES UPWARD MOVEMENT

Profit Taking After Strong Opening of Market Falls in Keeping Prices Down.

CROP CONDITION WATCHED

Sixth Survey to be Reported Nov. 2.—Trade Expects Drop in Estimate.

There was a vigorous opening in yesterday's cotton market, with prices showing initial gains of 33 points in October and 28 to 40 points in other months. After a brief period of strength in which advances were carried a little further to new levels for the movement there was a reaction on heavy profit taking by the speculative element. This broke the market 40 to 60 points from the early high prices. But in the afternoon there was another upward swing and the market ended the day at net gains ranging from 17 to 34 points on the day.

The new factor in the market of greatest importance was the passage by the House of Representatives of the resolution instructing the Department of Agriculture to make a sixth survey of the crop on Oct. 23 and to be reported on Nov. 2. The argument for this unprecedented action was that some of the Southern interests believe the last report, as of Sept. 23, reported Oct. 2, did not show the true condition of the crop; in other words, that the survey of Sept. 23 was too high.

This undoubtedly is true. Since Sept. 23 there has been a good deal of deterioration, due to excessive rain and some cold weather which has retarded picking and has destroyed most of the promise for a good crop. The last estimates were for a crop of 10,600,000 bales, and if a new estimate is made it may show the crop down around 10,000,000 bales. Some experts, especially some Southern experts, who have been talking higher prices, insist the commercial crop, exclusive of lint, will be less than 10,000,000 bales, and of course an official estimate of any such figure would, however, tend to bring the market up.

But the argument used at Washington that the price has "dropped lower than the crop would warrant" is hardly borne out when it is recalled that prices have risen about 3 cents a pound since publication of the last report and are now within 1 1/2 cents of the high price for the high price of last year, made on Sept. 3, when October sold at 37 1/2 cents, December at 36 1/2 cents and the others at or above 34 cents.

The prices of Sept. 3, 1918, were the highest since the civil war and if the cost of living is to be brought down it will hardly be accomplished by exporters designed primarily to advance the price of such an important commodity as cotton.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct. 16	34.50	34.50	34.25	34.50	34.25
Dec. 16	34.50	34.50	34.25	34.50	34.25
Jan. 16	34.50	34.50	34.25	34.50	34.25
Feb. 16	34.50	34.50	34.25	34.50	34.25
Mar. 16	34.50	34.50	34.25	34.50	34.25
Apr. 16	34.50	34.50	34.25	34.50	34.25
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**URGE ROADS' RETURN
BEFORE JANUARY 1**

**But Railway and Utilities Com-
missioners Would Continue
Rates Six Months.**

FAVOR MERGER IN CRISIS

**Ask Co-ordination of Rail and Water
Routes—Hines Denies Change
of Plans.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—Re-
turn of the railroads to private owner-
ship not later than Dec. 31, 1919, is
urged in a resolution adopted by the
National Association of Railway and
Utilities Commissioners at the closing
session of its annual convention here
this afternoon.

The resolution states, however, that the
transition should be made with as little
disturbance as possible, and with this
end in view recommends that the exist-
ing interstate and intrastate rates, pas-
senger and freight, initiated by the Di-
rector General be continued in force for
a period not beyond July 1, 1921.

The association proposed several prin-
ciples for consideration by Congress in
connection with remedial railroad leg-
islation now pending. These principles in-
clude the following:

That provision be made for prompt
merger of all carriers lines into a uni-
fied system of lines of service, and
agency, and the merger, within proper
limits of the lines and facilities, to
such an extent as may be necessary in
the public interest to meet the reason-
able demands of the country's domestic
and foreign commerce.

That railroad construction be limited to
the necessities and convenience of the
public.

That securities of interstate lines be
underwritten by the government, and
that development of inland water-
ways and co-ordination of rail and
water transportation systems be en-
couraged.

That a transportation board be cre-
ated to study rail, water, and highway
transportation conditions, the func-
tions of which shall be wholly indepen-
dent and the findings of which would
be reported to the Interstate
Commerce Commission.

That Federal incorporation of rail-
roads should not be required or per-
mitted.

That, in view of the "inherent so-
cial and practical objections" to the
establishment of a definite guarantee
return to private service corporations,
such provision should not be included
in the bill.

With respect to wage controversies the
association went on record as favoring
the development of some plan for the
final disposition of such disputes. The
resolution stated the association's belief
that the responsibility of capital and
labor was equal, and that rates should
be established on a basis which would
permit payment of just wages to em-
ployees. Public service, it was declared,
should not be jeopardized by strikes and
lockouts.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Effective Jan. 1, 1920, the
following new corporations will be in-
corporated with an aggregate capitaliza-
tion of \$1,010,250 were chartered today. They in-
clude:

Del Monte Realty Corp., 340 Broadway,
500 B. Madison, S. S. Shadoff, 500
East 14th St., Brooklyn.

Central Fur Dressing Co., Brooklyn, 414
5th St., S. S. Shadoff, 500 B. Madison,
500 B. Madison, S. S. Shadoff, 500
East 14th St., Brooklyn.

Central Fur Dressing Co., Brooklyn, 414
5th St., S. S. Shadoff, 500 B. Madison,
500 B. Madison, S. S. Shadoff, 500
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East 14th St., Brooklyn.

dent investment" instead of the cost of
operation. The bill was passed by the
House of Representatives on Oct. 15, 1919,
and will be held in Washington, D. C.,
Nov. 1, 1920.

A resolution asking that the powers
of the Interstate Commerce Commission
over telephone companies be limited to
regulation of rates and rates governing
interstate business also was passed. The
resolution was offered by Rep. C. C. Dyer,
of Missouri, and was adopted by the
House of Representatives on Oct. 15, 1919.

It is pointed out that there are more
than 45,000 telephone companies in this
country, that approximately 85 per cent.
of their business is strictly intrastate,
and that regulatory problems in connec-
tion with the companies were different
from those of the railroads.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Before leaving
for Duluth, Minn., Walker D. Hines,
Director General of Railroads, discussed
the Government's plans for returning
the railroads to their owners Dec. 31.

"There has been no qualification
whatever of the President's announce-
ment, made in his message to Congress
last May, that the railroads will be
handed back to their owners at the end
of this calendar year," he said. "The
Railroad Administration is making all its
plans to this effect with a view of mak-
ing the transition to private man-
agement at that date with the least
possible disturbance of the public serv-
ice. It is, however, co-operating actively
in every practicable way with the
representatives of the railroads."

SENTENCE 2 FOR HOARDING.

**Californians Must Serve Jail Terms
and Pay Fines.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Jail sen-
tences and fines in two cases brought
under the Food Control act were re-
ported today to the Department of Jus-
tice by District Attorney John R. O'Con-
nor of San Diego, Cal.

Hulet Merritt was sentenced to five
months in jail and to pay \$5,000 fine
for hoarding flour. Charles J. Bernier
was sentenced to three months and \$250
fine for hoarding flour. Both were
charged with hoarding flour against
Hammer, the department announcing
that Hammer will plead guilty.

Offer Pierce Oil Co. Stock.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Loman
Brothers are offering the unsold bal-
ance of an issue of \$15,000,000, 6 per
cent. cumulative convertible preferred
stock of the Pierce Oil Corporation at
\$105 to yield about 7.60 per cent. All outstanding
ten-year, 6 per cent. gold debentures of
1924 and all outstanding five-year con-
vertible 6 per cent. notes will be called
for redemption on Jan. 1, 1920, and
Dec. 31, 1919, respectively. In the mean-
time, the notes and debentures are convertible
into common stock. From the proceeds
of the preferred stock sale there will be
a sufficient amount placed in escrow to
pay off the debentures and notes.

Wales Descends into Silver Mine.
COBALT, Ontario, Oct. 18.—Mining folk
of Cobalt and Porcupine gave the Prince
of Wales a warm reception upon his ar-
rival here today. The Prince descended
500 feet into a silver mine to get first-
hand knowledge of how the ore is ex-
tracted and converted into metal bars.
He became so interested in the mining
process that his special train was de-
layed ten minutes.

To Sell George E. Keith Co. Stock.
Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering \$5-
000,000, 7 per cent. cumulative first pre-
ferred stock of the George E. Keith
Company at 101 and accrued dividend
to yield about 7.60 per cent. The first
preferred stock is callable at \$110 and
accrued dividends on thirty days no-
tice. It carries no voting power except
in the case of four dividends being in
arrear.

Wales Descends into Silver Mine.
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Exempt from
all Federal Income Taxes

\$400,000

City of Toledo, Ohio

5% Sewer Bonds

Due Sept. 1, 1949
Optional Sept. 1, 1924

Principal and semi-annual in-
terest payable in New York City

Legal investments for Savings
Banks and Trust Funds in New
York, Massachusetts and Con-
necticut. Eligible to secure Postal
Savings Deposits at 90% of Par
Value.

Price to yield
**4.80% to optional date
and 5% thereafter.**

Circular on application

William R. Compton Co.
Government and Municipal Bonds
Over a Quarter Century in this
Business

14 Wall Street, New York
R. L. Lee, Jr., President
C. L. Lee, Jr., Vice President
New Orleans

**Eastern Pipe
Line Report**
(For Sept. 12th, 1919)

I.

The receipts of crude pe-
troleum during August from
the wells of the Eastern di-
vision by the pipe lines that
make monthly reports of their
runs were 2,026,487 barrels.
This was a decrease of 196-
570 barrels as compared with
the total for July. The daily
average of the runs for August
was 65,370 barrels.

The run from the Illinois field
in August, as reported by the Il-
linois Pipe Line and the Tidewater
Pipe Line Co., Ltd., were 725,605
barrels, with a daily average of
23,406 barrels.

This is an indication of the de-
crease in stocks of oil in the hands
of Eastern pipe line companies.
(Continued.)

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

AG ODD LOTS

We have exceptional facilities
for executing orders in
fractional lots, and
solicit correspondence with
investors desiring such
service.

Accounts Carried on
Conservative Margin.

H. I. GREENWOOD & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
7 WALL ST. NEW YORK
Telephone RECTOR 6933

**Orders in
Pacific Coast
Securities**
Executed until 6 P. M.
New York time.

Three hours' difference in time en-
ables us to extend this service in
connection with

**Pacific Gas & Elec.
California Packing
Associated Oil**

and other securities having markets
both in San Francisco and New York.
Direct private wire to San Francisco.

McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
130 BROADWAY, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7666

Peerless Trk. & M. Corp.
Stock & Notes

**Trading Department
Ware & Leland**
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 1909

Guffey-Gillespie Oil Co.
Common & Preferred
Bought-Sold-Quoted
Circular on Request

Moore, Leonard & Lynch
Members New York & Pittsburgh
Stock Exchanges
BRIER BLDG. 111 B'WAY, N. Y. RITE CARLTON
PITTSBURGH TEL. 5075 Rector PHILADELPHIA

**Bonds for
Investment
Hambleton & Co.**
Baltimore New York
Philadelphia Washington

**National Motor Bus
Corporation**
Descriptive literature sent upon request

The Boughton Co.
71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone Bowling Green 678-4

Singer Mfg. Manti Super
Chat. & Phon. B. Fajardo Sugar

Stone, Prosser & Doty
52 WILSON ST. NEW YORK 7733

\$15,000,000

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION
Incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia

Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock
(Convertible at par into Class B Common Stock, Par Value \$25, on or before January 1, 1923)

Preferred as to Assets and Dividends

All or part of the Preferred Stock is redeemable at any time after three years from the issue thereof on not less than thirty
days' notice at \$115 per share and accrued dividend.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK, N. Y.
(Transfer Agent)

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK, N. Y.
(Registrar)

CAPITALIZATION
(Upon Completion of Present Financing.)

Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock
Dividends payable quarterly, cumulative from October 1, 1919:
Common Stock (Par Value \$25)
Class B Common Stock (Par Value \$25) Non-voting

Authorized \$15,000,000
Issued \$15,000,000
Outstanding \$15,000,000
None

As a part of this financing, all outstanding Ten-year 6% Convertible Gold Debentures of 1924, and all outstanding
Five-year Convertible 6% Notes, will be called for payment on January 1, 1920, and December 31, 1919, respectively. Until
those dates, respectively, these debentures and notes will be convertible into Common Stock, and in the event and to the
extent that this conversion privilege is exercised by them, the amount of issued common stock will be increased beyond the
amount above stated.

From the proceeds of this issue, there has been deposited in escrow an amount sufficient to pay all outstanding
Debentures and Five-year Notes, leaving the Corporation with a funded debt of approximately \$1,000,000, all of which will
have matured by December, 1920.

Privilege of Conversion
On or before January 1st, 1923, each share of Preferred Stock can be converted into Class B Common Stock at par
(\$25.00), that is, four shares of Common for one share of Preferred. Class B Common Stock is in all respects identical with
the outstanding Common Stock except that the Class B Common Stock has no voting power.

We summarize as follows from a letter of Mr. H. C. Pierce, Chairman of the Board and President of the Corporation,
copies of which may be had from the undersigned upon request:

Sweets Company
General Asphalt
Phillips Petroleum
Prod. & Refiners

Instructive market
articles on the
above and other
active outside issues
presented in cur-
rent number of the

**FINANCIAL
FORECAST.**

Request Review No. 34

H. S. Wolfe & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1905
41 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Phone-Broad 25

**Magnolia
Petroleum
Gulf Oil
Corporation**

**Standard Oil
Stocks**

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Holt & Company
71 Broadway New York
Phone 7000 Bowling Green

We Have Orders in
Manh. El. Sup. Com. & Pfd.
Kerr Navigation.
Packard Motor Pfd.
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
Norwalk Tire & Rubber
Conn. Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Atlantic Refining Pfd.
Carib Syndicate
Holly Sugar
Homer F. Wilcox Oil & Gas
American Hawaiian S. S.
Valley Mould & Iron Pfd.
Amer. & British Mfg. (new)

Gwynne Bros.
Tel. Broad 3770, 25 Broad St., N. Y.

**U. S. LIGHT
& HEAT**

Common, Preferred
& Bonds

DUNHAM & Co.
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 880-16 Hancock

Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Davis Coal & Coke
Comanche County Oil
Bankers Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.

William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1, 2 Broad

Wanted Offerings

American Hawaiian
Steamship Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phonics 4000 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

GILBERT J. POSTLEY
1 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 800-1000

Georgia Midland 1st 3s, 1946
Det. Grand Haven & Mdw. 6s, 1920
Grand Trust Western 1st 4s, 1950
New Orleans G. North 1st 4s, 1955

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2360 or 6557 Broad, 27 William St.

NATIONAL SURETY
R. S. DODGE & CO.
14 Broadway Phone 6510 Becker

**DELAYS SEVERING
OF BROOKLYN LINES**

Judge Mayer May Sign Order
Breaking Up B. R. T.
System Today.

TRANSFERS ARE ABOLISHED

Patrons Pay Ten-Cent Fares to
Manhattan and Return
Without Protest.

The order severing the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and turning the property over to its owners for independent operation after midnight Saturday, was not signed yesterday by Federal Judge Mayer, because of a slight change which needed further consideration. Carl M. Owen, counsel for Landis M. Garrison, the B. R. T. receiver, said it would be ready for signature today.

H. Hobart Porter, general manager of the Brooklyn City Company, said the schedules of the company would be given out at noon today, but did not indicate what changes would be made. It was said all transfers would be abolished, and some methods of charging would be placed in operation.

There were chances, it was said, that the new schedules would provide for transfers on some lines, although the company could not be compelled to make concessions. It is expected that the order, when signed, will provide for the exchange of track privileges between the Brooklyn City and the B. R. T. Companies, and for power which is to be supplied by the B. R. T. It was likely, it was said, that the Brooklyn City Company would begin construction of its own power houses.

C. E. Morgan, an experienced railroad man, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Brooklyn City Company.

More than 90,000 daily travelers on the B. R. T. paid ten cents yesterday for rides to Manhattan, instead of the usual five cents, as a result of the discontinuance of transfers between surface and rapid transit lines. The transfer points have been eliminated except those at Eighty-sixth Street and Sands Street and Marcy Avenue at the entrances to the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Bridges. The passengers appeared to accept the situation as inevitable and caused no trouble.

Corporation Counsel Burr said he did not intend to accept the invitation of Judge Mayer, to examine the books and accounts of the companies now in the hands of receivers.

Municipal Court Justice William D. Nipper of Brooklyn heard argument on a case brought by Julius Merkaner, against Receiver Garrison for making him pay an excess fare of five cents. The plaintiff is a member of the Borough Park Heights Civic Association. On July 30, he rode on cars of the B. R. T. Company from the Thirty-sixth Street station of the West End line to Coney Island, where he had to pay a second fare. A decision is expected today.

RADIO RETURN DELAYED.

Plants Will Not Go Back to Private Owners Until Peace Comes.

The Merchants' Association yesterday received a communication from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in which he said the radio plants are to be returned to private ownership as soon as peace has been proclaimed. The association was given in response to an inquiry recently addressed to Secretary Daniels by the association. In answering the inquiry Secretary Daniels said:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 25, 1919, concerning return of all commercial long distance wireless stations to their private owners, and in reply beg to advise that all private commercial radio stations now under the control of the Navy Department will be returned to their owners upon the proclamation of peace."

From the latest information in the department's files, the traffic in transatlantic and transatlantic radiograms is clear and has been so for some time.

HOTEL MAJESTIC IS SOLD.

Frederick Brown Buys Building
Fronting on Central Park.

The Hotel Majestic building, fronting Central Park between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, has been sold to Frederick Brown, the real estate operator. The hotel lease is retained by Copeland Townsend, who is the proprietor, and no change will be made in the management. The lease has years to run, and some notable improvements will be made in the hotel. Mr. Townsend has been directing the affairs of the Majestic for five years, coming from the Imperial and Palmer House, Chicago.

Nearly \$2,500,000 was the price which the Copeland Townsend group paid for the property. The Majestic is eleven stories high. It has a frontage of 204.4 feet on Central Park West and 160 feet on Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets. At the rear, on the Seventy-first Street side, is a vacant plot of three lots used for hotel purposes.

LESS ARGENTINE WHEAT.

Decreased Areas Sown Indicate a Smaller Crop in 1920.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 10.—Official forecasts of Argentina's 1920 grain crop, not including corn, show that compared to the area planted last year, approximately 1,138,000 hectares less land was sown to wheat, flaxseed and oats. The reduction in area for wheat is 817,000 hectares; flaxseed, 41,000, and oats, 270,000 (A hectare is 2.47 acres.)

In a memorandum to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Director General of Rural Economics and Statistics says one reason for the reduction was the disastrous floods experienced recently in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe, formerly cultivated as pasture for high water.

Reports of areas sown to wheat show an aggregate of 9,053,000 hectares; flaxseed, 455,000, and oats 821,000.

URUGUAYAN LABOR SULK.

Won't Accept Government's Invitation to Send Delegates to Washington

Montevideo, Oct. 10.—The Uruguayan Labor Federation has refused the invitation from the Government Labor Bureau to designate a labor delegate to the International Labor Conference to be held in Washington this month.

This action was taken on the ground that the authorities against the labor movement during the recent labor troubles. The Maritime Workers' Federation similarly refused an invitation to be represented on the delegation.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS									
Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE									
Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES									
Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2

BALTIMORE									
Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2

BOSTON									
Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low	Yester- day's Close	High- Low
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2
1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2	1000 City of New York 4s, 1920	100 1/2

100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
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100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
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100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
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100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
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100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
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100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
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100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
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100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
100 Am S 8 p. 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1000 Am T & T 8s 83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	1000 Am		

TED—Female.

years experience: 3
from \$18 to \$20.
years experience:
conscientious; \$21.
tent; four years
salary \$23. T 100
years experience
part time work.
years experience:
\$18-\$20. T 100
enced, Christian;
A. Phone Harlem

Personality, speed,
223 Times Down-
tended, accurate;
Salary \$20. 0 63
Commercial ad-
Salary \$22. 10
experience; best
Times Downtown
and file clerk,
Times. H 92 Times
OR.
translation of letters
vice versa; high
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New York.
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 E. John 2756
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 or to California
 or be companion
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 graduate; assistant
 clerical work.
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 CENT BUREAU,
 building, 191 West
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 rs. 804 6th Av.
 address, first-class.
 . 57th St.
 ITED—Male.
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 s with C. P. A.

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... permanent sen-
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...ooks opened, sys-
...specialist; arrange-
...keepers; corpora-
...ing; reasonable.
...nstrast. Telephone
...anager, 27, man-
...grounded in cost,
...eping, credits, cor-
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N. Y., experienced
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...sive corporation
...uding 2½ years
...imes Downtown.
...and, and Office Man-
...aged experience;
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...ce, training, ther-

REFER. seeks position as accountant. J 674
experienced, uni-
bookkeeper, years.
years' experience. O
assured future. O
REFER, university
financial statements.
C. A., taxm, de-
J 121 Times.
Refer. Typist... File
worthy, capable: #
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able correspond-
en, stenographer,
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ACCOUNTANT.—
school graduate;
five years; take
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financial state-
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ACCOUNTANT. experienced knowledge; full financial statements 42; salary \$48.
ACCOUNTANT. ability, accuracy, and capable salary \$60. A 820
Accounting experience, accounts; capable; 3 yrs; high school 3-45 East 72d.

verty student;
 typewriting, ex-
 and correspondent;
 a. C 250 Times
 Credit man, (27).
 double entry; high-
 school. T 507; Times
 High, efficient; 12
 manager or assist-
 ant; \$40. A 262
 16 years' ex-
 perience; education;
 correspondence. C 250
 Class credit man,
 office; handle

... detail; \$35. v
... LNT, eight years
... general ledger,
... financial statements.
... and reliable; take
... five years' expe-
... East 102d.
... station, controlling
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37, at liberty
Times.
Couples; mechanics;
138th St.
from private post-
312 East 73d.
Couples position for
in be recompan-
43 Columbus.
10 years' expe-
rience, commercial
single; careful
price; high-grade
Times.

going South.
Chauffeur. Phone
-soldier, 3 years
on private; born
25th St.
16 years' experi-
ence private handy;
res. K 371 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

[illegible]

G LADY in office of manufacturer
 to fill orders for small arm
 machinery. Address: 1210 E. 1st
 St. Phone 313 to start.
 Downtown.
 G LADY in office of manufacturer
 dealing in small machinery
 and electrical appliances. Write
 and write clear names. No pro-
 fits. State wages paid.
 Times Downtown.
 G LADY for filling orders mail
 clean. Interesting work. prin-
 cipal. Write to: Mrs. J. E. Mc-
 Kinnon, 1210 E. 1st St. Phone
 No. 313. Trickett, Carl Stump & Co.
 1210 E. 1st St. Phone 313.
 G WOMAN wanted, white, as a
 plain cook; no washing
 done; three in family; \$48 per
 month. Write before
 or after 5 P. M.
 G LADIES, 2, with a little expe-
 rience in dressmaking. Write
 Apply at once to Moberg & Co.,
 30 Schenck Ave., Brooklyn.
 G GIRL wanted; good at figures
 & payroll clerk in factory; only
 one fill this requirement need
 be. Write. Phone 347, 413.
 away.
 G LADY wanted by insurance co.

positions for clerical work; must be experienced typewriter operator; give references; no cancellations; very good salary; apply, B. N. Esdin, 1000 W. Wall St.

G LADY with experience at stenography and typewriter and general office work; good salary; references and accurate; Christian firm; the Cassidy Co. 15 Wilbur Ave.

G LADY, 18 to 30 years of age; charge of samples and assist in making and short runs; 1000 Times.

G WOMAN, beginner, fair education; no last year short runs; must start, with good chance to learn; 600 Times Downtown.

G lady typist, by large Christian firm; good salary; references; 1000 Times. Apply 91 William St.

G LADY, about 17, wanted in office of large silk house as file clerk; to operate typewriter; state age; 1000 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, with good appearance, to assist in showrooms of a shoe store; 1000 Times. Apply, 2000 207, 425 5th Ave.

G LADY wanted, bright, neat appearance; good salary; references; apply, Broadway electric; apply, 1000 Times, 112 W. 43d St.

General office work. Charles J. O'Connell, 1000 Times.

WORTHY SALES.

manager for office work. Charles at 434.

G LADY for filing and general office work. Call 222.

down town export office; state and 456 Times Overlows.

G LADY for office work; good typist. Call Sprague, 327 West Sixth.

ARE YOU GOING TO WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Your first position should include definite training and advancement.

THE WESTERN UNION offers good salary, together with training or responsible positions to

GIRLS,

16 to 18 years.

WESTERN UNION,

34 Walker Street,
Room 1712.

Near Canal and Broadway.

YOUNG WOMEN,
16 to 23 years
of age,
in
THE BRONX,
who are interested in
TELEPHONE OPERATING,
should apply at
423 East Tremont Av.,
12 M. to 9 P. M.
Pay while learning.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COM-
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Pineapple Desserts—2c

The bottle in each package of Pineapple Jiffy-Jell contains all the rich essence from half a ripe pineapple. The dessert has a wealth of this exquisite flavor, and a package serves six people for 12½ cents.

You owe to yourself a trial of this new-type gelatine dainty.

Jiffy-Jell

10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
3 Packages for 25 Cents

BOILED EGGS

are given a rare relish by the addition of a few drops of

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

Eggs in any style are made more appetizing by the use of

LEA & PERRINS

SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Have a bottle in the kitchen as well as on the table.

STIMSON OPPOSES BIG REGULAR ARMY

Defense of the Country Must Rest on Citizen Soldiers, He Tells Senate Committee.

ATTACKS MARCH-BAKER BILL

Neglects Ordnance Development, Lacks Flexibility, Abolishes Regular Reserves, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Henry L. Stimson of New York, former Secretary of War, testifying this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said that in general he was in favor of a reorganized regular army just large enough properly to man our foreign garrisons and to serve as a nucleus for the citizen army upon which the country must rely for employment as a minor expeditionary force when such expeditions may be required.

"I believe," said Colonel Stimson, who was commanding officer of the 31st Field Artillery in the war, "that the main defense of the country must rest on a citizen army and that the only effective way to raise such an army is by a system of universal service and training. The next feature, in my opinion, which should be adopted is the establishment of a citizen army reserve corps to supplement the regular officers in the officer and training of the citizen army."

Colonel Stimson's testimony related entirely to the March-Baker bill for the reorganization of the army. He said that in his opinion the bill was not drastic enough and did not anticipate, to the extent necessary, the new developments in ordnance, etc., which undoubtedly will be realized before the next great war. The ordnance problem, added Colonel Stimson, is one that the American Government must not neglect.

"This war, just over," said Colonel Stimson, "has shown how mechanical war has become, and the situation we found ourselves in when we entered was entirely abnormal in that we had

allies who were ready to support us with the ordnance that we needed. Regarding the personnel of the new army, Colonel Stimson said he was convinced that a properly staffed guard system of promotion by selection should be adopted. He also favors a system that will make possible the elimination of unit officers, this elimination to be accompanied by a just retired pay provision.

"This bill," said Colonel Stimson, referring to the March-Baker bill, "is mainly devoted to the regular army. It proposes an army of a larger size than I ever thought necessary and of a size which I do not believe we will ever be able, with our present system of recruiting, to raise."

"I should also say that, in my opinion, this bill does not allow sufficient flexibility. For instance, take the mobile army. This bill provides for the exact number of officers and men and it provides them at peace strength. It would also seem that it wipes out the regular army reserves. I also am of the opinion that the foreign garrisons should be kept at war strength, but the bill makes no provision for that."

Colonel Stimson said that he favors an army of approximately 300,000 men. The March-Baker bill calls for something more than 500,000. He called attention to the fact that the bill makes no provision for using the services of civilian officers in the training of the citizen army. Colonel Stimson said he considers six months a sufficient period in which to train an American soldier. The European war, he said, had proved this.

ALBERT SEES THE BIG TREES

Belgian Royal Party Has Ideal Weather at Mariposa Grove.

YOSEMITE, Cal., Oct. 16. (Associated Press).—The Belgian royal party left Glacier Point at 9 o'clock this morning over winding roads up and down the sides of mountains for a long ride to the Mariposa Grove of big trees, where luncheon was served around a huge campfire. When the trees had been inspected, the return trip to the special trail at El Portal was made by automobile.

The weather was ideal, and the King and Queen, as well as the other members of the party were enthusiastic over the wonderful view. Most of the royal household made the trip to Glacier Point by horseback and immediately on their arrival the King and a member of the party went for a climb over the mountains. The special train is due at Los Angeles at 9 A. M. tomorrow. The party will motor from there to Pasadena to take the train. The next important stop will be at Gallup, N. M., where a cowboy and Indian show will be staged for the royal party Sunday. A stop of several hours will be made at Albuquerque Sunday afternoon.

ORLEANS GUARDS SAVE SHIP

Captain and 7 Men, Fleet Freighter, After All-Night Struggle.

ORLEANS, Mass., Oct. 16.—The old freighter Fair Oaks, a steamer of nineteen years' service in the coastwise trade, escaped the shipping grave of Cape Cod's sandbars today through the seamanship of the Orleans coast guards. The Fair Oaks, carrying a cargo of plaster rock from Walton, N. S., for New York, scraped over the outer bars north of here in the fog last night and brought up on the inner shoals with a jar that strained her seams. Heavy seas pounded the vessel, and Captain Haskell to whistle for help for his ship and its crew of twenty-two men.

In the fog and darkness the coast guard patrol found it difficult to locate the source of the whistling. Three times their boat was swamped in efforts to launch it from the beach before Captain Robert Pearce and his seven men got away.

Working through the night the coast guard jettisoned part of the plaster rock and anchored the ship around so that when she was aided by the rising tide Captain Bob was able to guide her through the network of bars to an anchorage beyond the line of breakers.

SHOT IN QUARREL OVER GIRL

New Rochelle Man Wounded by Friend, Police Say.

Special to The New York Times. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Michael Frary, 30 years old, a painter of 88 River Street, is near death in the New Rochelle Hospital with a bullet in his abdomen and another in his left shoulder as the result of a fight last night at a dance given in the New Rochelle High School by the Municipal Recreation Commission.

A man is sought by the police who disappeared immediately after the shooting, of which he is accused. There was a quarrel between the two men, who have been friends from boyhood, over which should take a girl home. It is said that Frary struck the man's head and that this man kicked Frary and then fired two shots at him.

Crowds Greet Mercier in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—Cardinal Mercier arrived here early today for a two days' visit. A reception committee, headed by Mayor Harry A. Davis, and several hundred automobiles, escorted the distinguished visitor through a lane of thousands of cheering persons to City Hall. There he was formally welcomed by Mayor Harry A. Davis, who conferred upon him the citizenship of Cleveland. Tonight the Cardinal was the guest of honor at a banquet at which Mayor Harry A. Davis presided.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN STARTS

Red Cross Christmas Seal Movement Aimed at Tuberculosis.

Plans for a health education campaign which will embrace every part of the city, and which will form the basis of a better system for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, were outlined last night at a meeting of the new Executive Committee of the Greater New York Red Cross.

Red Cross Christmas Seal Campaign

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Experts declare that one sufferer

from tuberculosis is registered. Dr. Haven Emerson, former Health Commissioner, presided at last night's meeting. Among those interested in the preliminary organization are: Dr. B. S. Copeland, Health Commissioner; Dr. Herman M. Elgin, Dr. James A. Miller, Dr. Philip P. Jacobs, Dr. John G. Agat, Dr. Fred M. Eversman, Dr. Edward C. Blum, Dr. J. Reilly, Dr. Walter G. Frey, Dr. S. H. Hines, Jr., and George N. Nelson.

Crescent

Phonograph

Does your phonograph deprive you of pleasure?

—not if you own a Crescent. Crescent Phonograph owners can select their favorites from all the phonograph record lists in the world—regardless of who makes the record—regardless of who sings or plays it.

That's one virtue of the Crescent—it plays all makes of records without extra attachments or intricate adjustment. Pick and choose at will and every model reproduces with the same tone perfection. It's the phonograph with the unlimited repertoire.

Sold through authorized dealers only.

Crescent Talking Machine Company, Inc.
109 Rode Street Established 1913 New York City

Monroe Clothes

New York Style America Monroe Clothes New York

Monroe Clothes

Utmost Value for Least Money Outlay

"I've shopped this city over, and I want you to know that Monroe Overcoats are 25% lower in price than any I've seen elsewhere of equally good quality and make." Thus commented a shrewd, intelligent buyer after purchasing his Overcoat Wednesday at our 42nd Street and Broadway shop.

This same compliment (unspoken) is being paid us daily by merchants who come to our various shops and buy Monroe Overcoats of us at our retail prices to resell to their customers at their retail prices.

Monroe Overcoats are remarkable values indeed—they were planned for long ago when cloth prices and production costs were considerably less than they are to-day, and we frankly tell you if we were to attempt to replace them at to-day's wholesale prices we would have to get 50% more for every Overcoat in our immense stocks.

Come up and see the Overcoat provision we have for your selection—Snug body-fitting and loose, roomy, single and double breasted models for all occasions, weights for rough weather and mild, fabrics and patterns in unlimited profusion, but all of approved metropolitan acceptance.

Monroe Clothes are New York's "buy-word" for Quality Suits and Overcoats—they bring to you the utmost value for the least money outlay—because you buy Monroe Clothes

—direct from the maker
—via our low-rent upstairs shops
—from America's largest clothiers—

and every saving we make from source to sale you receive the benefit of.

Come up to-day—

\$25. \$30. \$35.

Also \$40, \$45, \$50

Direct from maker to you—via the Economy Route.

MANHATTAN

*42nd Street cor. E. 4th
50 E. 42nd " " Madison
Nassau " " Frankfurt
5 Cortlandt " " B'way
14th St. opp. Acad. Music
34th Street cor. B'way
59th " at Col. Circle
125th " cor. 7th Ave.
Chrystie Street at Canal

BRONX

*Bergen Ave. at 149th St.

BROOKLYN

*Court and Montague St.
*Fulton and Hoyt Streets
*587 Fulton at Flatbush
*NEWARK—151 Market Street
*JERSEY CITY—Market St.
*PATerson—229 Main Street
*YONkers—Cortly Square

No Charge for Alterations

Monroe Jr. Clothes

Sizes 8 to 18
Two Pairs of Pants

Monroe Jr. Clothes, \$13.50 to \$16.50.

Monroe Overcoats

Sizes 8 to 18

Only at Shops Marked *

Monroe Clothes

New York Style America Monroe Clothes New York

Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes

If you have a new suit or overcoat in mind, your thoughts will find concrete and pleasing expression in a Wallach store.

Memory fails us as we try to remember when assortments were more plentiful, the styles smarter, the fabrics more beautiful, the colorings so rich.

The only link between our clothes of today and those of five or ten years ago is their scrupulous all-wool quality—the same sort that has always characterized our Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

And the values are equally marked. Here, you are just as sure of heaping value as you are of quality, whether your selection is a suit or overcoat at \$35, \$40, \$50 and \$60—or the more luxurious suits up to \$85, and the wonderful overcoats up to \$115.

Exceptional Overcoat Values

A fine assortment of trim body-tracing coats; Belted models; single and double breasted; swanky English types; smart Ulsterettes, and Chesterfields; invite your attention at \$50, if you are interested in overcoat economy.

\$50

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes for Boys

The finest boys' clothes made—bar none. Sizes 8 to 18. All wool; well made; smartly styled. Fine suit values, \$20 to \$40—overcoats, \$22.50 to \$50.

Headcase Hats, \$7
(Registered Feb. 2, 1915)

Headcase Hats are made expressly for us by Stetson, and sold only in Wallach Stores. "Headcase" means hat fit and hat comfort. We guarantee it.

Wallach Tan Capeskin Gloves—\$3

Newest and smartest shade of tan—embroidered spear head in tan or black provides an added smart touch. Priced according to cost at time of purchase.

Wallach Bros.

Est. 1887 Broadway, below Chambers Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th 3d Ave., cor. 122d

Est. 1887

ANTI-RED FORCES NOW IN PETROGRAD; STOCKHOLM HEARS

Yudenitch Said to Have Entered
Suburbs on Thursday
Afternoon.

BRITISH LACK ADVICES

But Official Reports Show a
Heavy Attack on a Wide Front
South of the Capital.

MOSCOW TELLS OF FIGHTING

Bolshevik Place the Scene of Action
35 Miles West and 16 Miles
South of Petrograd.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—A dispatch received here this evening says that the army of General Yudenitch entered the suburbs of Petrograd at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18.—Up to the present hour (12:20 A. M.) the British authorities have received no confirmation of the report of the entry of General Yudenitch's forces into the suburbs of Petrograd on Thursday. The belief was expressed that General Yudenitch's men had not advanced so far as the former Russian capital.

The Helsinki correspondent of The Daily Mail in a dispatch sent to the city Friday morning, claims to have authentic information that Yudenitch's forces had entered the suburbs of Petrograd, Gatchina, near Pskov, had been taken. He gives details to show that the anti-Bolshevik troops have not yet crossed the railroad running between Gatchina and Pskov.

The correspondent estimates that the various rumors now current are due to financial speculators. He says a brisk business is being done on the Bourse by a crowd which is "bulling" rubles.

A Bolshevik official communication, issued Thursday evening and received here by wireless, reports that the various rumors now current are due to financial speculators. He says a brisk business is being done on the Bourse by a crowd which is "bulling" rubles.

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A wireless dispatch from Moscow says eleven "enemy" torpedo boats are bombarding Kamensk Gorka.

An official Russian statement, received in Stockholm, confirms the capture of Gatchina and Kamensk Gorka, on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, by General Yudenitch. Gatchina was stormed after a short bombardment, the Bolsheviks fleeing when the Northwestern army charged beyond and reached the railroad and southeast thereof, and two columns worked their way toward Luga, while the remaining two marched to the right and rear.

On Oct. 12 the two central columns had captured the Bolshevik first line, westward of Luga, and advanced within ten miles of the town despite the resistance of the Bolsheviks.

General Yudenitch has advanced some thirteen or fourteen miles within four days.

General Yudenitch has been reinforced by troops commanded by Prince Peter Lieven and volunteers from Archangel, who now form the guard of the advance on the former Russian capital, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

Debut That Kronstadt Is Taken.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Finnish rumors of the surrender of Kronstadt to the British fleet are said to be without foundation. Nothing is known at the British Admiralty tonight of any bombardment of Kronstadt by British warships.

Asked if the story might be characterized as an intelligent anticipation of a high official report, "No, not even that."

Bolshevik propaganda was being radiated today by the wireless station at Tarskoe Selo, fifteen miles south of Petrograd, says the Wireless Press, which makes it difficult to accept the report that General Yudenitch has reached that town in his advance on Petrograd.

Petrograd Taken, Washington Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Assistant Secretary of State Long, who was in jurisdiction over the Russian bureau of the State Department, announced this afternoon that the Government had received from a Consul in Sweden near the Russian border information to the effect that both Petrograd and Kronstadt had been captured by the anti-Bolshevik forces.

Up to tonight the State Department was without official confirmation of the report. Another Government report, received from Stockholm, says that the anti-Bolshevik forces have entered the suburbs of Petrograd.

Continued on Page Three.

Japan to Spend \$125,000,000 in Developing Aviation Service

TOKYO, Sept. 17. (Associated Press.)—The Japanese Government is preparing to appropriate the equivalent of \$125,000,000 for the development of aviation; the amount to be expended over four or five years. Interest in aviation has been stimulated here by the special French aviation corps which is teaching the Japanese Army.

Japan is backward in aviation, and the fact that she is subscribing such a large amount of money indicates her intention to try to attain the place in aviation occupied by the other great powers.

CHEER GEN. WOOD FOR PRESIDENCY

Mention of "Rough Rider's"
Name Greeted by an Ovation
at Roosevelt Meeting.

TRAMPLE ON REDS, HE SAYS

"Kill Radicalism as You Would
a Rattlesnake," He Urges
His Hearers.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department, whose troops have been active in quelling the race riots in Omaha and radical labor disturbances during the steel strike, in Gary, Ind., came to New York last night to be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall under the direction of the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association. The meeting was designed to start the campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to restore and perpetuate Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace at 28 East Twentieth Street.

General Wood, as Colonel Roosevelt's lifelong friend, devoted a large part of his speech to a sketch of Roosevelt's American, dwelling on the former President's outspoken condemnation of anything but absolute patriotism. In the course of his speech, the General took occasion to "kill" the "Reds" lately learned by the men under him in dealing with lawlessness and disorder engendered by anarchist agitators.

"There is no room in this country for the red flag," he said at one point. "It is a bad explanation of the purpose of the Government stands for, the home, the town, the nation. Kill it as you would a rattlesnake, and smash those who follow it, speak for it or support it. They are enemies of the State and dangerous to everything which is worth saving."

The meeting gave General Wood a tremendous ovation. When he entered he was cheered for several minutes. After the speaking, a collection for the Memorial Fund was taken up, and one of the first contributions sent in bore the name of General Wood.

Here is \$100 for the Roosevelt Fund. The giver expresses the hope that General Wood will receive the Republican nomination for President of the United States in 1920."

Cheering Lasts Five Minutes.

It was nearly five minutes before Joseph P. Day, who was announcing the donations, could quiet the cheering that followed the reading of this note. The men and women simply stood up and yelled their enthusiasm for the sentiment.

Mrs. John Henry Hammond presided, and after a brief explanation of the purpose of the meeting, he introduced a former "Rough Rider," Captain Arthur F. Cosby. Captain Cosby presented to the association an American flag in the name of the Rough Riders. Mrs. Frederick Nathan was then introduced. She told of a disappointment that the Entertainment Committee faced at the last moment.

It seemed, according to Mr. Nathan, that the 22d United States Infantry band was to play at the meeting, but the President of the Musical Union in New York had complained to Colonel Tilton, commanding officer of the regiment, and had declared that the soldiers would compete with union musicians. The Colonel then ordered that the band should not appear.

Mrs. Delia Robinson, Colonel Roosevelt's sister, read a poem, "Sagamore," which described the flight of the members of Quentin Roosevelt's aviation squadron over Sagamore Hill during the funeral services for the Colonel.

General Wood took up first a history of Roosevelt the boy, how he had made himself a strong man because of his unconquerable grit and determination to amount to something for his country. He described the President's firm adherence to order and government.

"He believed in government under the Constitution," declared the speaker. "He had an abiding, unshakable faith in the Constitution. He told me one day, speaking of the Constitution, that he believed that if its framers were called in the light of all that is past, to do again their work, they would turn out the same instrument, the instrument which has meant so much to all of us; the instrument which we must guard as we would guard our national existence."

Preaches Undivided Loyalty.

"He believed in one loyalty, an undivided loyalty, and that to the people of the United States. In his opinion no man could be part American and part something else. He did not measure a man's Americanism by length of residence, but rather by the way in which

Continued on Page Two.

MAYNARD BREAKS HIS OWN RECORD IN 738-MILE SPURT

Installs New Engine at Night by
Light of Bonfires, Then
Flies to Cleveland.

TO REACH MINEOLA TODAY

Cheering Crowds Greet Aviator
at Stops, and Many Planes
Will Meet Him Here.

CAPTAIN SMITH OFF AGAIN

Gets Major Spatz's Machine, After
His Own Burns—Lieut. Kiel
Arrives at Bryan, Ohio.

By completing repairs to his wrecked airplane in eighteen hours, which experts said would require at least three days, Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, who leads in the army's ocean-to-ocean race, was able to resume his second transcontinental flight yesterday morning.

After taking to the air from the Nebraska cornfield, where he had been forced down on Thursday, Maynard drew forth from his Liberty motor such tremendous bursts of speed that he excelled his previous record over the course of 738 miles between Omaha and Cleveland. He took every short cut and deliberately undertook the hazard of the flight across Lake Michigan upon leaving Chicago, a hop that most fliers avoid in dread of the possible consequences.

Maynard was down for the night at Cleveland, 160 miles from Mineola. Officers at Roosevelt Field said last night they expected him to arrive there late this afternoon, barring accidents. Arrangements were being made last night to send every available airplane from Long Island fields into the sky to greet the victor as the premier flier of the Army Air Service. If he arrives today Maynard will be the winner of the race as staged time, but his time out between control stations, while he is repairing his plane at Wahoo, Neb., cannot be counted against him.

In actual flying time to Lieutenant W. C. Kiel, who started from Mineola on Wednesday on his second ocean-to-ocean flight.

Smith Gets Spatz's Plane.

Captain Lowell H. Smith, whose actual flying time across the continent with penalties counted out, was better than the twenty-five hours' official record of Maynard's, started again in the race yesterday after his plane had been destroyed by fire in Buffalo. Smith had started from Mineola on Wednesday afternoon, racing against Major Carl Spatz, who declared that he was not anxious to fly back to the Pacific and who dropped far behind Smith in the first day's flight.

When Smith was negotiating with the Curtiss company for another plane, Major Spatz flew in at the Buffalo control station and the rivals decided to ask Washington to permit Spatz to withdraw and to allow Smith to fly on in the Major's De Havilland. Permission was given quickly at Washington, and Smith took to the air immediately, dropping down at Chicago for the night. He said he expected to reach the Pacific on Monday afternoon.

Directly behind Smith are Lieutenant Kiel, the leader in the race, and two other formidable opponents, Lieutenant R. Worthington in his single-seater, SE-1, and Kiel and Quon were down from Chicago, and Worthington was reported at Buffalo.

Among Maynard's competitors en route from the Pacific on their second transcontinental flight there was no serious contest for the honor of being first to reach the Atlantic Coast. Lieutenant Alexander Pearson, Jr., his close rival, had to stop at North Platte, Neb., because of the poor condition of his motor, and probably he will withdraw from the race unless he can install a new motor.

Aviators on the Second Leg.

Captain J. O. Donaldson, also making the flight from the Pacific, was last reported flying between the control stations in Nebraska, having left North Platte at noon. Lieutenant E. M. Manselmann was down for the night at one of the Wyoming control stations. Lieutenant J. P. Richter, who is making his first flight from the Pacific, flew for a great part of the day with Lieutenant Maynard, both stopping for the night at Cleveland.

Four other aviators reached the Pacific goal, three landing at the President's camp last night and having raced across the Sierra Nevada during the morning. Lieutenant E. H. George alighted at 11:15 A. M., Lieutenant T. V. Hynes at 11:41, and Captain J. B. Wright three minutes later. Lieut. Kiel, who is the fourth in the contest, did not reach the Pacific until late last night when they had received notice from the Air Service in Washington that none of the aviators who fall to finish their first transcontinental flight before this evening would be permitted to attempt the second leg of the contest.

Richter was able to reach Mineola today, and about seven others may be able to reach the Pacific before night, but probably about ten fliers will be prevented by the ruling from making a second lap.

It was reported from St. Paul, Minn., yesterday that Lieutenant Cameron Wright, commander of the control station there, had been killed when his

Continued on Page Three.

Austria Ratifies Peace Treaty; German Party Alone Opposes It

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The National Assembly today ratified the Peace Treaty of St. Germain. The ratification was voted without debate. The German party alone opposed the treaty, that party being a unit in opposition.

BALEK, Oct. 17.—The Austrian Government, says a Vienna dispatch, has introduced in the National Assembly a bill stipulating that the territory assigned to Austria by the Treaty of St. Germain shall be a democratic republic under the name of "The Republic of Austria."

Another provision in the bill abolishes the law of November, 1918, which declared Austria to be an organic part of the German Empire.

COAL CHIEFS BALK ON AGREEMENT

Secretary Wilson Fails to Move
Miners' and Operators' Leaders—
Calls Full Committees.

WILL MEET THEM TUESDAY

Brewster, for Operators, Makes
Conditions That Lewis,
Miners' Chief, Rejects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Wilson held an all-day conference today with John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers, and Thomas J. Brewster, President of the Coal Operators' Association, but failed to reach any agreement on a basis to avert the threatened coal strike.

Following this effort, Secretary Wilson tonight asked Brewster and Lewis to have the full Scale Committees of their organizations meet here Tuesday morning. Each side in accepting this invitation agreed to meet the Secretary, not to meet the other side. There are thirty-two members of the miners' committee, and thirty members of the operators' committee.

Secretary Wilson urged that Lewis and Brewster, when they met, that they should reconvene the Joint Wage Conference. Lewis thought it was useless so far as the unions were concerned, while Brewster, feeling that the strike would be a disaster to the country, made a statement offering to meet the miners on several conditions. These were that the mine workers would agree to extend the Garfield agreement to March 31, 1920, or until the President issued his recommendation of Great Britain; that the mine workers would agree to withdraw from the strike; and third, to waive their demands for shorter hours.

In an interview tonight Lewis commented on the matter thus:

"This action by the operators justified my morning statement to Secretary Wilson and revealed clearly that the operators wish to impose obstacles. Under the circumstances I told Secretary Wilson that he was wasting his time and effort in trying to bring us together in a conference."

"After this straight refusal by the operators, Secretary Wilson requested that the full wage scale committee of the United Mine Workers of the central coal field, committee of thirty-two, meet him at his office in Washington next Tuesday, Oct. 21. At the same time he extended to Mr. Brewster the same request that a similar committee, representing the operators, meet him at the same time. We have agreed to meet the Secretary on Tuesday."

"The position of the mine workers is unchanged. We will stand by our demands. When we meet the Secretary on Tuesday we will be prepared to present our position and to defend our demands. We think the attitude of the operators justifies our contention that the operators do not want to meet us fairly in conference."

In a formal statement Lewis said:

"The operators set forth insuperable obstacles to the negotiation of a wage agreement which has been their condition for production of coal. Consequently they must accept full responsibility for inflicting a coal strike with its manifold hardships on the American people."

"Our policies remain unchanged. Material relief must be given the miners to insure production of coal. You cannot pacify hungry men with high-sounding platitudes or feed undernourished children with academic philosophy. The human situation must be reckoned with."

"The only way to stop this strike is to give the workers in the mines the degree of consideration to which they are entitled by the impelling force of moral and physical necessity."

In his letter to Secretary Wilson, emphasizing his proposition, Mr. Brewster said:

"As pertinent to the questions involved, the operators deem it advisable to say that the coal operators of the central competitive field have adhered to the principles and practices of collective bargaining of thirty years, and with the largest body of organized labor in the United States, and it is our opinion that our scale negotiations have broken down and that our contract has been abrogated by the miners' union in their call for a strike Nov. 1, because the present system of collective bargaining does not fix equal responsibility under the law upon the employer and the labor union."

"Our experience teaches us that no set of employers should agree to a system of collective bargaining which does not make both parties to the contract equally liable and responsible for the observance of the terms of such contract."

Secretary Wilson thereupon invited both sides to send their full committees to confer with him on Tuesday.

Continued on Page Three.

PIERMEN TIGHTEN GRIP ON SHIPPING; TROOPS MAY COME

Less Than 5,000 Men at Work,
and Biggest Union Votes
to Stay Out.

MANHATTAN PIERS IDLE

Shipping Board May Use Soldiers
on Merchant Vessels as
Well as on Transports.

EXPRESS STRIKE SPREADS

Drivers' Walkout Ties Up Long Island—
Pressmen Seek Settlement—
Scott Denounces "Big 6."

Despite the persistent efforts of union officials to get the striking longshoremen to return to work and the optimistic view they have held that the men would soon give in and wait until Dec. 1 to press further their demands for increased wages, the situation along the waterfronts did not look encouraging yesterday for an early resumption of shipping activities in the Port of New York. The ranks of the returning strikers have not been increased since Wednesday, when 5,000 were estimated by union leaders to be at work, and it is very probable, from the reports yesterday, that a count would show considerably less than this number engaged in loading and unloading cargoes.

An intimation came from the Shipping Board in Washington that troops might be employed to handle the ships at the piers affected by the strike, including New York, as in the case of transports. Steps to this end are in the way of resuming on the strike, but nothing official has been received by the Shipping Board at 45 Broadway yesterday afternoon. An official of the board admitted, however, that they were watching with keen eyes the outcome of the voting of members of Local No. 10, the Federal officials in charge of shipping recognized that this local is representative of the sentiment of all of the longshoremen in the port.

When the result of the vote is known, the result of the vote in this local showed the sentiment of those voting to be overwhelmingly in favor of resuming on the strike, but the demands are not so high as those of Local No. 10, the Federal officials in charge of shipping recognized that this local is representative of the sentiment of all of the longshoremen in the port.

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PRESIDENT IMPROVES AFTER A SETBACK; DR. YOUNG, GLAND SPECIALIST, CALLED IN; SENATE KILLS LAST OF FALL AMENDMENTS

70 Senators Want Treaty Ratified, Hitchcock Says;
Agreement on Reservations Only Logical Outcome

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who is leading the fight for the ratification of the Peace Treaty, issued tonight through the Washington Bureau of the League to Enforce Peace, a statement canvassing the Senate situation as follows:

The progress of the treaty in the Senate has now become well defined and is gaining speed. The defeat of the Shantung amendment by a majority of twenty revealed the evident purpose of the Senate to reject every textual amendment to the treaty. Within the period of about a week it is probable that all amendments will be disposed of.

At the present time the Johnson amendment is the only remaining committee amendment. When it is beaten the treaty will be open to amendments proposed by individual Senators.

After they are beaten, the Senate, now in committee of the whole, will report the treaty to the Senate, and all that the Senate in formal session will have to consider will be the phraseology of the resolution of ratification. This may be a simple resolution without any qualifications or it may be a resolution with reservations.

There are forty odd Senators who would like to ratify the treaty without any reservations. There are probably thirty Senators who would like to ratify it with reservations.

Some combination between these two forces is the only logical conclusion of this controversy. Until these two forces unite it will be ratified in some form, with possibly as many as twenty Senators voting in the negative.

MORGENTHAU FOR TURKISH MANDATE

Launches Appeal for Us to Take
Over Constantinople, Armenia,
and Anatolia.

THINKS ALLIES DESIRE IT

Believes Britain Would Grant in
Return Equal Rights in
Straits of Gibraltar.

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, returned yesterday after seven months' absence as head of the American Commission to Investigate the Treatment of Jews in Poland, to launch an appeal for the acceptance by the United States of a mandate for Constantinople, Armenia, and Anatolia.

His idea involved the upbuilding of a great American center in Constantinople as a living example of democracy for the Near East. He expressed hope that the American people would so appreciate the idealism of the conception that their enthusiasm would overcome opposition to the covenant of the League of Nations.

Admitting he spoke without consultation with the State Department or the British Government since his conception of the idea of the League of Nations, he declared to his friends that he was confident that in exchange for the acceptance of the mandate Great Britain would grant to the United States equal rights in the Straits of Gibraltar.

He said he previously had been assured by the "leading statesman" of Great Britain that the British Government was willing to accept almost any arrangement which would induce the United States to accept the mandate.

The result of Mr. Morgenthau's investigations in Poland have been cable to the State Department from Paris, and he declared to discuss his findings, expecting to say that cable dispatches were based upon surmise. Regarding his hopes for the mandate, he said:

"Some of the leading British statesmen are urging our acceptance of such a mandate on our own terms, with a splendid confidence in the expected responsibilities of our mandate. From my own point of view, I am convinced of the desirability of

also operated on the late Dr. Dalmacio "El Brady" Brandy, a famous doctor, who was called in to try to obtain a new bill-up stomach.

It is the eighth physician who has been called in to treat the President's case since Mr. Wilson's return from the West. Dr. Grayson, who has general charge of the President's medical care, has called in the following: Dr. Rufin, a general practitioner; Rear Admiral Sill, in charge of the Naval Hospital, who is an authority on the blood; Dr. Doremus of Philadelphia, who is an expert on the stomach; Dr. Fowler, who was called in on Wednesday as a specialist in urology; Captain John B. Danna of the Naval Dispensary, who was called in once early in the case; Dr. S. Schwartz of Philadelphia, an eye specialist; and Dr. Dr. Young.

It is understood that the examination made by Dr. Young indicated that the President's kidneys had not been involved in any new complication. The improvement resulting from the gland swelling and the effect of checking the complication that had been evident, slow, but steady, during the greater part of last week and early this week.

May Remain in Bed for Weeks.

It can be stated that the President has not yet reached the point where he can be considered out of danger and the indications now are that the extended period during which the doctors have been attending him would have to remain in bed will extend into weeks if not into months, even though he receives the best of care and attention and is restricted to absolute rest.

Dr. Young, who is a Johns Hopkins graduate and a pathologist to the Thomas Wilson Sanatorium in 1905, and who since that year has been successively resident surgeon and associate surgeon of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and clinical Professor of Urology at the Johns Hopkins University, has been one of the famous group of Hopkins specialists—men and women who have made the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University famous around the world. He is a member of the Association of American Urologists and the American Urological Association, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie.

During the war Dr. Young was called into the service as a specialist in his line, and had the rank of Colonel. He happened to be in London when Ambassador Francis was returning from Archangel and it was while he was there that he was called in to attend to the Ambassador's prostate gland trouble. After several army medical operations, Dr. Young performed such an operation on the Ambassador at Archangel.

The statement was made tonight that the real nature of the disease from which the President has been suffering is a prostate gland trouble, and that it is to be a functional rather than an organic trouble, and the President is said to have shown a marked improvement in his Western trip. At one time, it is said to have affected the nerves of one of the arms, but it was not serious enough to be a twitching of the muscles of his face, while on his trip.

DR. H. H. YOUNG TELLS OF WILSON JESTING

Found Him "Tranquil and Comfortable" and His General Condition "Excellent."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Dr. H. H. Young, on his return late tonight from Washington, said:

"I found the President much better than I had expected. He is a pleasant man, but I had got from the press that he was quite comfortable and his general condition was excellent."

"The prostate gland swelling, which has been referred to in the Bulletin, was very definitely improved, so that the treatment could be simplified. His cheerfulness and brightness showed that he was distinctly better than for the few days before."

As evidence of his alertness, I may mention an amusing incident that occurred. Admiral Grayson remarked to him that he needed a barber. I remarked: Why not have the doctor shave you, as they did in olden times, when the surgeons were all barbers? Whereupon the President quickly remarked: "They are still barbers."

Dr. Young would not give any indication as to whether an operation would be necessary.

SAYS RAILROADS MUST PROTECT THEMSELVES

Lines Will Not Increase Rates for Benefit of Private Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Director General Hines in a telegram from Duluth to his office in Washington tonight replied to a resolution recently adopted by the Association of Railroad Executives at Indianapolis in which they objected to the position taken by the Director General that the Railroad Administration ought not to undertake to increase railroad rates.

Mr. Hines declared that the Government was powerless to be used to increase rates, which would be carried into the period of private control. In his telegram the Director General said in part:

"The suggestion of the railroad executives that the Railroad Administration make increases in rates can mean only one thing, and that is that the Railroad Administration shall make these increases during Federal control for the sole and exclusive benefit of the railroad owners and management after the end of Federal control. This is in direct violation of the public interest because the conclusion has been reached with the approval of the President that it is not in the public interest to make an immediate increase in rates for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the Railroad Administration during Federal control."

"The theory of the Federal control was that the Government would guarantee a rental during Federal control, not afterwards. The idea of course, was that after Federal control the permanent statutory provisions for the procedure would be looked into by the railroad company to secure for themselves adequate compensation. The resolution of the railroad executives in effect takes the position that they are not willing to accept the Government's policy of increasing the expenses of all forms of industry under private management there is no basis for demonstrating that the increases in expenses of the Railroad Administration were due to any cause other than those which affected all forms of industry and hence no basis for claiming that a temporary emergency power of rate making during Federal control should be employed for the Federal purpose of meeting them, after Federal control shall have ended."

COMPERS ATTACKS CAPITAL

Accept Collective Bargaining, with Right to Bar Out-Side Agents.

WHOLE SUBJECT GOES BACK

Both Proposals on Bargaining Will Be Taken Up by Committee for a Report Monday.

Just Risen from Sick Bed, He Makes Impassioned Speech in Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In the face of sharp opposition from the labor group, the Industrial Conference adjourned tonight until Monday, after two resolutions on the subject of collective bargaining. One was that introduced yesterday, which has the support of the public and labor groups. The other was one offered today by the employers.

The Committee of Fifteen will meet tomorrow in an endeavor to reconcile the differences in the two resolutions. Members of the committee, including Charles E. Brown, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others, considered the variance was slight and that a compromise should be effected.

The point at issue is that in the employers' resolution is included the right of the employer to refuse to deal with representatives of his men when these representatives are not actually from the union. The labor group's resolution is that the employer should deal with men upon the terms of their representative relations.

In two long sessions today the conference argued the resolutions. The employers' resolution was introduced by Mr. Brown, who said that it was a resolution of Thursday would force an employer to deal with a public group. This, it was said, would be tantamount to a recognition of the right of the American Federation of Labor to represent the workers.

Many speeches were made, one by Samuel Gompers, who made his first appearance in the conference since he was taken from his sick bed. Mr. Gompers said that he was not present today.

It was understood tonight that an entirely new resolution will be submitted tomorrow. This resolution will be a public group. This, it was said, would be tantamount to a recognition of the right of the American Federation of Labor to represent the workers.

When it comes to the question of dealing with men and women and little children, and dollars and things, the labor group is not in a position to deal with men, women and children, rather than to unions of labor incorporated. So that the same condition of affairs exists under the guilds, when the Government is in the hands of the labor group.

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STEEL STRIKERS ASK ADJUNCTION

Want Pittsburgh Authorities Restrained from Preventing Meetings—Charge Conspiracy.

THREATEN DAMAGE SUITS

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—A petition for an injunction to restrain the city of Pittsburgh from interfering with strikers' meetings was filed before Judge Ford of the Common Pleas Court this afternoon by W. B. Rubin, attorney for the steel strikers. Another petition, being prepared for submission to the court, is that the city of Pittsburgh be enjoined from interfering with regular meetings of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, whose organization is attempting to initiate new members.

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STEEL STRIKERS ASK ADJUNCTION

Want Pittsburgh Authorities Restrained from Preventing Meetings—Charge Conspiracy.

THREATEN DAMAGE SUITS

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—A petition for an injunction to restrain the city of Pittsburgh from interfering with strikers' meetings was filed before Judge Ford of the Common Pleas Court this afternoon by W. B. Rubin, attorney for the steel strikers. Another petition, being prepared for submission to the court, is that the city of Pittsburgh be enjoined from interfering with regular meetings of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, whose organization is attempting to initiate new members.

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LADY PAGET'S GOWNS AT AUCTION IN LONDON

**Former Miss Stevens' Wardrobe
Sold—New Worth Contends
Goes for \$55.**

Copyright, 1914, by The New York Times Company.
—Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In the unromantic surroundings of a London auction room, the wardrobe of the late Lady Paget, formerly Miss Mary Stevens, of New York, was disposed of today to a few interested and many-laden dealers. Lady Paget was one of the most brilliant leaders of English society, during her entertainments and original in her dress. She probably had a more extensive wardrobe than any other woman in London social life; and her flocks and furs, her fans and ribbons, her parasols and her hats, were displayed in public today for discrimina-

There were a few intense little crowds. There was a great deal of bustle and confusion. I regret, anxious to secure some remembrance of her—something, possibly, from her rare collection of brocades and embroideries. For the rest I was composed chiefly of keen-biding women, with a sprinkling of suburban dwellers by the Boulevard. I saw a pair of beautiful silk And there were many bargains going. One of the best being an exquisite gown made by Worth of Paris a few months ago. It was of black tulle, with a skirt as fashioned in black satin, with two panels of silver brocade, and it went for 100 francs. I saw a pair of gloves also made by Worth for private theatricals, fetched 15 francs. An Oriental tunic of silk and gold, with a wide collar, in silk and gold for 150 francs. I saw some other articles fetched low prices. I saw a pair of beautiful brocades, velvets and

Worth realized 33 shillings a yard; but twenty-five yards of Japanese silk, with ten yards of gauze to match, went for 26 shillings the lot. The most interesting feature of the day to the collector. Some of the price's were so low that the dealer thought they will probably be sold in the antique shop at enormously increased prices, and the frocks which once frayed the society leader will perhaps be found in the second-hand wardrobe shops of Baywater and Whitechapel.

SNIPPED MAGYAR PLOT TO MAKE CHARLES KING

Rumanians' Suspension of Evocation Said to Have Been Due to Its Discovery.

VIENNA, Oct. 16, (Associated Press).—The motive for the attempted arrest of Premier Stephan Friedrich of Rumania by Rumanian troops at Bucharest, it is said, that he was planning a coup d'état with the object of placin-

Emperor Charles of Austria on the Hungarian throne. This information is given in a Budapest dispatch to the "Herald."

The Hungarian forces commanded by Admiral Horthy, former Commander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Navy, were last week within one day's march of Budapest, having been brought forward under the orders of Keresztesi, who was sent from the front by the Hungarian Commander in Chief that the Hungarian forces would place King Ferdinand on the throne.

The dispatch states that when it was discovered that the Premier's real object was to prevent the withdrawal of the Rumanian troops ceased their withdrawal from Budapest and ordered Admiral Horthy to withdraw.

Advices to The Associated Press from Budapest, Oct. 14, stated that the Premier was prevented from the arrest of the British and French troops by the British and British guards, which fired bayonets at the Rumanian troops and officers, in command of the guard force, ordered the Rumanians to continue their withdrawal from the city.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 14. (Associated Press.)—The Premier of Hungary, Admiral Premier, addressing a royalist-deputation today, said he was personally

arian people were royalist and wanted their king back on the throne. He added that the whole people, regardless of racial, class or religious differences, would be united under a monarchy.

HURLEY SHOES

"NONE SO GOOD."

The new Fall Models are flawless in finish—their quality, style and fit will compare favorably with your own expectations of perfect footwear.

HURLEY SHOES

1434 Broadway 1357 Broadway

1177 Broadway 215 Broadway
41 Corlandt St. 254 Fifth Ave.
Factory—Rockland, Mass.



*"Call for
Philip Morris"*
BOND STREET CIGARETTES

Platts Road, Twickenham, Kent

BE SURE OF
THE QUALITY

IN THE CASE
OF THE CIGARETTE

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHAT THE

DEUCE IS
THIS
MYSTERY
OF THE
YELLOW
ROOM?

Macy's

Attractive and
Quality Goods

We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30



On Display

in the Men's own
corner of this
store you may
see Cravats of
fine silks from
foreign looms,—
the kind we're
proud to hold up
for the approval
of the thought-
fully dressed
men of this city.

There Are French

English, Swiss and
Italian Silks in the
assortment. Hand-
tailored throughout,
in shapes different
from those sold at
other shops. The
weaves and colors
are the kind you
won't see outside of
the better kind of
men's shops — and
then at higher prices.
—\$2.29 to \$3.89.

Changing the Subject to Underwear

reminds us that it's
about time to change
to Fall underwear.
We have ample
stocks of warm under-
wear of depend-
able weaves, cut on
comfort — affording
lines.

"Sleeves Long, Drawers Ankles Length"

is, as usual, the rule
in Fall Style for
men's underwear.
There is heavy
ribbed cotton under-
wear in ecru only,
98c a garment.

For Colder Days Wool

Medium weight,
natural wool under-
wear; long sleeves;
drawers, ankle
length; \$1.69 a gar-
ment.

And Union Suits

medium-weight worsted
union suits, in the nat-
ural color, with long
sleeves, ankle length
drawers and closed
crotch. \$2.49 and \$2.99
a suit.

SAYS RICH RADICALS FINANCE 'RED' PRESS

Samuel A. Berger Declares New
York Parlor Socialists Fur-
nish Propaganda Funds

NO NAMES ARE MENTIONED

Holds That Bolshevik Literature for
3,000,000 Readers is Directed
by Americans.

The radical propaganda among for-
eigners in the industrial centers of this
country, aiming at the overthrow of the
American Government and a general
seizure of property after the Bolshevik
example, is carried on largely by well-
to-do New Yorkers of the parlor radical
type, whose contributions keep the
"Red" press alive.

This is established, according to De-
puty State Attorney General Samuel A.
Berger, by his survey of the radical
publications of this city, in connection
with the investigation by the Lusk Com-
mittee into Bolshevik propaganda.

Between forty and fifty extreme rad-
ical publications which reach 3,000,000
readers, largely in the great industrial
centers, are published in this city. Only
two of these are self-supporting, and the
rest are kept going by the subsidies of
wealthy individuals, including a large
number of well-known men and women,
according to Mr. Berger. He said that
a list of the contributors who kept the
foreign-language revolutionary press
from going out of existence had been
furnished to the Federal Government.

"I have not the authority to make
public the names of those who are sub-
sidizing radical publications, but they
are in general the same people who
subsidized the pro-German propaganda
and furnished the money for the pacifist
and peace-at-any-price campaigns and
contributed to the cause of the con-
scientious objectors. My inquiry shows
that a very large portion of the circula-
tion of these newspapers is in their
own homes, during the past few
months, there has been the greatest
amount of radical disturbance and rad-
ical law agitation.

"The keynote is the overthrow of the
present system of Government, the abo-
lition of the wage system, and the dic-
tatorship of the proletariat.

"This propaganda is carried on almost
solely among foreigners. It makes little
appeal to Americans or to foreigners
who have become familiar with Ameri-
can institutions. Those who furnish the
propaganda are, however, mostly Americans.

"The Left Wing of the Socialist Party
presents its program as follows:

a. The organization of workers' coun-
cils; the recognition of and propaganda
for these mass organizations of the work-
ing class as instruments in the immediate
struggle and as instruments for the seizure
of the power of the State and the basis of
the new proletarian State; the organized
producers and the dictatorship of the pro-
letariat.

b. Workers' control of industry to be
exercised by the industrial organizations or
Soviets, as against Government ownership
or the State control of industry.

c. Expropriation of all national debts.
d. Expropriation of banks.

e. Socialization of foreign trade.

Mr. Berger was asked if the Federal
Government had made full use of its
power to deal with the press preaching
revolution. He refused to answer the
question.

SENATE ASKS PALMER FOR DATA ON RADICALS

Passes Resolution Requesting What
Action Has Been Taken Against
Advocates of Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The resolu-
tion introduced in the Senate last Tues-
day, which calls upon Attorney General
Palmer to advise and inform the Senate
what action, if any, has been taken by
the Department of Justice to proceed
legally against domestic and alien rad-
icals who are or have been advocating
the overthrow of the United States Gov-

OUR FORCE IN FRANCE NOW BELOW 15,000

Gen. Connor Says That Practi-
cally All Will Have Sailed
Within a Month

NO GERMANS TO GUARD NOW

With These Gobs, Liquidating Sup-
plies and Squaring Accounts
Are the Chief Tasks.

PARIS, Oct. 17, (Associated Press).—
The actual number of American troops
in France is less than 15,000 and is
rapidly diminishing, according to
General W. D. Connor, commanding the
American troops in France. He says
that within a month practically all the
soldiers will be gone, as the task of
re-liquidating the German prisoners is
now completed. Only four or five Ger-
mans now remain under the charge of
the American forces, and these are ill
in hospital. They will be sent home
through Belgium as soon as they can
travel.

The work of completing the liquida-
tion of army supplies, squaring ac-
counts, and the policing of American
Peace Conference headquarters are now
the only tasks detaining the soldiers
and officers in France, and General
Connor said he expected that this work,
too, would be ended within one month.
All American supplies, including office
furniture and automobiles, are already
the property of the French Govern-
ment and are merely being used by the
Americans until their task is com-
pleted.

Army officials are still working on
the settlement of about 1,000 Ameri-
can claims arising from automobile ac-
cidents and damage by fire to houses
in which Americans were billeted. Those
not settled will soon be turned over in
bulk to the French Government as a
credit against the amount that France
is to pay for the American supplies.

The army commissary will soon close,
since the supplies have all been sold to
France, subject to the proviso that
the American Army be supplied from
them until it can close up its affairs.

The officers in Paris have no control
whatever of the American forces in the
occupied area of Germany, which are
under the command of Maj. Gen. Henry
T. Allen and are supplied independ-
ently of the Paris offices. Should Ameri-
can troops be sent to France on route
to Upper Silesia to supervise the pleb-
iscite there, General Connor will merely
direct the movement of the troops across
France, and they will pass out of his
jurisdiction when they reach German
territory.

On every side there are indications of
the speedy termination of the work of
the American army in France, and
within three weeks probably the army
automobiles used by the Peace Confer-
ence will be turned over to France.
The American soldier orders will be
withdrawn from the Hotel Crillon, and
all activities of the American Gov-
ernment will be handled by civilian offi-
cials and employees.

Lloyd George in dealing with the na-
tional expenditure said:
"We must not allow ourselves to be
permeated by stunts into the be-
lief that the time is coming within a
few years when expenditure will return
to pre-war conditions."

The Premier said he thought that, per-
haps, by doing more in order to save
temporary expenditures, the Government
might import greater and more per-
manent interests. He pointed out that
the bread subsidy must soon disappear,
adding that the railroad subsidy was
merely a question of distribution and
that the coal subsidy had gone already.

The students of Sheffield University
caused a novel diversion for Lloyd
George before he received the degree of
Doctor of Laws from the university
this forenoon. Eight of the students, at-
tired in white smocks, surrounded him,
placed him in a sedan chair swathed in
the Union Jack, and carried him around
the university grounds and the corridors
of various buildings of the institution.

The procession was preceded by a rag-
time band. Its progress awoke cheers
from the enthusiastic crowd that wit-
nessed it and patiently caused great
amusement to the Premier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17, (Asso-
ciated Press).—The possibility that Italy
may be a candidate for the mandate
over Turkey under the League of Na-
tions is being considered in political
and commercial circles here, particu-
larly in view of the great efforts that the
Italians are making to establish them-
selves in a banking and commercial
way in Turkey.

Discussion of the subject is based
largely upon the supposed suitability of
the Italians for living in the Turkish
climate and the fact which the Ital-
ians have for an outlet for their enter-
prises and for a "place in the sun."

OHIO REPUBLICANS BAR MRS. LONGWORTH

Refuse to Appoint Her to State
Advisory Committee—Will Question
Her Standing in Presidency

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Ohio Re-
publicans created a sensation here today
when they rejected Mrs. Alice Long-
worth Roosevelt, daughter of former
President Roosevelt and wife of Repre-
sentative Nicholas Longworth, as a
member of the State Advisory Com-
mittee. The action was taken by the
United States Senator Warren G. Harding to
say definitely and conclusively whether
he is a candidate for President. The in-
cidents occurred in a secret session, but
the news leaked out tonight.

Mrs. Longworth's name was presented
by a special committee along with that
of Mrs. Henry Taylor Dutton, leader
of Ohio suffragists, who recently came
out in a pronouncement in favor of a
third woman's party. The name of Mrs.
Dutton, who also is a pronounced republi-
can, was accepted, but the Cincinnati
Delegation, which included National
Committeeman Rudolph E. Hyalicka and
Colonel William Cooper Crocker, ob-
jected strenuously. They said they
wanted a woman opposed to suffrage on
the committee from Hamilton County,
but the real reason is said to be a de-
sire to discipline Longworth for his in-

dependent attitude in the organization
of the National Congress.
The Harding name came to the front
when the committee was named. It
was a surprise, however, as it was not
expected that Ohio Republicans would
accept it. It developed in a hour dis-
cussion that Ohio Republicans do not
regard Mrs. Longworth as a woman
capable of leading in the present industrial
and social crisis. They have chosen
Frank O. London of Illinois for Vice
President, Senator Hiram Johnson also
has friends.

The committee, however, is in favor of
Senator Harding for re-nomination and
re-election, and they took action to re-
form the primary system so as to bring
back the modified State convention.
Governor and Congressmen are to be
picked in popular primaries, however.

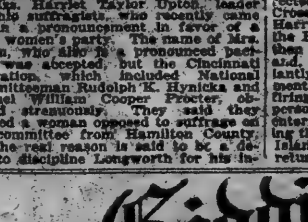
Gets D. B. G. for Dead in 1905.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In the first
retroactive use of systems of awards
for gallantry put into effect during the
present war, President Wilson has de-
creted that the distinguished Service
Cross be awarded to Captain Henry L.
Harding, Jr., for bravery in action in
the Philippine Islands in 1905. He was
then a Lieutenant in the 3rd Infantry,
and, according to the citation, val-
iantly and fearlessly directed the move-
ments of the most exposed part of the
army during the battle of Manila. His
personal safety was the first man to
enter the stronghold of the enemy dur-
ing the fight before Manila. He was
wounded and taken prisoner, but he
returned and lives in Nutley, N. J.

Bidding

PARIS. 5TH AVE. 45TH ST.
NEW YORK

Direct attention to
Smart Street Hats

An extensive showing of new designs in velvet
—satin antique—duvetyn—metallic tissues
and satin in chic, close-fitting
turbans—softly draped styles
and attractive new com-
bination effects where
such furs as squir-
rel, kolinsky
and mole are
lavishly
used.



LLOYD GEORGE URGES OUR AID IN TURKEY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Turkey to the uncertainty as to the at-
titude of the United States. It was im-
possible, he said, to settle the destiny of
Turkey before knowing whether the
United States was going to share the
burden of civilization outside of the
United States.

In the course of his references to
Turkey Lloyd George turned to Ameri-
can Ambassador Davis and said:
"I am glad that you are brought face
to face with the American Ambassador.
We are undertaking a great civilizing
duty at great cost to our country. Pro-
vidence has sent this mission to our
race. We beg our kith and kin in
America to join us in the task. Un-
less they do so, I do not know what
will happen to parts of the Turkish Em-
pire."

The Prime Minister, in a further ref-
erence to Turkey, said:
"The people of Turkey have been
living in shadow of a great tragedy
for centuries. They are appealing to
America for help. They hope that the
United States will not let a remark
might sound impertinent from a British
Minister but we are undertaking a
responsibility ourselves and find that
we are coming to the limit of our
strength and that it is unwise for us to
go further."

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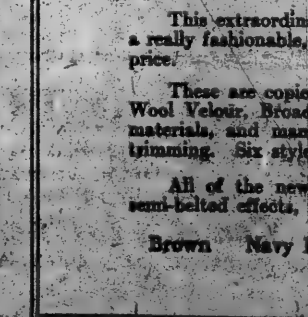
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James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department
62 years of Growth in Merchandising



Another Great Sale Women's Suits

29.50
regularly 45.00

This extraordinary assortment dispels the current opinion that
a really fashionable, splendidly made Suit is unobtainable for a low
price.

These are copies of costly Suits developed in Silvertown, finest
Wool Velpour, Broadcloth, Chequered Velpour and a variety of other
materials, and many are adorned with luxurious fur collar and
trimming. Six styles are here illustrated.

All of the new fashion features are represented—belled and
semi-belled effects, flare and straight-line styles.

Brown Navy Blue Joffe Taupe Green Black

Truths About Life for Young People

"Reading is to the mind what exercise is to
the body."—Addison.

Books which educate, which unfold to the
young reader the beautiful Truths of Life in
a delicate simple way, will do much toward
protecting our growing son or daughter
from the bitter experiences caused from
ignorance.

It behooves every young girl and boy standing
upon the threshold of life to lay down some
foundation of character in order to bravely
meet the struggles and temptations which may
assail him or her in the greater work to come.
The following list is suggested.

- What a Young Boy Ought to Know
Sylvanus Stall \$1.08
- What a Young Girl Ought to Know
Mary Wood Allen \$1.08
- Ten Sex Talks to Boys
Irving David Steinhardt \$1.12
- Renewal of Life
Margaret W. Morley \$1.12
- A Song of Life
Margaret W. Morley \$1.12
- In Her Teens—a Book for Girls
Mrs. Woodallen Chapman 32c
- When a Boy Becomes a Man—a little
Book for Boys—H. Bissaker 32c
- The Spark of Life a book for young children—
Margaret W. Morley 32c
- The Three Gifts of Life
Nellie M. Smith 68c
- Truths—Talks with a Boy concerning
himself—Dr. E. B. Lowry 54c
- Confidences—Talks with a young Girl
concerning herself—Dr. E. B. Lowry 54c
- Mysteries of Life Series
Isabelle Thompson Smart, M.D., 4 vols. set, \$2.69

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R.H. Macy & Co
Herald Square Inc. New York

Bergdorf Goodman

Present in their new ground
floor showroom an individual
type of misses' costumes which
meets the demand for a more
personal, more exclusive, street
or dance frock than is usually
provided for young women.

**BERGDORF
GOODMAN**
616 Fifth Avenue

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

SAKS tailoring is the
finest in America —
and that's just as final
as the Z in the alphabet
or a woman's last word.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Interesting and Instructive BOOKS

On display during Memorial Week
by and about Theodore Roosevelt.

Books by Theodore Roosevelt

- Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children \$2.00
- African Game Trails, Vols. I. and II. each 2.25
- Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter 2.25
- The Rough Riders 2.25
- A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open 2.25
- Through the Brazilian Wilderness 2.25

Books About Theodore Roosevelt

- Theodore Roosevelt—An Autobiography 2.70
- Theodore Roosevelt—An Intimate Biography—
By William Roscoe Thayer 5.00
- The Life of Theodore Roosevelt—By William
Draper Lewis; introduction by Wm. H. Taft 2.25
- Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt—L. F. Abbott 3.00
- Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt—H. Hagedorn 1.50

WARNS VIOLATORS OF THE DRY LAW

Supervising Internal Revenue
Agent Tells How Measure
Will Be Enforced.

NO FURTHER LAXITY

Matters Now Solely in Charge of
Federal Authorities, Who Will
Use Draconic Measures.

Daniel L. Fort, Supervising Internal Revenue agent for this district, sent out a warning yesterday to all persons who might deem it safe to violate the war-time prohibition law because of some apparent laxity heretofore in enforcing it. He explained that the matter is now solely in the hands of the Internal Revenue Department; that sufficient men and backing would be placed at his disposal to enforce the provisions of the act, and that rigid measures would be commenced immediately.

Speaking of the bill just passed by Congress enforcing prohibition, Mr. Fort said that even if the President does not sign it and does not veto it, it will become a law in ten days, which he thought would be on Oct. 22. He said that the measure was, and quoted Section 7, as follows:

Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place of any kind where intoxicating liquor is sold, manufactured, kept for sale, or bartered in violation of the War Prohibition act, and all intoxicating liquor and all property kept and used in maintaining such a place, is hereby declared to be a public and common nuisance, and any person who maintains or assists in maintaining such public and common nuisance shall be fined not more than \$100 nor more than thirty days or more than one year, or both. If a person has knowledge that his property is occupied or used in violation of the provisions of the War Prohibition act and suffers the same to be so used, such property shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs against the occupant of such building or property for any violation of the War Prohibition act occurring in violation of the provisions of this title upon any leased premises by the lessee or occupant thereof shall, at the option of the lessor, work a forfeiture of the lease.

Henry R. Buckner, of counsel for the brewers in their various suits to permit the brewing and sale of 2½ beer, decided to comment on the matter yesterday, but another authorized spokesman for the brewers said:

There is not much doubt but that the new law will result in new suits based on the constitutional provision that property cannot be taken without just compensation of law. The brewers will contend that the destruction of their business is the same as taking away their property.

DEAD CONVICT'S GLANDS PUT IN MAN OF 60

Operation in San Quentin Penitentiary to Test Youth Restoration Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Thomas Bellon, a young murderer, was hanged today at San Quentin Penitentiary, and after his death, interstitial glands from his body were transferred to a man of 60, also a prison inmate, to test the efficacy of the theory of restoration of youth.

Bellon was pronounced dead at 10:30 A. M. The body was hurried to the prison hospital. There on an operating table lay the aged convict. The body of Bellon was lifted to an adjoining table and his interstitial glands were removed.

Then the glands were transferred to the other's body. Unable to feel pain, because of anesthetic injected into the spine, he talked with the doctors as they cut and sewed.

The surgeons believe that new strength, mental as well as physical, will follow the operation. Similar results, it is said, have come from such operations previously performed at the prison.

SENATOR WILLIAMS'S NAP.

It Began in Senator Penrose's Chair and the Owner Protested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who yesterday delivered his sensational speech in the Senate on the Irish question, drifted over to the Republican side in the Senate today and soon fell asleep in the seat of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Presently in came Senator Penrose. Seeing the Mississippiian in the wrong chair he jokingly wrote a note to the Clerk of the Senate inviting attention to the fact that Mr. Williams was misplaced, and suggesting that under the circumstances spectators in the galleries unfamiliar with the faces of every Senator might suspect on consulting the Senate identification cards, that the statesman asleep in chair 7 was none other than the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, instead of Mr. Williams, whose name is No. 13 in the front on the Democratic side.

The Clerk sought advice from a Senator, who aroused the slumbering Mississippiian and escorted him to a more comfortable abiding place.

Kelly to Succeed Senator Foley.

James D. Kelly, for several years member of the Assembly from the Twelfth (Manhattan) District, will succeed James A. Foley as Senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial District. He was nominated last night at a meeting of the Democratic County Committee from the Twelfth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts which are comprised in the district Mr. Foley, now Democratic candidate for Surrogate, represented in the Senate. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Nine Saloon Men Indicted.

The Federal Jury in Brooklyn returned indictments yesterday against nine saloon keepers for violations of the war-time prohibition law. Before Judge Chatfield the nine men pleaded not guilty and were held for trial on Nov. 5.

TAMMANY FEARS STAMPEDE OF IRISH

Major Kelly May Poll Enough
Votes to Elect La Guardia and Curran.

BAR OPPOSITION DREADED

Newburger-Smith Campaign to Be
Launched at Carnegie Hall
Next Tuesday.

Tammany is complaining bitterly that the Irish vote is being stamped to the Liberty Party, which has for its lone

candidate Major Michael A. Kelly, formerly of the "Old Fighting" Irish Regiment. Tammany district leaders and their lieutenants have received imperative orders to leave nothing undone to check the stampede and bring back to the reservation those who have strayed from the Tammany fold, but admit that they are not having much success at it, because the straying simply won't listen to reason.

No one believes that Major Kelly can win, although he boasts that he will get at least 250,000 votes as joint candidate of the Liberty Party and the People's Independent Party of Brooklyn for President of the Board of Aldermen, but probably will not get more than half of that. But it is feared in Tammany circles that he may absorb enough of the Tammany vote to make a victory of the Republican candidates for President of the Aldermanic Board and for Borough President of Manhattan not unlikely.

It is estimated that 250,000 votes will be cast in the entire city on election day. This would allow for some 125,000 saving away from the polls. Some of the experienced politicians believe that this estimate is excessive, and that the number of voters will be more nearly 1,000,000 than 250,000. In any event approximately 250,000 votes would be required by a candidate to make victory possible with three tickets in addition to the So-

cialist ticket in the field. The Socialist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen is not expected to poll more than 100,000 votes this year.

Murphy's Biggest Leader.

Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy has talked most earnestly to his district leaders in an effort to impress upon them the seriousness of the situation where the organization is confronted with defection among an element that all during the past has formed the backbone of Tammany's strength in every election, in addition to the defection that is regarded by Tammany men as inevitable as a result of the turning down of Justice Joseph E. Newburger of the Supreme Court and Richard R. Smith of the City Court for renomination.

Political observers predict that the bulk of the malcontent vote, Irish, German, Austrian, or Hungarian, will be divided between Major Kelly's ticket, the Socialist Party. Indirectly, of course, Justice Newburger and Smith will profit from any defection from the Tammany ranks, and so will the Republican candidates.

Major Kelly has Jeremiah O'Leary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, who recently was acquitted on a sedition charge, as one of his most conspicuous supporters, but his appeal is broad

enough to comprise other elements affected by the political unrest, for, besides his Irish freedom plan, the Liberty Party platform contains a plan demanding that a hands-off policy be pursued toward Soviet Russia, which is attractive to voters with Bolshevistic sympathies.

At the headquarters of the Nonpartisan Judiciary Committee, which is backing the independent campaign of Justices Newburger and Smith, it was announced yesterday that ex-Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff had agreed to be one of the speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting scheduled for next Tuesday evening, which will mark the opening of the independent Newburger-Smith campaign. The other speakers will be Charles M. Hughes, George W. Wickham, Martin W. Littleton, Clarence J. Shearer, and Bainbridge Colby.

The opening rally of the Newburger-Smith campaign in the Bronx will be held on the following evening at the High School, 18th Street and Boston Road, Dr. Stephen E. Wise of the Free Synagogue and Bainbridge Colby will be the principal speakers.

Joseph R. Truesdale, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, issued an appeal yesterday for volunteers to take active part in the campaign.

Smory R. Buckner, Charles E. Hughes Jr., Leonard M. Waldstein, John E. Leary, William Bondy, Alfred C. Cox, Jr., John

J. O'Connell, Harold A. Content, and Nathaniel H. Phillips were named last night on a committee to plan for the protection of the interests of Justice Newburger and Smith at the polling places on election day.

La Guardia Varies His Attacks on Tammany and Hyman.

Representative La Guardia, Republican candidate for President of the Aldermanic Board, yesterday varied his attacks on Tammany Hall and the City Administration with an attack on the transcontinental air race and the De Havilland airplane.

"The recent transcontinental race is a most pathetic display of selfish interest," he said. "The toll of death in this race is beyond all expectation of the percentage of casualty necessarily involved in an undertaking of this kind."

The same gang that disregarded was in order to develop and help their own industries now send boys across the Continent with an obsolete discarded machine in a vain hope to set their feet on a victory that 80 per cent of the fatalities would not have happened in any other machine."

WOMEN SEE MAINE IN LINE. Legislature to Vote on Suffrage Amendment Nov. 4, Leaders Hear.

It was announced yesterday by the National Woman's Party that word had been received from Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who is now in Maine, to the effect that she had had a conference with Governor Milliken of Maine in which he said he was calling a session of the Legislature for Nov. 4, when the Federal Suffrage Amendment would be voted upon.

Governor Milliken said that it was practically certain that the amendment would go through, reported Mrs. Lewis, as this is the same Legislature which gave the women of Maine the right of Presidential suffrage which they now enjoy.

Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, Maine Chairman of the Woman's Party, is in New York discussing the question of lobbying with Miss Alice Paul, the Woman's Party head.

Church Notices on Page Nineteen.

Broadway

Saks & Company

at 34th Street

"In the heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

QUANTITY LIMITED—

Women's

Embroidered Tricotine Frocks

Special

At \$25

New and very charming afternoon and street frocks of fine quality Tricotine, with cleverly embroidered pockets and neck. Smarter, more practical frocks for Fall are not to be had, and the careful manner in which the needlework is done assures excellent service.

Fourth Floor.



\$25

SELECT ONE TODAY—

Girls' Winter Coats

Exclusive in model and
exceptionally well made

At \$24.75

Practical coats for street and general wear, in youthful dressy and tailored models, with large cape collars of self material or Mole Coney fur.

Tailored in Silvertone, Wool

Mixtures or Polo Cloth

Warmly lined throughout. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Second Floor.



\$24.75

Limited to Saturday—

Women's Velveteen Skirts

in a variety of new models

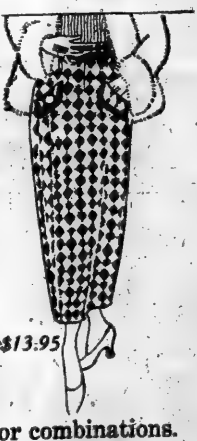
for Women and Misses

Priced Very Low

At \$11.75—Guaranteed Fast Pile Velveteen Skirts, in stunning shirred top models. Very carefully made, and may be had in Taupe, Brown, Navy Blue, and Black. Sizes 25 to 32 waistbands.

At \$13.95—Handsome Printed Check Velveteen Skirts—guaranteed fast pile—in a host of very pretty color combinations. Sizes 25 to 36 waistbands. One style as pictured.

Fourth Floor.



\$13.95

Designed Expressly for the Younger Set—

Misses' Winter Suits

—fur trimmed or strictly tailored

Special \$55



\$39.50

\$55

Suits that have a degree of individuality and exclusiveness usually found only in those retailing at much higher cost.

Some are in belted effect, others in ripple style—ALL are right up to the minute in styling—and very carefully tailored. Produced in

Duvet de Laine, Wool Velour and Silvertone

Some beautifully trimmed with embroidery or novelty buttons. Lined throughout with Silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One pictured.

Exceptional Values—

Misses' Coats of Rare Charm at \$39.50

In the new blouse effect, youthful pleated back, and smartly belted styles, with snug convertible collars of self material. Fashioned of Silvertone, Velour and Cheviot coatings, full or three-quarter lined. All wanted colors, including:

Taupe, Reindeer, Brown, Claret, Navy Blue and Black. One as pictured.

New Trotteur Frocks

For the Miss from 14 to 18

Special \$45

Wool Velour Frocks in charming straight line model with new collar, cuffs and sash, trimmed with Australian Opossum, and silk stitchery. Obtainable in the wanted Brown tones, Pompeian, Infantry Blue, and Navy Blue.

Also at \$45—A very fine collection of Misses' Afternoon and Street Frocks in Lustrous Satin, Velveteen, Tricotine, and Tricotee, showing the very newest style tendencies as exhibited in recent importations. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

FURS

were never shown in styles more charming than this season. Saks & Company offer a splendid collection of most carefully selected and artistically made



Wraps, Coats, Scarfs and Muffs at Very Reasonable Prices

These handsome fur pieces are offered to you at prices possible only through very extensive purchases made several months ago. If you contemplate the selection of a fur piece for the coming Winter, our advice is—make your selection now and effect a substantial saving that may not again be possible.

- Hudson Seal Coat in Swagger 30-inch Sports Model. Made of fine quality pelts. Now \$250.00
- Hudson Seal Coats in 36-inch model, with luxurious collar and cuffs of selected Beaver. Now \$395.00
- Hudson Seal Coat in stunning Sports Model, with collar, cuffs and border dyed Skunk. Now \$345.00
- Novelty Skunk Scarfs. Now \$50.00
- Skunk Muffs in round or canteen effects. Now \$45.00
- Hudson Seal Scarfs. Now \$37.50
- Hudson Seal Muffs. Now \$22.50
- Fox Scarfs, in all the wanted colors. Now \$48.50
- Selected Fox Sets—all choice skins. Now \$100.00
- Wolf Sets, made of fine full-furred skins. Now \$65.00

Furs Here Listed as Hudson Seal are Seal Dyed Muskrat.

Sixth Floor.



\$16.75

\$16.75

\$16.75

A Rare Opportunity—

Girls' Winter Coats

That sell regularly at \$21.50 to \$26.75

in a special sale

At \$16.75

An extraordinary special purchase of beautifully made coats, together with many from our regular stock, in youthful flare, blouse, and pleated effects. Not one coat in the lot can be duplicated at less than \$21.50—and most of them are worth from \$23 to \$26.75. Fashioned of

Lustrous Broadcloth, Wool Velour Silvertone and Novelty Coatings

Self trimmed, or with collars of Mole Coney, Seal or Moufflon fur. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

Second Floor.

A SALE

—WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE WINTER COATS

at \$38

Coats straight of line or flared from the hip by the tightening of a smart belt, developed according to a very high standard of workmanship in soft, fine quality Velour with large fur collars, or in Burella Cloth—strictly tailored. Fully lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 52½.

Also -- Women's Leatherette Rain Coats at \$17.50

Exceptional values. Guaranteed showerproof. Sizes 34 to 48.

Fourth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

In the Gimbel Book Shop

The Birthday Sale of Standard Sets Continues

The following low priced sets are indispensable to the home book shelves. October at Gimbels brings them to you at characteristic savings.

Larned's History of the World

5 Volume Set—\$2.95

A survey of the history of mankind from the earliest known records, through all the stages of civilization, in every important country down to the present time. 100 reproductions of famous historical paintings and many portraits in black, white, and color.

Bound in red cloth with marble sides.

Paris From the Earliest Period to the Present Day

—William Walworth

\$10.95 a Set

9 Volume De Luxe Edition, originally sold by subscription. Bound in cloth with gold tops. Hundreds of illustrations—in line, half-tone, photographure and color. Text and illustrations printed throughout on heavy coated plate paper.

Oscar Wilde, His Life and Confessions

By Frank Harris, together with "Memories of Oscar Wilde" by Bernard Shaw.

\$3.95 a Set

"Pronounced by critics 'the best Biography in the English language.' The true and terrible story of this gifted author. Two volumes bound in cloth.

13 Volume Set of

Shakespeare's

Complete Works.

\$16.50 a Set

Three-quarter

leather; large

type, good paper

—attractive il-

lustration.

10 Volume Set of

De Maupassant

\$3.95

Substantially bound

in half backram

binding, with mar-

ble sides. Illus-

trated.

10 Volume Set

of Kipling

\$4.95 a Set

Library edition,

printed on good

paper and bound

in cloth.

DE MAUPASSANT

10 volumes. Holliston Buck-

ram - \$12.50

10 volumes. Three-quarters

leather \$16.50

LANE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS

4 volumes. Holliston Buck-

ram - \$5.95

4 volumes. Three-quarters

leather \$7.50

JOWETT'S PLATO

4 volumes. Holliston Buck-

ram - \$6.95

4 volumes. Three-quarters

leather \$7.50

EMERSON

5 volumes. Holliston Buck-

ram - \$6.50

5 volumes. Three-quarters

leather \$9.25

BRONTE

6 volumes. Three-quarters

leather \$10.50

GIBBON

6 volumes. Three-quarters

leather \$11.50

ROBERT BURNS

6 volumes. Holliston Buck-

ram - \$8.50

6 volumes. Three-quarters

leather \$10.50

BALZAC

18 volumes. Holliston Buck-

ram - \$15.95

18 volumes. Three-quarters</

Store Hours 9 to 5:30

Open All Day Saturdays

For Other Gimbel News See Page 5.

Gimbels Ninth Birthday

32nd ST. BROADWAY-35th ST.

NEW YORK CITY

Gimbels Phone Number—

Knickerbocker 5100

Men of New York Are Finding Gimbels Have a \$1,000,000 Clothing Stock at Prices That Talk

A Stock Gathered By Three-Store Buying Power From Twenty-Five Makers of Leading Brands

At the Top of the VALUE LIST

2,384 Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

1,138 Suits **\$50** 1,246 Coats

When a store has a million-dollar stock of clothing it can offer some wonderfully tempting values.

Men's and Young Men's Fall and Winter Suits

Single and double-breasted models. Suits that look well—and are made as well as they look. Selected materials. Workmanship that's strong on the details that distinguish a really high-class suit. In a variety of materials and colors—including blues, blacks, grays, browns, and many fancy shades. A value that's typical of what a Million-Dollar Stock can do. **\$50**

Men's and Young Men's Fall and Winter Overcoats

Double-breasted models, Chesterfields, Ulsterettes and Big Ulsters. Real cold-weather coats, comfortably warm. Choice quality fabrics in many weaves and patterns. Coats characterized by style and craftsmanship. You can expect a wonderful value from a Million-Dollar Stock. **\$50**

The Story of a Remarkable Clothing Situation

Many men bought little clothing last year, waiting for prices to go lower. These men have helped create a greater demand than ever for clothing this season. The cost of making clothing keeps steadily rising. Retailers everywhere complain of scarcity of merchandise and consequent high prices. \$125 Men's Suits and Overcoats are their common talk.

Gimbels saw this situation coming. They prepared for it with all the strength of their three-store buying power, and so this great Men's Clothing Store opened the Fall season with the largest stocks in its history.

To Men Who Know the Clothing Market of To-day This Brief Story Speaks Volumes

We have \$1,000,000 worth of men's high grade clothing, said to be the largest stock in any retail store in the city—and all this tremendous stock was contracted for at long-ago prices, with all the special reductions that go with such unprecedented purchasing.

Gimbels have set their sale prices at just a fair profit on these very low costs—and, regardless of how the market rises, these prices will stay where they are as long as the stock lasts. So, with retailers on all sides filling in stocks at present-day high prices, Gimbels low prices are creating a veritable sensation.

And So Men Are Finding Gimbels For, Now As Never Before, Large Stocks Mean Low Prices

The crowds at our sales of one and two weeks ago demonstrated that men are coming to realize that fact.

Come to Gimbels. You can do wonders in picking out a suit or overcoat with this great assortment to choose from.

And incidentally let us remark that the time to buy is now—as all indications are that the clothing market will keep on rising.



Men's Fall and Winter Suits—\$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55 on up to \$85
Men's Fall and Winter Coats—\$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55 on up to \$125

Men's Leather Coats

For Every Kind of Weather

These coats are reversible—leather on side and gabardine on the other.

\$30

Leather Coats, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$65, \$75

Men's Raincoats, \$11.75

Stylish Coats of fine quality—Civilian Models—bought by Uncle Sam for the officers—and now leased for civilian use. Made of civilian cloths by civilian tailors. They're more like English topcoats than raincoats.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Students' Suits

For the Younger Young Men

Snappy suits, with the youthful lines so suitable for the young man of about 15 to 20. **\$25**

Other models at \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45

BOYS' CLOTHING, TOO!

We have given considerable thought to the Boys' Clothing problem. We realize that no one wears out clothes faster than the active, hard-playing youngster.

So we feature such things as Leatherized Suits that are almost impossible to wear out—Two-Trouser Suits, Patrick Mackinaws and other Boys' Clothes of similar fine quality. Mothers know that Gimbels do not go in for fanciful clothes or fanciful prices. Gimbels sell common-sense clothes—sturdy and good-looking—the kind a live, active youngster likes to romp around in. And our low prices make a strong appeal to mothers.

Extraordinary Annual Sample Sale of Boys' and Children's Hats, \$2.95

This is a sample line from one of the best makers in America—we've left his wholesale price on every hat—and you'll find that sometimes the wholesale price is almost twice our sale price.

Samples—therefore hardly two of a kind, so every taste and need can be satisfied. A host of shapes and materials—including Plushes, French Felt, Hatters' Plushes, Velvets, and others.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



Boys' 2-Trousers Suits, \$15

Solidly good, of Tweeds, Cheviots and strong Cassimeres. Serviceable mixtures. Tough as hickory. Sizes 7 to 17. Others up to \$30.00

Boys' Winter Overcoats, \$15

A wonderful lot of heavy double-breasted coats, in stylish belted models. Blue, brown, gray, checks and mixtures. Sizes 6 to 18.

Boys' Leatherized Suits, \$17.50

"Leatherized" means that every weak point is reinforced with leather. "Leatherized" means all-wool stuffs designed expressly for these suits. "Leatherized" means maximum service—therefore satisfaction. Sizes 7 to 18. Others up to \$25.00

Boys' Genuine Patrick Mackinaws, \$17.50

All-wool, wonderfully warm. Splendid for stormy weather. Handsome styles. Sizes 6 to 18. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Downstairs---Clothes at Real Economy Prices---

For Men

New Suits for Fall, \$24.50

An offering that is typical of this wonderful downstairs section. Fancy mixtures and worsteds in an interesting array of new models and colorings. Where else in New York can you buy these suits at this price?

Overcoats, \$24.50

Just in time for cold weather—single or double-breasted form-fitting ulsters and ulsterettes or chesterfields, in Oxford, gray, blue, brown or fancies.

Fall and Winter Weight Suits, \$29.50

A comprehensive assortment of finely tailored models, made of good quality serge, tweed, cassimere, worsted or cheviot. Truly unusual value at this exceptional price.

Heavy Overcoats, \$29.50

Heavy, warm, serviceable coats for cold days; come in a large variety of models, fabrics and colors. Coats of this quality are selling for much more around town.

For Boys

Two-Trouser Norfolk Suits, \$10.90, \$11.90, \$12.90, \$13.90

Suits of this quality are worth this price wholesale to-day. They are finely tailored in the Norfolk models. Both pair trousers fully lined and taped throughout. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Mackinaws, \$11.90

Real cold weather comfort clothes. Made in beautiful plaids, equipped with storm collar, patch pockets and belt all around. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

Overcoats, \$10.90

Made of beautiful heavy overcoatings, double-breasted models with belt all around, plaid linings and Venetian yoke. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

Junior Overcoats, \$6.90, \$8.90, \$10.90

Button to the neck or convertible collar models of plain and fancy overcoatings, heavy plaid linings, warm and comfortable. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

GIMBELS—Subway Stores, Balcony

Men's Hats

Stetsons and Crofut-Knapps

\$6 \$7 \$8

In the largest assortment to be found in the city. Models to suit every man.

These brands have a reputation that is international. Their labels are seals of superiority. We particularly recommend the Stetson derby. It is as nearly indestructible as a hat can be.

We don't sell all the good hats in New York, but all we do sell are good.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Shoes for Men

Wonderful Values at **\$8.75**

One test of the quality of these shoes is their weight. Make this test. These shoes are of real leather—not trashy substitutes—and their low sale price is considerably under the market.

Two desirable models, in mahogany and black. One is a dressy model of the English type, long and slender—the other has a more conservative toe, a stylish shoe that emphasizes comfort.

This is a most unusual offer. Frankly, we expect it to do a great deal toward advertising the fact that our Men's Shoe Section has been removed to the Fourth Floor, next to our Men's Clothing.

Sale of Men's Ties \$1.35

A low price for the quality

Open-end Four-in-hands. Rich designs in a variety of weaves and newest patterns. Beautiful colorings.

3,200 of them to choose from, so every taste can easily be suited.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

THOUSANDS IN FEES PAID TENANT LEAGUE

East Side Renters Didn't Know
What They Were Getting for Their Money.

LEAGUE DEPOSITS OF \$8,500

Some Witnesses Thought They
Were Insured Against Further In-
creases—A Landlord's Troubles.

At least one member of the Tenant's League of the east side has used that organization to promote his own welfare, according to the testimony given at the John Doe proceedings begun yesterday before Chief Justice of Special Sessions Frederic Kernochan. In the effort to show whether a crime had been committed, it was shown by the answers elicited from witnesses by Assistant District Attorney Theodore L. Waugh that tenants had paid over to agents of the Tenant's League amounts varying between \$1 and \$6 under the belief that they would thus be protected from further increases in their rents. One landlord testified that a committee of the league had taken over into its hands the determination of the extent to which repairs would have to be made in his house and had also collected the rent. Justice Kernochan, before leaving the bench, said that the proceedings "looked rather high-handed."

The Tenant's League of the east side, which is said to be a branch of the Greater New York Tenant's League, has its offices in the same building in which are located the headquarters of the Socialist Party of the Sixth Assembly District, and Abraham Beckerman, the Socialist Alderman, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tenant's League. It was at this office, at 109 Avenue C, that many of the tenants paid their fees. Municipal Court Justice Morris Eder, who has tried more than 400 rent cases in the Essex Market Court since the first of the month, and who was invited by Mr. Waugh to give his views to the jury, said that he believed the "Socialists wanted the money for campaign purposes, and they do not want the strikes to cease, because, as long as they continue, they furnish campaign material." Mr. Waugh added that the District Attorney had evidence that the league had deposited in the State Bank since Sept. 3 more than \$8,500.

At the opening of the hearing yesterday afternoon, Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Priorities, at whose instance the proceedings are being conducted, stated to the court that he was desirous of making the position of the committee clear.

"The committee is not a 'Rent League,'" he said, "in any way any tenant who has a complaint to make, or to prevent him from applying to the committee for a just reduction of his rent. Every complaint that we receive will be given prompt attention. We want him to complain freely, for we want no stoppage of the work that we are doing. But what we do desire to do is to protect him from what we believe to be the lawless and wrongdoers who are willing to mistreat tenants and to harass them. We believe that these people have fomented strikes to the detriment of the best interests of the tenants themselves."

The inquiry was concluded with the examination of the landlord and three tenants of the houses at 335-339 East Eighth Street. The combined efforts of Justice Kernochan, District Attorney Waugh and Captain Charles A. Goldsmith of the Mayor's Committee, who acted as interpreter, were necessary to get a clear statement from the tenants as to what they expected in return for the money they paid to the Tenant's League. In the end, they agreed on only one point, that one of the benefits to be derived was the rent not being printed in red ink on which was the legend in English and Yiddish, "This house is on a rent strike!"

Samuel Leftofsky, the owner of the

house, told a long story of his troubles with his tenants and the difficulties he had encountered in settling with them, as he refused to recognize the authority of the Tenant's League to collect his rents or to determine what repairs were to be made on the premises.

Among the officers listed on the letterhead of the Tenant's League of the East Side are: Morris Eder, Organizer; Isaac M. Schulz, Treasurer; I. M. Beckerman, Chairman; and Abraham Beckerman, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

As it is understood that another branch of the Tenant's League is being formed in Williamsburg, District Attorney Waugh will confer today with District Attorney Lewis of Kings County.

ASKED TO AID WHITMAN.

State Industrial Employees Say They
Were Canvassed for Election Fund.

Employees of the State Industrial Commission were asked by officers of the commission for campaign contributions to help re-elect Governor Whitman last fall, it was brought out at yesterday's session of the committee investigating the affairs of the commission before Special Commissioner J. F. Connor in the City Hall.

Several employees testified that they were urged by Deputy Commissioner David M. Stone, in charge of the Brooklyn office, and by William E. Heide, private secretary to Manager F. Spencer Baldwin of the State Insurance Fund, to contribute sums of money and that they gave the contributions to Commissioner Ward.

The witnesses, many of whom are Democrats, swore that Secretary Heide told them that they had to contribute to Governor Whitman's campaign fund if they hoped to get an increase in salary. They were told, they swore, to give the money either to Commissioner Ward or to William Coffey, Secretary of the State Industrial Commission. Most of the witnesses testified they made a contribution of \$10. It was brought out that Heide, Manager Baldwin's secretary, had disappeared and that all efforts to subpoena him have been unsuccessful.

Church Yellows on Page Nineteen.

OFFICE WORKERS UNLOAD ADRIATIC

Line Employees Handle Passen-
gers' Baggage, Taking Places
of Striking Planners.

ADMIRAL STRAUSS RETURNS

Commends Navy Men Who Swept
Up 22,000 of the 57,000 Mines
Laid in the War.

When the White Star Line Adriatic
arrived yesterday from Southampton
and Oporto, the baggage of the 938
cabin passengers was handled by a force

of 135 employees of the International Mercantile Marine Company, including cashiers, steamship passenger agents, clerks, pier superintendents and pursers. Even vessels that were out of commission.

Strikers stopped taxi cab drivers from driving in at the pier gates to receive the passengers' baggage as it came down on the escalator and compelled them to pick it up with their hands at the front entrance, and otherwise interfered with pier workers. It required six policemen to keep the gate clear so that the passengers could get out.

Among the passengers on board was Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., returning from his work of picking up the mines in the North Sea which he had laid in making the submarine barrier from the Orkney Islands to the Norwegian coast, a distance of 400 miles. In speaking about the work of the officers and men of the United States Navy in the North Sea, Rear Admiral Strauss said:

"We laid 57,000 mines and have swept up 22,000, and it is a great credit

to our navy men that they did the work without bonus, without extra pay, and with no other incentive than to do their duty. We lost ten lives in the dangerous task, and it required eighty-two vessels, which included the Black Hawk, the flagship, and another ship, both being repair ships, to do the work. The field covered 4,000 square miles, and there were times that the little mine sweepers stayed out in the stormy, mined area of the North Sea for a month, hoping for better weather so as to get at work."

Admiral Strauss said that the fleet of mine sweepers and submarine chasers that comprised the Grand Mine Sweeping fleet had started on the voyage home to the United States via the Azores.

Another passenger was Major Gen. Sir Anthony Bowley, who was consulting surgeon to the British forces in the war and is Surgeon-in-Chief to King George. He was accompanied by Sir Robert Jones, chief consulting surgeon and specialist in treatment of injured limbs. They have come here to attend the meeting of the American College of Surgeons on Oct. 20 and will visit some of the principal cities in the United States before returning to England.

Small J. Simon, a radio engineer of New York, who also arrives on the Adriatic, said that the specially constructed Zepplin which was ready at Spandau to start for New York to drop several tons of bombs in the city when

the armistice was signed, last November, was soon to come here on a peace mission in charge of American flying officers if the allied Governments would permit. It was the only Zepplin that the Germans did not destroy, he said.

The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, returned after attending the World Alliance of Churches conference in London. Captain A. B. Franklin of Idaho, who has been in Germany and Russia, and Felix Jola, Chief of Affairs of the United States Embassy at Petrograd, were other passengers. Mr. Cole said there were no diplomatic representatives of the Government now in Russia. Colonel J. A. Ruggles of Rockford, Ill., Military Attaché of the United States Embassy in Russia, also returned on the Adriatic and went to Washington.

Pays \$310 for Rare Volume.

The second day of the sale of the Evert Jansen Wendell Library, at the American Art Galleries, brought the total up to \$13,880. The highest price yesterday was \$310, paid by George D. Smith for "The Book of Hours," by Matthew Medley, London, about 1321. It contains a "Sketch of the Authors' Life." El. Carroll paid \$250 for the "Theban Mirror," edited in 1864 by John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," when only 13 years old.

FORD ASSETS \$332,998,121.

More Than Doubled in Two Years,
According to Annual Report.

Special to The New York Times.
DETROIT, Oct. 17.—Assets of the Ford Motor Company have increased more than 100 per cent. in the last two years, according to a report for the fiscal year ending July 31, just issued. The company's assets on that date were \$332,998,121, as compared with \$207,740,489 on July 31, 1918, and \$185,976,002 on July 31, 1917.

Surplus profits are \$27,586,561 for the last fiscal year, compared with \$17,243,728 for 1918 and \$21,000,805 in 1917, on capital stock of \$2,000,000. This is equivalent to \$13.79 a share. It is generally understood that Henry and Edsel Ford paid the minority stockholders \$13.50 a share for their stock when purchased last Summer.

Under liabilities are listed \$2,000,000 of capital stock, \$34,977,322 accounts payable, \$73,174,680 floating debt—a new figure due to borrowing for stock purchase—while nothing is reserved for depreciation. Accrued expenses are \$7,159,078.

Stern Brothers

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The Men's Section Offers Most
Extraordinary Values In

MEN'S FINE SUITS

TAILORED FOR US BY THE KIRSCHBAUM SHOPS

\$40 to \$55

At \$40 and \$45—business suits of worsted, the longest wearing fabric of all; unfinished worsteds of fine, soft texture; colorful chevots. At \$55—suits of imported English chevots, full lined or quarter-lined with silk.



Overcoats—\$35 to \$100



Double-breasted ulsterettes and greatcoats in warm, fleecy fabrics; Box overcoats in fancy chevots; Dress overcoats and Chesterfields. Most of them have seam pipings, sleeve linings and yokes of satin.

In all cases, the values
are most exceptional.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR.

NOT ALL THE KING'S HORSES

A NOVEL

By George Agnew Chamberlain

Mr. Chamberlain has been in the American foreign service fifteen years. He resigned his latest post—Consul General at Mexico City—in anticipation of the publication of his novel *Not All the King's Horses*. For he wrote the story believing his first obligation was to his fellow-countrymen, to tell them what has really happened in the land of Villa and Carranza, why it happened, and how it happened; to tell them the honest and the inside facts, all in the hope that, once knowing they will demand immediate and conclusive action. Price \$1.75 net.

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that's why we sell for less!



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Clothes are low in price is be-
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on all Park-Taylor garments by master-
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fection.

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newest styles—first!"—you need not buy, but
you will!

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Until 10 P. M.

Four-Convenient Second-Floor Shops

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Canal Street

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Between 35th and
36th Streets

P.T. Customers are our best salesmen.

FREE HETTY GREEN ESTATE FROM TAX

Surrogate Fowler Rules She Never "Did Business" in New York State.

SEES INJUSTICE TO RICH

Deplores Application of Inheritance Law Against Persons Who Leave Much Property.

Surrogate Fowler decided yesterday that Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green was not "doing business" in New York State at the time of her death, although she had millions of dollars invested here in various enterprises, and that the investment of her fortune did not come within the meaning of the statute permitting the bulk of her property to be taxed at the time of her death.

In an opinion on the efforts of authorities to subject the fortunes of the rich to the inheritance tax law when persons leaving property in this State are non-residents, the Surrogate said:

"In democratic republics the growing danger of injustice is not to the poor, but to people of property.

"That the modern processes of taxation are being subtly misapplied to the ends of the socialistic movement is generally admitted by professional economists. Some, indeed, profess that a political and social strife has already been declared in the regions of taxation, and people of property are beginning to claim that taxation in aid of social reform is a clear usurpation and unconstitutional. It is in such a moral and political atmosphere that this sim-

ple case, and hundreds like it, come on to be heard by the courts.

"The deceased happened to have been a woman of large estate. Had Mrs. Green's estate in her lifetime been managed by agents or attorneys, the present contention of the State Controller—that she was engaged in business in this city—would in all probability not have been made."

"The Surrogate said Mrs. Green 'kept no open shop' or place of resort for the public. She made no transactions but her own, and in a legal sense such transactions were not her 'business,' but her private affairs."

"The appraiser's report shows that Mrs. Green's investments in the State of New York consisted of deposits in banks, mortgages on New York real estate, purchases of New York City bonds and corporate stock, and certificates of deposit. It shows she deposited in banks the income derived from these investments.

"The Westminster Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, was organized to take over her active investments. Its books show that at the time of Mrs. Green's death it owed her about \$28,000,000. When her securities were transferred to the company their value was credited to her account. When the interest or dividends on such securities were received by the company they were distributed to the stockholders in the form of dividends, and not credited to her personal account. It seems to me that the business conducted by the company was not the business of the deceased."

"If a tax law does not expressly include property it cannot be taxed by implication. Should this appeal be decided in favor of the State Controller I cannot see why citizens of other States who speculate in brokers' offices in New York or who loan their foreign money to banks in this city do not also come within the law. If so the tax law will either have to be amended or New York will soon cease to be the monetary centre of the United States."

Mercier in Cleveland Cathedral.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, had a rather quiet day today compared to yesterday. At 2 o'clock this morning he officiated at a low mass in St. John's Cathedral. Then he rested until noon, when he addressed a mass meeting. This afternoon the prelate was the guest of the Catholic clergy of the Cleveland Diocese and tonight he addressed a gathering of women. He will leave tomorrow for Toledo.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE



Soft Hats, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$8. Derbies, \$5 and \$8.

Stores: 4, 109, 221, 305, 349, 369, 1137, 1261, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 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10 Cripple Crk. Cent. Ry. Com.
100 Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pr. Pfd.
64 White Rock Com.
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Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Memorial, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
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Telephone 9133 Rector. Cable "Orientinvest"

B Safety
High Income
Probable Profit

These are the three outstanding features of the Cities Service Convertible 7% (Series C) which we recommend for investment.

The principal is adequately safeguarded by present earnings, which are about ten times interest charges. Income yield is about 6.40%. A large profit is likely to arise through this conversion privilege—probably 20% in eighteen months and perhaps much more.

Write for Special Letter T-5.

Bolster & Company
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We Recommend
the purchase of

**Invincible
Oil Corp.**

JOSEPH E. HIGGINS
25 Broad St., N. Y.
Curb Phone Broad 5316

\$25,000,000 LOAN TO BELGIUM PUT OFF

Country, However, Probably Will Be Heavy Borrower Here in the Not Distant Future.

BETTER TERMS IN EUROPE

Requirements Here Made Less Urgent by \$50,000,000 Credit Obtained in London.

The proposed loan to Belgium, which was first announced to be for \$50,000,000 and which was tentatively reduced to \$25,000,000 a few days ago, probably will not be brought out until after the first of next year, according to information which became available yesterday. Belgium's requirements of credit in the United States have been considerably reduced recently and, in addition, that country has about closed negotiations for a large loan, said to be some what in excess of \$50,000,000, with London bankers. Because of these facts and because, it is understood, there is some lack of unanimity among American bankers as to the terms and conditions which should apply to a foreign loan of the size of the proposed Belgian transaction, the operation will hardly come to maturity before the first of the current calendar year.

It does not follow, however, according to international bankers, that Belgium will not be a large borrower here in the not remote future. For the time being, she needs credit along with her present balances, which were derived from the \$50,000,000 acceptance credit which was granted by the United States Treasury in 1918, and which is to run for a year, and through the sale here of Belgian Treasury bills, as well as by advances made by the United States Treasury.

But early next year, when the big acceptance credit expires, and when the fund available for United States Treasury advances becomes exhausted, it is expected that Belgium will have to apply to the American market for further accommodation.

Meanwhile, her needs for credit have been reduced materially and some bankers think they will be still further reduced because of the fact that Belgium is getting in London. In London interest rates are expected to be lower than those obtaining in this country, which means that Belgium probably will get more favorable terms there than she could get here, and with the exchange situation heavily in favor of London, as compared to the fact that Belgium has reason why Belgium should borrow to the extent of her requirements.

As pointed out by a prominent banker yesterday, Belgium, along with almost every other country in the world, can buy more favorably in other markets than here, simply because the American dollar is at a premium in the rest of the world's exchange markets. Undoubtedly, this fact will lead to a further business to other markets which might, under more favorable exchange conditions, come into competition with the American market. The fact that Belgium cannot be produced, or which are not produced elsewhere, will the Europeans come here, but the fact that the United States is likely to suffer because of our unusual position in the world credit market.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday	Thursday	Friday
Lead	6.30	6.25	6.25
Spelter	6.30	6.25	6.25
Antimony	13.00	12.75	12.75
Iron	20.00	20.00	20.00
Electric power was quoted in the open market at 22¢ per unit.			
London quotations			
Copper	100.00	100.00	100.00
Spelter	100.00	100.00	100.00
Antimony	100.00	100.00	100.00
Iron	100.00	100.00	100.00

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	
London	100.00
Paris	100.00
Brussels	100.00
Amsterdam	100.00
Berlin	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Copenhagen	100.00
Helsinki	100.00
Oslo	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Copenhagen	100.00
Helsinki	100.00
Oslo	100.00

UNITED STATES ISSUES	
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00

STOCKS	
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00
U. S. 100.00	100.00

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS	
High	Low
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00

MONTHLY RANGE OF STOCKS	
High	Low
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00

YEARLY RANGE OF STOCKS	
High	Low
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00

BONDS	
High	Low
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS	
High	Low
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00

YEARLY RANGE OF BONDS	
High	Low
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00
100.00	99.00

FRANCE IS FAST LOSING THE BALANCE OF TRADE

Imports \$800,000,000 Over First 8 Months of 1918—Exports Increase \$140,000,000.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Statistics of the Customs Department showing that the balance of trade is running against France at the rate of 1,750,000,000 francs a month, throw light upon the depreciation of French exchange. Imports for the first eight months of the year total 18,000,000,000 francs, which is about 4,000,000,000 francs more than those of the same period of 1918, while exports amounted to only a little more than 4,000,000,000 francs, showing an increase of about 700,000,000 francs over the corresponding period of the year before.

Food products entered into the total imports with a value of 12,000,000,000 francs; industrial supplies, 5,000,000,000 francs; and manufactured articles, 1,000,000,000 francs.

Imports of sugar and coffee show an increase of 100,000,000 francs over the corresponding period of 1918. Cotton and woolen cloth enter into the total figures have made a great improvement here and are being used to advocate a reduction in the tariff on these goods.

Exports of raw materials and manufactured goods show a decrease of 100,000,000 francs over the corresponding period of 1918.

The American Locomotive Builders' Get a \$500,000 Contract.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Daily Mail says that the American Locomotive Builders' have been awarded a contract for 150 locomotives of modern type, worth at least \$500,000, being placed with an American firm by the Egyptian State Railway, which usually buy about four-fifths of their locomotives and rolling stock from Great Britain.

If this contract should go out of England it would mean a loss of some \$400,000 in wages, and it is alleged by British firms that the conditions under which they were to be made would be very disadvantageous to them.

The American firm concerned has informed the Egyptian State Railway that the contract has not yet been definitely let, although we expect it is going to be, all right.

Royal Bank of Canada 50 Years Old.

The Royal Bank of Canada, which maintains an agency in New York at 40 William Street, yesterday celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The Royal Bank of Canada maintains 608 branches, located in all parts of Canada, with foreign branches in the United States, the West Indies, and Central and South America. The total assets of the institution as of Aug. 31 last were \$410,000,000.

When, as and if issued.

To be traded on the N. Y. Curb.

Bernard J. Ferris Specialist.

25 Broad St. N. Y. Times 84 Broad.

Wanted Offerings.

American Hawaiian Steamship Stock.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

EXPORTERS URGE SENATE TO RATIFY

Lay Social Unrest to Delay on Peace Treaty—Would Resume Trade with Germany.

FAVOR AID TO RUSSIANS

Radfield Urges Americans to Unite in Gigantic Credit to War-Ruined Peoples.

Early ratification of the Peace Treaty was urged on the Senate in resolutions adopted yesterday by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, which held its final session at the Waldorf-Astoria. The expression of the association on this subject read:

"Resolved, That the delay in ratifying peace has contributed to industrial hesitancy and stagnation throughout the world, as well as to social unrest, and for that reason the manufacturing exporters of the nation, who have observed the effect of the delay upon their foreign business, urge upon the Senate the necessity for early action on the treaty of peace."

In another resolution the association asked that, after peace should be concluded, American manufacturers should be at liberty to resume trade with the people of the Central Powers in the manner that their individual interests may dictate.

Another resolution called on the Government to give economic assistance and generous credit facilities to Russia, seeking to restore order in their country, and urged that effort be made to supply the necessities of life to the Russian people in parts of the country where life and property were secure.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield spoke at the dinner of the association at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. He said a great adventure in finance on the scale of the war loans should be repeated in this country to restore Europe commercially and industrially to its former position.

"A large part of the world," he said, "is in want and misery, subject to the guests of mental passion which lead to Bolshevism. The peace, the great, the American people, while the world waits."

"One cannot plan to grant credit to a nation when there is no certainty that the nation will continue to exist. In this condition, the American people are purchasing power reduced by the present spread of unemployment, and not only the American people, but the world, are suffering from the effects of the war."

How shall we carry out the suggestion that we must furnish the goods and the means of payment for goods? We suggest an idea based upon recent legislation. We must have means of credit to the world, and this means a credit organization to provide the means of credit to the world.

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CONCENTRATION IN TRADE.

The weekly trade reports indicate that the general business situation has been less affected by the war than was expected, and that the other export factors that might have been expected, and in some lines there has been positive improvement during the last week, with promise of further improvement unless the war continues.

In commenting on the situation Bradstreet says, in part:

"Trade and industrial reports are rather more favorable. Cooler weather, the advance of the season, impatient calls for better prices, and the resumption of the longshoremen's strike, all tend to be regarded as favorable factors in the situation."

The part which savings banks throughout the country take in reconstruction and in effecting the spread of radicalism, was discussed yesterday at a luncheon of the New York Savings Bank Association at the Hotel Astor.

The object of the National Thrift Week, which begins Jan. 1, and has been organized by the National Thrift Week Association and other financial organizations, was explained and received with enthusiasm by the association.

Milton Harrison, executive manager of the Savings Bank Association, speaking of the National Thrift Week, said he believed that people generally had learned the necessity of saving. He said that since the war the forty-three savings banks in this city had shown an average increase of 10 per cent in deposits, and that the average increase in savings accounts was about 15 per cent.

Mr. Harrison said 1,000,000 persons are saving in this city, with deposits ranging from \$1 to \$5,000, the average being about \$500. He said that the city's population was 5,000,000, and that the average savings account was about \$500.

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SAYS WAR TAUGHT PEOPLE TO SAVE

Accounts Have Increased 43 Per Cent, Bank Association Manager Reports.

STATE TOTAL \$2,500,000,000

Announces \$500,000 Persons in City Have Deposits Averaging \$500.

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Five acres high land, three miles
from station; attractive new buildings

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Cortland 894.

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and Greene Sts.

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GARAGE, SERVICE, SHOWROOM
18,000 corner: \$17,300, \$5,000 sq. ft.
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Exclusive Non-Housekeeping
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Same management as
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ON GRAND BOULEVARD CONVEYERS
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TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS
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fully leased only: rents \$17-\$240.
FEAR & LILLMAN
165 West 22nd Street,
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20.21 MANHATTAN ST.

A three story building, size 43250 sq feet, regular; immediate possession; price low terms cash. 1960 E. & Nevada St., 38 Park Ave., Corland 804.

10th St. cold water apartment: 20 families, full bath, tile floors, electric range. Pullman, 318 East 41st St.

Broom-For Sale or To Let

Two-family brick, detached: 35 rooms, all improved; central heating, Central and subway. 3278 Decatur Av. (East 20th) Bedford Park section. Take Webster A.

For Sale - Immediate possession: 4-room flat, 1½ baths, tile floors, central heat, \$8,000; terms to suit. Ludwig Marx, 524 Broadway, 1506 St. Audubon

Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, in West Bronx, suitable for light manufacturing. Haffen Realty Co., 2824 Third Av.

For Sale - For Sale - To Let

For Sale - At Long Island City: 3-story, 12-room brick apartment; steam heat, gas plumbing. All condition; half block from Grand Central Station, near 42nd Street, 11th St., Long Island City; \$14,000; firm rental \$1,560.

Large garden, baregins, finest plot near station. Gardens, 63 West 51st St.

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Westchester - For Sale or To Let.

California bungalow: permanent water rights; one hour and thirty minutes from Los Angeles. Call Malabar Estates Corp., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. Gramercy 8971.

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AND STENOGRAPHER
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 countries; thoroughly experi-
 enced; accurate and reliable; an-
 swers closing business Nov.
 15 if necessary; salary \$150

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R. French girl having good French and English; serves in wholesale business; best 10 Times.

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R. 21. 8 years' experience; competent; reliable; salary asked \$25.00.
R. French, English, naval desires officers position St. Nicholas.
R. TYPIST, 18; competent; Mrs. Brody, 1973 Hangerway St.
R. -Competent; 4 years' school graduate; \$25.00.
R. 25. desires position where tact and knowledge of is essential. \$25 Times.
R. 5 years' experience; asked; \$25. V 370 Times.

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...Miles; rates reasonable. **3125**
...755A. **31**
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...s weekly; refined. **3225**
...
...N traveling to California
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...accustomed to travel here
...**See Times.**

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...n to the capacity of auditing
...tor and income tax compiler;
...auditor, technical consoli-

EXPENSES—Arranged bookkeepers; use our unique system; weekly income Sand Service, 1,133 Broadway.

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Junior, stenographer, 36
public accountants. T 56
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Desires change: six years
court and public utility work;
rate. C 223 Times.

Junior, 5 years bookkeeping,
accounting. N 357 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Legal con-
sultant; general work; law and com-
puter stenographer; known
English; excellent references.
w/own.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, stenog-
rapher; 8 months' experience,
w/own.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—
ed: high school graduate;
stenographer; references.

ACCOUNTANT. thoroughly
active position; understand
accounts; capable of taking entire
preparation of financial
statement of higher accountancy;
commensurate. N 312 Times.

EXPERIENCED in higher ac-
countancy, office management
open for position; age 35;
salary \$20 week. N 228

34 years' experience; com-
petent; good worker; Christian.
N 607. Write O 222 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced,
accounting knowledge; full
accounts, financial state-
statements; age 42; salary \$400.
—
—Accountant, cost man-
agement, modern methods,
rents, income taxes, systems;
Downtown.
24, college graduate, thor-
ough, double entry, accurate
opportunity. K 491 Times
—
ACCOUNTANT, student of
law, desires position; com-
puter accounts and statements
exp.
—Four years' experience; col-
lege graduate; salary \$400.
—
—Accountant, cost man-
agement, modern methods,
rents, income taxes, systems;
Downtown.
24, college graduate, thor-
ough, double entry, accurate
opportunity. K 491 Times
—
ACCOUNTANT, student of
law, desires position; com-
puter accounts and statements
exp.
—Four years' experience; col-
lege graduate; salary \$400.
—

accounts; unquestionable;
 Times Downtown.
 -Five years' experience; an-
 nual; financial statements; an-
 nual; 324 Rockaway Av.
 office manager; 36 years;
 qualified; salary \$40. N 343
 -Four years experience, ac-
 countancy; \$22. G 752.
 n.
 \$1; experienced, intelligent;
 H. Brenner, 1,357 4th St.,
 accountant, thoroughly ex-
 perience; engagement; \$30.
 ngside 364 (Apt. 8).
 -Please send me a copy of

CASHIER. 27; at Liberty
\$35. R 83 Times.

Married; 10 years' experi-
ence of cars; private family;
reference. K 271 Times.

**Exceptional man in every
respect; trustworthy, han-
dly, with thorough knowl-
edge of cars, seeks position any-
where; family; good appearance;
best; most capable driver;**
Brent 7085

TECH-MECHANIC
careful driver; single man;
neat and of pleasing per-
sonal experience; man who

- Swiss-American; married;
mechanic and driver; speaks 20
years' shop and ten years
ago; highest references; city
enter. 102 East 80th St.

- Skilled mechanic; highly ex-
perienced; cooperates, courteous,
acquainted with city and busi-
ness; Murray, \$53 Am

We have several good men,
2 years' references on hand
not an employer's letter
National Auto Engineers, 1201
Columbus 10870.

- All mechanic, 18 years, ex-
periences of motor vehicles

position: bank teller
 505 West
 mechanic, car and driver,
 any make cars; expert
 Stepanek, 324 East 10th
 familiar with French battle
 position with family going
 French, English, Italian and
 Times
 25 eight years experience
 Al mechanic, wishes private
 references; salary \$60. Long
 6th. Phone Circle 2700.
 n, experienced, single, Brit-
 nation with private family
 country. X 17.

Mr. Walter Spangberg, private
 driver, 7, Spangberg, St.
 mechanics, Swedish firm
 Cadillac car preferred
 Columbus Av.
 Mr. married, 34 years
 references; salary \$35
 150th St. Tel. Academy 553

EFFE—Connections, slight
 presentable man of 30, ex
 along engineering line,
 fine time and talents; in
 need, \$201 Home.

Can. good at figures, fine
 Times Downtown.

VALLEY Junction, Wis.

of gentleman's apartment.
San, 330 East 57th.
good reference, desires po-
lswane, 443 East 57th.

WE WANT

[illegible]

CRATER

STOCK SALESMAN WITH
 over 20 years' experience, to sell
 agricultural positions to produce
 2544 Union
SUPERINTENDENT OF
 for permanent position
 2544 Union
TIMEKEEPER AND
 Experienced on large
 references. Box 461 Time
 Those attending high school
 the day, for few hours
 2544 Union
TYPIST in public ac-
 milar statement work
 two former employers.
 Drovers.

WATCHMAKER—steady
 2544 Union
 excellent working condi-
 schedule; no labor trou-
 ble; make fully satis-
 factory. Box 461 Time
 cations, together with the
 two former employers.
 treated in confidence un-
 2544 Union

WINDOW TRIMMER
 AND TICKET
 SLOWDOWN DEPART-
 MENTS MAN AS WITH
 ONCE. Box 461 Time
**PERMANENT POSI-
 TION**, STATE REFER-
 ENCE. Box 461 Time
TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WINDOW TRIMMER a
 class haberdasher; fur-
 nish pay steady position
 2544 Union

YOUNG MAN—Good ap-
 dress and pleasing per-
 sonality; to large cor-
 gives commission should
 be able to satisfy all
 qualifications; 3 man was
 2544 Union
 St. Louis 462 Greeley.

YOUNG MAN white, w/ a
 2544 Union
 must be intelligent, of
 produce first-class adver-
 2544 Union
 A. side order.

YOUNG MAN or boy, w/
 2544 Union
 prominent trade paper;
 get start in advertising.

YOUNG MAN for Junior
 old; excellent opportuni-
 2544 Union
 many, St. Franklin A. B.

YOUNG MAN with expe-
 2544 Union
 hours 12:30 to 4:30 P. M.

YOUNG MAN wanted in
 insurance office; must w/
 2544 Union
 2544 Union elsewhere.

YOUNG MAN, 18, pro-

YOUNG MAN wanted,
age: one with some

SHIPPING AND MAILS

St. Louis		St. Paul	
1	10:00	1	10:00
2	10:00	2	10:00
3	10:00	3	10:00
4	10:00	4	10:00
5	10:00	5	10:00
6	10:00	6	10:00
7	10:00	7	10:00
8	10:00	8	10:00
9	10:00	9	10:00
10	10:00	10	10:00
11	10:00	11	10:00
12	10:00	12	10:00

WEDNESDAY.	
Havre	Oct. 12
Plymouth.....	Oct. 12
Copenhagen..	Oct. 9

Steamships.

TODAY.	
Halls Close, Vessels Out.	

12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
ONDAY.	
12:00 M.	
12:00 M.	
8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

12:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
3:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

Ports

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Oct. 14.
Oct. 18.
6.
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Swarp, Oct. 18.
Alerno, Oct. 18.

Work for Copenhagen,
d.
716 Mails.
close at the General
Hall Post Office Sta-
M., as follows:
Austin.....Oct. 18
Sao-48 Manoa.Oct. 18

... via Vancouver
 SS Empress of
 ... Oct. 25
 Cook Islands, New
 ... addressed mail
 ... San Francisco SS
 ... Oct. 25
 ... Australia, and
 ... San Francisco SS
 ... Nov. 2

**ARD
HOR**
Freight Services
LIVERPOOL
.....Oct. 27

..... Nov. 8, Dec. 13
PLYMOUTH,
SOUTHAMPTON
28, Nov. 22, Dec. 16
PLYMOUTH,
SOUTHAMPTON
..... Nov. 5, Dec. 3

and LONDON
..... Nov. 1, Dec. 6
O PLYMOUTH,
I LONDON
..... Oct. 25, Nov. 26
to PIRAEUS
..... Nov. 12

Nov. 8, Dec. 8
ST. NEW YORK

**NATIONAL
MARINE
RESERVE**

STAR
SOUTHAMPTON
M. Oct. 25 / Nov. 28
M. Nov. 8 / Dec. 13
LIVERPOOL
Oct. 28 / Nov. 22 / Dec. 17

Nov. 15/Dec. 20
S. GIBALTAR
-GENOA
... P. M. Oct. 22
way, New York

AMERICA
NE
ROTTERDAM
Boulogne-sur-Mer
.....Oct. 22

..... Nov. 1
 ADAM..... Nov. 15
 Information Apply
 e. 24 State St., N. Y.

H LINE

PARTURES.
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 —HAYRE
 OCT. 22
 OCT. 23
 OCT. 25
 OCT. 26
 NOV. 27

.....OCT. 23
19 STATE ST. N. Y.
NightLines
bany - Troy
Mar 22, N. Y., foot

...ous at Albany
... and west. Phone
... Autos Carried.
ION COMPANY
TAN LINE
... the Way by Water.
... in Sight of Land.

EXCURSIONS
R. of N. I.

DAY, OCT. 19

\$3.70

LIBRARY OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE

ITY \$2.50
additional)
7:00, Liberty St.
Av., Jersey City.
Newark, 8:00 a. m.

MAYNARD WINS AIR DERBY, RACING 125 MILES AN HOUR

Cheering Crowd Greet Him at Mineola Field as Premier Aviator of the Army.

HONORS ON POINTS IN DOUBT

Ex-Pastor Is Ahead in Elapsed Hours, but May Not Be in Actual Flying Time.

QUEEN IN RECORD FLIGHT

Lieutenant Flies from Bryan, Ohio, to Cheyenne, Wyo., 1,045 Miles, in Day, Overtaking Smith.

Finishing his second ocean-to-ocean flight in a tremendous burst of speed that surpassed the records of all fliers for the 503 miles between Cleveland and Mineola, Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the preacher-aviator, landed at Roosevelt Field at 1:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, winner of the army's \$100,000 reliability contest on virtually all points of competition.

Official computation of his actual flying time for the 2,701 miles from the Pacific Coast was about 25 hours. In making this calculation the officials ignored the eighteen hours spent by Lieutenant Maynard between control stations in Nebraska while he was putting a new motor into his plane. Official computation of actual flying time will count in those hours so that he may not be the technical winner of the race on actual flying time.

The preacher-aviator is the indisputable winner, however, on elapsed time. He was first of the sixty-five contestants to reach the Pacific on the first lap of the contest, and he was down several hours before his closest rival, Captain L. H. Smith, who finished his first lap at Mineola in finishing his first lap.

Lieutenant Maynard was setting records on the flight from Bryan, Ohio, to Cheyenne, Wyo., yesterday morning on his return trip to the coast, overtaking Captain L. H. Smith, who took off from Chicago, and both fliers were down at Cheyenne, to remain over Sunday.

A crowd of about 1,000 persons had been waiting for about two hours to greet Lieutenant Maynard when he flew into sight, a dot high in the sky, moving at great speed, with a heavy blue haze trailing behind. As the plane lost altitude rapidly and then began to oscillate in the "falling leaf," the spectators saw that the motor was smoking badly. Fearing that the engine would burn out, he landed on his last lap from Birmingham, Maynard had flooded it with oil.

Fearful Misstep to Fleet. The plane came down so rapidly that even the most expert of fliers felt the crowd feared that the pilot would lose control. Maynard kept throwing the De Havilland into steep loops so that he would lose altitude quickly, but a few hundred feet from earth he straightened out his craft and brought it to the ground lightly.

The eagerness of the crowd to greet the victor was combined with courtesy to Mrs. Maynard and her two small daughters. Maynard leaped over the edge of his plane and embraced the members of his family. Tris, his Belgian police dog, released from the hold of Sergeant Kline in the cockpit, leaped down and began to bark with joy at seeing the children.

Colonel Archie Miller, commander of the Long Island fields, shook hands with Maynard and handed him telegrams of congratulation from the commanding officers of the Army Air Service. Hundreds of persons lined up, shaking hands with him and with Sergeant Kline.

Left Mineola on Oct. 8. Leaving Mineola at 9:24 A. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 8, Lieutenant Maynard landed at the Presidio at 1:15 P. M. Pacific time, on Saturday, Oct. 11, his elapsed time for that flight being five days, six hours, and four minutes. His closest rivals, Major Carl Spaatz and Lieutenant E. C. Kiefer, did not ground at Mineola until 6:30 P. M. Eastern time, or about two hours later. On that flight he was held up about five hours at Cheyenne, Wyo., in making repairs to his radiator.

On the return flight from the Pacific Maynard left the Presidio at 1:15 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 14. He was held up about eighteen hours at Wahoo, Neb., while he replaced his played-out Liberty motor with a similar engine taken from the wrecked Martin bomber of Captain Roy Francis. This accident made the elapsed time for his return trip about 5 days 21 hours and 31 minutes or more than fifteen hours more than his elapsed time for the first lap.

Although the actual flying time of Lieutenant Maynard for the second transcontinental trip had been unofficially computed as about twenty-three hours flat, it was announced late at night by C. J. Younger, Vice Chairman of the Contest Committee of the American Flying Club, that careful checking of available figures had made

Continued on Page Three.

Vienna Council by Resolution Begs America's Aid in Winter

VIENNA, Oct. 18. (Associated Press.)—Resolutions asking American assistance for Vienna so that the city might be able to exist through the winter were passed by the City Council last night. The resolutions call attention to the deplorable condition of the city and point out that the prospect for betterment is poor.

Jacob Redmann, burgomaster of Vienna, has appealed to the American authorities for permission to go to the United States to raise funds to save Vienna from starvation. Only a fortnight's cereal supply is reported on hand. The temperature has been for four days just above freezing, with high winds, rain and snow squalls. There is no fuel for heating, and much suffering prevails.

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ANTI-BOLSHEVICKI GRIP PETROGRAD; END OF REDS SEEN

Yudenitch's Forces Press Capital Closely, Though Fall Is Not Yet Confirmed.

LENIN NOW SEEMS DOOMED

Washington Official Advises Say That His Recent Defeats Are Proving Fatal.

DENIKIN'S BLOWS DECISIVE

He Threatens Now to Cut Off the Whole Southeast Corner of the Bolshevik Empire.

LONDON, Oct. 18. (Associated Press.)—Petrograd tonight was so closely invested by the anti-Bolshevik forces, according to the latest official advice, that military experts expressed the belief that little short of a miracle could save the hard-pressed Bolsheviks. Indeed, one newspaper dispatch today reported General Yudenitch's cavalry in the capital. But there is no confirmation of this.

Neither had British official confirmation been received of the reported surrender of Kronstadt, although the War Office states that the Estonians on Friday, operating in conjunction with Yudenitch, got within four miles of Kronstadt Gorka, facing Kronstadt. Thus, Kronstadt would be in a dangerous position, as with the capture of Petrograd, it would be cut off.

Further reports from Scandinavian sources that Petrograd had been entered by forces of the Russian Northwestern Army were received this afternoon. The Skanska Dagbladet of Stockholm, according to a message from the Swedish capital, reported that the cavalry of that army had reached Petrograd.

A notice posted at the Paris Stock Exchange this afternoon said: "Official. Petrograd has been taken. But the capture of the city, as yet unconfirmed by any Government officials, has been reported."

The British War Office today received confirmation of the news of the capture of Gatchina, twenty-five miles south of Petrograd, by the Northwestern Russian Army, of General Yudenitch. The Bolsheviks were driven from the town yesterday.

A wireless message sent on Friday night from the Bolshevik wireless station at Tsarskoye Selo says that the work of the station would be interrupted "some time," owing to "necessary repairs," and that the Bolsheviks would use the Moscow station.

A Helsinki dispatch received here says that when General Yudenitch captured Kronsko and Gatchina he was met by working men from Petrograd, who asked that the Northwestern Russian Army refrain from shelling the city and villages. If this promise were given, to join the anti-Bolsheviks.

The white flag was hoisted over the Bolshevik fortress of Kronstadt on Friday night, according to a Helsinki dispatch quoting a Finnish General Staff report.

The Helsinki dispatch also stated that the press this morning that no reports had been received regarding an alleged bombardment of Kronstadt. Since a British Admiral commands the allied operations there, it was pointed out that official notifications of such an event would have been forwarded to London.

The view of military experts in London is that in the event of the fall of Petrograd the Bolsheviks in Kronstadt would be actually cut off and compelled to surrender.

The "Peace Conference has received messages to the effect that General Yudenitch was expected to take Petrograd within two days. A Paris dispatch says. The conference has no advice, however, regarding the reports that his army had actually entered Petrograd.

Red Collapse Near, Washington Learns. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. (Associated Press.)—The final crash of the Trotsky-Lenin regime may be delayed some weeks, it is inevitable.

Official information received here says he thus summarized on the situation in Russia. The closing act of the Red drama is already under way, according to reports from military attaches and special agents.

Only the "inefficiency" of the anti-Bolshevik groups has permitted the present Moscow Government to remain alive beyond Sept. 18, one official, who has been a special study of the situation, said. The Bolshevik organization, the reports say, has been so poor at the foundation the confidence of the masses that only a push was necessary to start the fall. This push has been given, because there was no efficient counterforce.

Continued on Page Two.

Demobilization Completed by France and United States

PARIS, Oct. 18. (The Associated Press.)—The demobilization of the French Army, it is announced, is virtually completed. Officers to the number of 101,000 and 4,522,000 men have been mustered out.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. (The Associated Press.)—The demobilization of the American Army has been virtually completed. The strength of the army is now less than 300,000 men, and so far as wartime prohibition is concerned, the ban could be lifted tomorrow by the President, if he should wish. The demobilization of the army was ratified and his proclamation of peace were issued. Until the peace proclamation has been issued, no lifting of the ban is possible, even after demobilization.

The estimated strength of the army on Oct. 16 was 290,447. Of this number, 24,763 were in Europe, 5,672 en route from Europe, and 224,012 in the United States. From Nov. 11, 1918, to Oct. 18, 1919, a total of 3,468,796 troops were reported discharged.

Continued on Page Two.

PRESIDENT MABLE TO RECEIVE KING, MARSHALL TO ACT

Vice President Officially Requested by White House to be Host to Belgian Couple.

WILSON GETTING STRONGER

He Had a Comfortable Day and is Taking Abundant Nourishment.

ANNOYING SYMPTOM BETTER

No Change of Treatment Contemplated—Prince of Wales's Visit Is Now Doubtful.

Illness of the President Keeps the Prince in Canada

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 18. (The Associated Press.)—The Prince of Wales, who arrived at Niagara Falls, Ont., late tonight, will not cross to the American side of the river tomorrow, as had been planned. It was said that the decision that the Prince should not visit the American side was reached on advice of King George, because of the illness of President Wilson.

Americans will join with the reception committee of Niagara Falls, Ont., in entertaining the Prince tomorrow. Members and former members of the Niagara Reservation Commission will cross the river and have luncheon with the Prince and his party in Victoria Park. Later they will take the Canadian Gorge trip with the Prince and his party.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. President Wilson's condition is such that he will not be able to receive the King and Queen of Belgium on their visit to Washington from Oct. 21 to Oct. 23. An announcement was made by Secretary Duggan at the White House this afternoon that Vice President Marshall will act in place of the President in receiving them on behalf of the American Government. It read as follows:

It is much regretted that the illness of the President will make it impossible for the President to receive the King and Queen of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant as their guests.

During the visit of their Majesties and his Royal Highness in Washington the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will act in place of the President and Mrs. Wilson as host for the Government of the United States.

Their Majesties and his Royal Highness during their visit to Washington will occupy the residence of the Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Little surprise was occasioned in well-informed circles over this announcement, because it has been very clear for a week that the President would not be able to undergo the activities that would be involved in receiving these and other distinguished foreign visitors scheduled to reach Washington this fall.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will not be able to receive the Belgian King and Queen as interpreted as meaning also that the President will not be able to receive Cardinal Mercier or the Prince of Wales who were also scheduled to come to Washington. While no announcement to that effect has yet been authorized by the British Embassy, it is now considered almost certain that the Prince of Wales will not come to Washington.

The announcement that Vice President Marshall has been asked to receive the Belgian monarch is the first indication so far of a desire on the part of those in charge of the Administration to have Mr. Marshall assume any of the duties of the President. While these duties, in the case of the Belgian visitors, will be almost wholly social on the part of the Vice President, it is nevertheless true that the Vice President will be acting in an official capacity, as representative of the President and will be actually representing the Government of the United States.

This bulletin on President Wilson's condition was given out tonight:

WHITE HOUSE, Saturday, Oct. 18. 10 P. M.—The President has had a comfortable day. He is taking abundant nourishment and is somewhat stronger. The improvement in the prostatic condition has been maintained very satisfactorily and no change in the simple treatment employed is contemplated.

GRAYSON, DUNCAN, YOUNG, RUFFIN, STITT, FOWLER.

The morning bulletin read: White House, Oct. 18, 10 A. M.—The President rested well last night. There is no material change to note in his general condition. No new symptoms have developed.

GRAYSON, DUNCAN, YOUNG, RUFFIN, STITT, FOWLER.

Continued on Page Two.

BOARD NAMED TO END PIER STRIKE; SHIPPERS POSTPONE PLANS TO FIGHT; NEARLY ALL PIERMEN QUIT YESTERDAY

3 CONCILIATORS APPOINTED Mayor Hyman, Paul Vaccarelli and James L. Hughes Chosen.

PLAN PLEASES SHIPPERS

Union Leaders, However, Say They Will Not Recognize Vaccarelli, Head of Boatmen.

HALTS PLAN TO FIGHT MEN

Shipping Interests Defer Rigorous Action Until Conciliators Have a Chance to Work.

The strike of the longshoremen took a new turn last night with the announcement from Washington of the appointment by Secretary of Labor Wilson of a Special Conciliation Commission to attempt to settle the controversy. This commission is expected to meet at once and begin its task. President O'Connor of the International Longshoremen's Union, and John F. Riley, Chairman of the Strike Committee, objected to the appointment of F. Paul Vaccarelli, formerly a union official, and said that the union would not recognize him in any capacity.

Mayor Hyman yesterday afternoon promised to meet with the Strike Committee, headed by John F. Riley, President of New York District Council, at the City Hall at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are about seventy members of the Strike Committee.

Mr. Vaccarelli had not been officially notified last night of his appointment to the Conciliation Board, and therefore did not know when his first meeting would be held. He expressed confidence that the controversy would now be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Commissioner Hughes, he said, had served as a conciliator in New York Harbor troubles before, and the men had confidence in him, and also in Mayor Hyman.

Mayor Hyman said last night that he had been notified of his appointment on the Conciliation Commission to try to end the strike and that he had accepted the appointment.

Shippers Move to Break Strike. Backed by the United States Shipping Board, private shipping interests decided yesterday that it is a Port of New York strike no longer to be held in the straits of the striking longshoremen with the resultant heavy loss to financial and business interests, and it was announced that early this week a determined and systematic effort would be made to break the transatlantic and coastwise shipping, which has been at an absolute standstill for nearly two weeks. With soldiers furnishing protection to the ships under control of the United States Shipping Board and police on guard of the privately owned vessels, it was considered probable that striking afternoons will be held in abeyance until the newly treated body has time to act. It was said last night by Frederick Toppin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the accredited spokesman for the steamship interests in this port, Mr. Toppin was glad to learn that the step had been taken and declared he was well pleased with the personnel of the commission. He had announced earlier in the night that it would be determined early this week whether the United States Government would back up the striking longshoremen should they and had also said that no negotiations would be carried on with the strikers themselves.

No Work by Longshoremen. Virtually no work was done by longshoremen in the port yesterday, the few thousand said to have been at work since Wednesday having remained away from the piers following the announcement that Local 701 at headquarters at 144 Eleventh Avenue had voted overwhelmingly to continue the strike.

There was practically no change in the situation of striking seamen yesterday. A number of citizens attended a meeting this afternoon at which the officers will receive instructions relative to further negotiations this week with the employing printers.

The Hand Laundry Owners' Association has been negotiating with the strikers in Manhattan and the Bronx, announced that negotiations are under way for the purchase of five large rough steam laundry plants and that \$100,000 of the money has been raised. It was announced that if the plants are purchased the laundry will reopen the last of the

Continued on Page Two.

Feigned Suicide TO WIN \$1,000,000

Nicaraguan Found Living as a Hermit After He Took Out Insurance.

MAN HUNT LASTS 2 YEARS

Narciso Arellano Confesses Daring Attempt to Defraud American Companies.

An attempted life insurance fraud involving \$250,000, which began with applications for \$1,000,000 insurance from American and Canadian life companies by Narciso Arellano, member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the Republic of Nicaragua, who simulated suicide and concealed himself for nearly two years in a hermit house, until a New York investigator ferreted out his hiding place, was described by insurance officials yesterday. Robert L. Barnes, an ex-army man of Washington, who caught Arellano, has brought back a written confession from Arellano, and a story of his man-hunting trip in the wilds of Nicaragua that amazed insurance officials.

In February, 1917, scores of insurance companies here and in Canada received applications simultaneously for large amounts of life risks on the person of Narciso Arellano, said J. J. Pickford of the law department of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday. What investigations the companies then made resulted in very favorable reports of the applicant.

Such investigation as the different companies made at that time showed that Arellano had been a merchant in his native city, Granada, Nicaragua. His family connections were all prominent in social or political life in the republic. His brother, David Arellano, was then or since Minister of Education. Another brother was attached to the Nicaraguan Embassy at Washington, a third was a physician, and a brother-in-law was the Minister of the Interior of Nicaragua.

Sought a Million. However, the various insurance companies would not accept the applications for the full amount asked for, but scaled down the ratio of the risks on an average of 75 per cent. It was not until the companies learned that the applications had totaled \$1,000,000. This became known when all the applications were checked up and the companies had compared risks.

The numerous policies finally issued aggregated \$250,000, one-quarter of the total sought. Some of the policies and amounts were: New York Life, \$100,000; Equitable Life Assurance Society, \$45,000; Travelers, \$100,000; Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia, \$50,000; and the Imperial Life of Canada, \$50,000. The policies were made payable to his wife and son and to his estate.

At that time it became known that Narciso Arellano had come to New York to collect a claim for \$100,000 for fire insurance on his business property, which he apparently compromised on revealing. There Mr. Pickford was told Arellano had either committed suicide or had fallen from a boat into Lake Nicaragua.

"It had gone into Lake Nicaragua," Mr. Pickford said. "It was believed that there was no such probability that a body would ever be recovered from that body of water. It is the only fresh-water spot in the world that is inhabited by sharks and alligators, and a person was certain

Continued on Page Two.

Smith Opens Fire ON WM. R. HEARST

Governor Replies to Attacks by Challenging Editor to Debate Anywhere in the State.

WOMEN CHEER HIS SPEECH

Friends See Beginning of Party Split and Parting of the Ways with Mayor Hyman.

After being subjected for months to bitter attacks in the newspapers published by William R. Hearst, Governor Alfred E. Smith made spirited reply yesterday in an address before the Woman's Democratic League at the Hotel Astor.

"I am not unimpaired," the Governor said, at the end of his speech, "that my frank and honest talk is bound to subject me to further burning criticism. I say now that at any time before election, or at any time after election, I would be ready to meet Mr. Hearst in any part of the city or State if he is willing to meet me."

"My friends will give me the hall. He will get the tickets. He will get the assurance of an absolutely fair square deal. I have been in public life for nearly twenty years, elected public life. He can get up on the platform and he can ask me any question he likes about my public or about my private life. If he will let me do the same."

More than 3,000 women who heard the speech greeted this announcement with cheers and stormy applause. Throughout the part of the address that dealt with Mr. Hearst there were frequent interruptions of cheering and applause to their approval. The Governor handled the editor without gloves. He called attention to the burning of Hearst newspapers in public by many communities because of their attitude during the war and charged that the editor had attempted to humiliate men in public office who were unwilling to bend to his will.

The speech, it was predicted by many, will mark an epoch in the history of the Democratic Party in this State. Democrats who are the confidants of the Governor said it was merely the beginning of a fight with Mr. Hearst.

Observers See Split in Party. Incidentally, the speech marked definitely the parting of the ways between Governor Smith and Mayor Hyman, who, in mapping out his municipal program, has drawn upon Mr. Hearst for inspiration. Observers Democrats have seen the breach coming for months in the divergent attitudes of Mayor Hyman and Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, who was appointed by the Governor on traction matters. The Governor's friends are now making the case for a split in the party, but they say he is prepared to take the consequences, believing he is right.

The occasion for the speech was a breakfast and reception given at the League to Mrs. Edwin Undermyer and to Supreme Court Justice Robert L. Lucas. Mr. Undermyer and Justice Lucas both have been assailed by the Hearst newspapers since their nomination by Tammany Hall for Justice of the Supreme Court. Nearly all the candidates for the coming election for the offices had seats at the great table.

The ballroom was filled, 2,200 women from all parts of the city attending. Before the speaking began other women arrived in sufficient numbers to make the Governor's audience 3,000. Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, President of the league, was toastmaster.

"A mean man," a particularly low type of man, a man who has been loyal to nobody, not even his own party, among other epithets used by the Governor in reference to Mr. Hearst. When he recalled the burning of Hearst newspapers Mrs. Isabel A. Ennis, President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, said she was affected.

Woman Denounces Hearst. Hearst is the most dangerous man in the United States, she said. He is a great demonstration of approval. The mention of Mr. Hearst's name invariably was greeted with hisses.

Governor Smith told his audience this was not an "off" talk. It is politics for the Democrats. He urged the women to work for the election of Democrats to carry out the Democratic legislative program. The most important reason for a Democratic success, he said, was the effect it would have on the country.

Continued on Page Two.

Reports Britain Will Cut Her Navy Personnel to 50,000 When We Ratify Peace Treaty

PORTSMOUTH, England, Oct. 18. The personnel of the British Navy will be reduced to 50,000 men when the United States ratifies the Peace Treaty, it is stated by the Evening News today on the basis of what it says is authoritative information. The number of ships, it is reported, will be cut to 10,000.

It is reported, adds the newspaper, that it is the intention of the Government to close down the naval stations and bring home the ships abroad.

Continued on Page Two.

Now—Good Demolition Work on Island

Imperial Hotel on Long Island Is Being Demolished by the Navy.

Continued on Page Two.

Now—Good Demolition Work on Island

Imperial Hotel on Long Island Is Being Demolished by the Navy.

Continued on Page Two.

WILL RATIFY TREATY SOON, CALDER SAYS

United States Senator Dis-
cusses Scope of Labor Clause.
Before Real Estate Men.

FEARS SOCIALISTIC IDEAS

Tells His Hearers They Would Be
Shocked If They Studied
Labor Provisions.

United States Senator William M.
Calder answered some of his critics con-
cerning his attitude regarding the Peace
Treaty in an address delivered before
the annual convention of the New York
State Real Estate Association at the
Hotel McAlpin yesterday.

"I am not here to make any apolo-
gies," said the Senator, "but I am hope-
ful that in the course of the next two or
three weeks we may finally dispose of
the treaty of peace. I think it is only
fair to the Senate that you should
realize more than I am sure you do the
seriousness of the problem that the Senate
has had before it. This treaty is more far-
reaching in its effect upon the future of
America than any other subject that
has ever been discussed in the Congress
of the United States. We have had it
before us for several months. It is a
subject that might very properly take
six months. The labor provisions of the
treaty alone are a subject that ought to
take a month's discussion in the Senate,
and we haven't touched them yet. Under
the terms of those many provisions we
agree that we shall have every year a
conference of all the labor representa-
tives of the world. The International
labor conference, the first one of these
conferences, is to meet in Washington
in a few weeks.

"Do you understand that the labor
unionism of all the nations on earth,
except perhaps our own, is permeated
with the rankest sort of socialism, and
our own unionism is in a sense per-
meated with that same spirit? But we
propose by this treaty to agree to the
possibilities that may come as the re-
sult of the problem laid before us in

this part of the understanding with
these other countries.
"And so I submit that if you present
who are men and women of affairs,
could just spend about a week carefully
examining into the labor provisions of
the treaty, I am fearful you would be
shocked beyond measure.
"The fact is, however, that we will
write into the ratification resolution
reservations that will safeguard our
country. If we don't do that, we ought
to be asked to resign. If we ever
agreed to Article X, as written in the
treaty, we would be compelled to send
our troops abroad to fight to protect
the territory and integrity of any na-
tion. Now, we are not going to do that."

Leonard's

24 West 39th St.
Btw. 5th and 6th Aves.

*Maternity
Apparel*

For twenty years Madame
Leonard has catered to
the expectant mother,
always featuring the
newest fashions adapted
for maternity wear.

**MATERNITY GOWNS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS**

Afternoon and
Evening Gowns
37.50 to 145.00
Sleeveless Gowns
19.75 to 49.50
Dresses
39.50 to 145.00
Special Showing
of Knit Wear
9.50 to 24.75

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets



Girls' and Junior Misses'

COATS and WRAPS FOR WINTER

So Smart That Even
Being Seen and Not
Heard Could Not Doom
The Wearer To Oblivion

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
believe that a Junior Miss
is as important as a Miss,
and a Young Girl as important as a
Junior Miss. Therefore, they have
specialized in coats for each and
every young person, and where
they have given an inch in size they
have added an ell of youthfulness. In
the Franklin Simon & Co. Coat Shop,

Small for Her Age or
Young for Her Size

does not mean the Junior Miss or
Girl is to be fitted "but or miss." It
means there is a special coat spec-
ially for her. If she is "undecided"
about her age and size, all the more
specially should she have her own
special coat. There are coats
trimmed with beaver, nutria, squirrel,
opossum, or raccoon; also without
fur. Girls' sizes 6 to 16 years;
Junior Misses' sizes 13 to 19 years.

BOLIVIA CLOTH
FORTUNA CLOTH
CHINCHILLA
TINSELSTONE

VELOURS
LEATHER
TWEEDS
POLO CLOTH

PEACHBLOOM

18.50 to 175.00

GIRLS' and JUNIOR MISSES' COAT SHOP
Second Floor



FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

TO ADD SERVICE TO SMARTNESS
AND PRESERVE YOUTHFULNESS
TO YOUTH IS THE MOTTO OF THE
MISSES' WINTER COATS AND WRAPS

COATS WITH FUR

Of duvetyne, evora, peachbloom, for-
tuna, Bolivia, chameleon cord, or
velvet velour; with beaver, squirrel,
nutria, raccoon, opossum, or seal.

59.50 to 395.00

COATS WITHOUT FUR

Of peachbloom, duvetyne, tinselstone,
Bolivia, tweeds, vicuna, fortuna or
evora cloth; also London-made
Aquascutum coats.

29.50 to 225.00

COATS OF LEATHER

In tan, brown, or black, ranging in
lengths from hip to seven-eighths
length; some with fur collars.

39.50 to 98.50

COATS OF POLO CLOTH

All lengths. Plain, or with collars
of beaver, nutria, or raccoon.

39.50 to 135.00

WRAPS FOR EVENING

Of chiffon velvet, metal brocade,
chiffon plush, chiffon cloth or velvet
velour; trimmed with ostrich, with
various furs, or untrimmed.

69.50 to 395.00

SIZES 14 to 20 YEARS

THE Misses' coat is worn twice as often as any other article of
the wardrobe, on twice as many different occasions, and twice as
long—it begins by befriending the first Autumn dress and ends by
enveloping the first Spring frock. It therefore follows that the coat
must be twice as attractive as any other article of the wardrobe and
double in endurance. To achieve all this, Franklin Simon & Co.
have specialized in Misses' Winter Coats and Wraps, and present

*Coats Specialized in Style
Standardized in Workmanship*

YOUTH is always new, and
among the newest coats, the
Lanvin model is one of the most
youthful of the year. It is fitted
in quite snugly at the waist
with flaring skirt, and the very
spirit of it proclaims the pride
of a French lineage and the
promise of an American future.

BE sumptuous and you will
be successful, seems to be
the slogan of the Misses' even-
ing wrap; be short and you
will be smart is the creed of
the new skating coat; be youth-
ful and you will be happy is
the conclusion of every Misses'
coat and wrap of the season.

*Misses' Winter Coats and Wraps in Materials
and Models Not Doubling the Style of Each
Other But Doubling the Difference Between*

MISSES' COAT SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops—Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

It's So Easy!

ONE woman buys a necklace of Tēcla Pearls and her friends say: Ah! one can easily tell they are Orientals!

Another woman pays \$10,000 for an Oriental Necklace, and her friends say: Ah! how easy it is to see that they are Tēclas!

Tēcla

308 Fifth Avenue New York
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

Antique Furniture Exchange

6 East 33rd St., near 5th Av.
Largest and most attractive antique shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Carpenters, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. High-class: Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Desks, etc. etc. etc. at about half actual value. Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS

WOOD BLAMES REDS FOR GARY DISORDERS

General Says Strikers Themselves and Americans Generally Behaved Well.

ANARCHIST GROUP LIVELY

They Are Well Financed and Travel from Place to Place, Breeding Discontent.

A small, well-financed group of Red agitators, who concentrate quickly at points where industrial or racial unrest offers possibilities of making trouble and attempting revolutionary outbreaks, is responsible for the disorders which have taken place recently at Omaha and Gary, according to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who discussed those episodes at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday.

General Wood urged the deportation of all persons attacking the Government as the means of stamping out Bolshevist propaganda in the United States. He said that at Gary, Ind., the striking American workmen and the Americanized foreigners were orderly elements, and that the union organizers opposed the inflammatory tactics of interloping Red leaders. The attack on constituted Government came, he said, entirely from foreign groups following leaders of their own race and language.

General Wood said that he did not know positively where the Red agitators got the supply of money which enabled them to move quickly about the country from one storm centre to another and carry on expensive campaigns against the Government of the United States. Information furnished to the military authorities at Gary was that the Bolshevist Government of Russia was financing revolutionary propaganda in this country. General Wood said that the subject of the money support of the radicals at Gary and elsewhere was a matter within the province of the Department of Justice.

General Wood denied that men wearing the Red flag and the hammer and sickle had taken part in the disorders, and said, on the contrary, that ex-service men among the strikers and the general population had put on their uniforms

for the purpose of adding to maintaining order. Members of the American Legion were a potent factor in quelling Gary and keeping order there, he said.

Allen C. Garry, Gary Treasurer.

"At Gary the trouble was wholly the alien, unassimilated group among the strikers," he said. "They naturally fell under the leadership of the men who spoke their language. The dangerous element was a little Red group calling themselves Sovietists, but more accurately, five South European languages, containing the doctrine of Lenin and Trotsky and illustrated with their pictures. You might interpret the whole mass of these circulars and pamphlets as one evidence. Down with the United States. It is this crowd, getting hold of the unassimilated, untrained worker, speaking his tongue and knowing something of his racial antipathies, who make him a very powerful and dangerous element. This crowd is always on hand at every disturbance to produce a temporary uprising of Government and destruction of public confidence. They are not going to succeed. They are the element that we ought to deal with and it brings out very forcibly the need for a very careful supervision of the class of people who come into this country. I don't

refer to limiting the numbers, but to a closer inspection of the quality of the immigrant."

The Reds who were making the trouble at Gary were not promoting the strike and had no interest in the industrial struggle as such, but were there because of the opportunities for making a lot of men who were engaged in an economic controversy and inflaming them into acts of violence. They flooded the different foreign groups with inflammatory literature illustrated with blots of red ink representing blood.

Strikers Behaved Well.

The strikers themselves generally behaved particularly well, the Americans especially. They adopted a resolution standing for law and order. Many men from the ranks of the strikers joined the police force to maintain law and order. John Fitzpatrick, the leader of the strike, and other leaders came to see me and said, 'We stand for law and order.' They were as much worried as anybody else about what was going on.

The only source of disorder was that little group taking treason, talking violence, talking anarchy, and trying to produce a spirit of distrust. They think they can accomplish by what they have done in Europe. We know it is

ridiculous, and we know what is going to happen to them."

General Wood said that a number of the Red agitators had been arrested by the army and turned over to civil authorities for deportation. He said that the army was not investigating the supposed connection between the bomb plots and the Gary Reds, but that the army was in the hands of the Soviet Service.

"The great need," he continued, "is keeping this kind of cattle out of the country and getting those who are here out of it. You find them always in the streets, but because they are always on the job. Every man of this type is a danger to the country. There is no room in this country for anybody who is seeking the overthrow of the American Government. The loyal American workman has a contempt for them, and their strength is only with the unassimilated, non-English-speaking class. There is no trouble with those who can read and talk English. Bolshevism here can be stamped out by getting rid of the Red agitators and watching the quiet of immigrants, so that we keep out not only the physically unfit, but those who come from families of criminals, morose, and degenerate."

"Censorship," at Gary Voluntary.

General Wood was asked about a re-

port that he had imposed a censorship on the press at Gary. He said:

"There was no censorship in Gary other than a voluntary censorship. We asked the newspaper men as good Americans not to publish anything that would excite race or class feeling, and this was done."

Regarding his order for an investigation of all men in the streets of Gary wearing the uniform of the army, General Wood said:

"We told the military force to investigate every man in uniform, and if he was found to be a soldier or to have attached him to some organization there for duty, and if he was not in the army, we now to ascertain why he was wearing his uniform. We found that practically all were members of the American Legion who were out in uniform to maintain order. They were not wearing the uniform to express sympathy in the strike."

When I left Gary everything was quiet, and the strike was at a deadlock both sides waiting for developments."

General Wood said that the army had seized six or seven hundred gallons of home-made raisin brandy at Gary but had not discovered instances of the use of alcohol to promote disorder there. A Omaha, he said, alcohol was used by leaders of the rioting to inflame men to violence.

TO BUY ROUGH DRY PLANTS.

Hand Laundry Owners Plan New Move to Resume Operations.

The Hand Laundry Owners Association, representing all of the 3,000-hand laundries in Manhattan and the Bronx, is negotiating for the purchase of five rough dry steam laundry plants and hopes to be able to resume operations within a week. It was announced yesterday by William Resnick, Mr. Resnick said that already more than \$100,000 has been subscribed for this purpose by the owners of the hand laundries, and that double this amount is to be raised. Settlement with the striking laundry workers is the smallest task in connection with the present situation, he said.

According to Mr. Resnick, all of the twenty rough dry laundries, to which the hand laundries had to send about one-third of their work, have been closed since the rough dry laundry owners suspended negotiations with the proprietors of hand laundries for a year's contract at a stipulated price for each article handled. Mr. Resnick asserted, compelling the hand laundries either to become merely agents for the

rough dry laundries or to own rough dry plants of their own.

It was announced yesterday that at a meeting Friday night in Grand Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, the entire membership of Local 670 of the International Brotherhood of Bagmen, composed mostly of engineering workers in laundry shops and factories, voted to support the striking laundry workers in every way.

PERSHING DECORATED 8,290.

78 Won Medals of Honor and 5,271 Distinguished Service Crosses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—More than 6,000 members of the American Expeditionary Forces received decorations from General Pershing, Medal of Honor, the highest award provided by this Government, were conferred on 78 Distinguished Service Crosses on 5,271, and Distinguished Service Medals on 5,271. These figures do not include decorations bestowed through the War Department. Retrospective awards of Distinguished Service Crosses were announced by the War Department today to Major Gen. C. A. Rhodes, Colonel Henry H. Shoup, and Major A. M. Ferguson, Edward J. King, and Charles F. Hays. The citations were for acts of heroism in the Philippines in 1900 and 1901.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specially Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The ELEGANCIES of DRESS

For WOMEN and "JEUNES FILLES"

Are visualized in the Fashion Accomplishments of Bonwit Teller & Co. Elegance is achieved by a subtle blending of the finer influences in dress, that bespeak simplicity, dignity and charm—synonymous with good taste and refinement.

High Character of Tailoring is the Underlying Quality of these

TAILOR MADE SUITS

MODES THAT EMPHASIZE EVERY STYLE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

The perfection of fit and elegance of detail that are manifest in every Bonwit Teller & Co. model, from the simplest tailleur to those generously combined with modish furs, are not excelled by the costliest made-to-order suits.

The favored fabrics are duvetyn, peachbloom, duvet de laine, Yalama cloth, silvertone, wool velour and other soft surface textiles.

Costume Suits as delineated by this shop are especially expressive of the elegancies in dress, emphasizing accentuations of rich furs, novel embroidery and exclusive style features.

WOMEN'S SUITS—Second Floor
49.50 to 535.00

MISSES' SUITS—Third Floor
45.00 to 450.00

Little Graces and Niceties of Detail Personalize and Beautify

DAYTIME FROCKS and EVENING GOWNS

PARTICULAR EMPHASIS IS GIVEN TO FROCKS AND GOWNS OF VELVETEEN, CHIFFON VELVET, DUVETYN AND PEACHBLOOM

From the trig tailleur frocks of tricotine, Cheruit twill or serge to the sumptuous encrusted tissues of gold and silver, the entire gamut of gown fashions ranges, each an expression of exclusive Bonwit Teller & Co. Modes.

WOMEN'S FROCKS—Second Floor
49.50 to 550.00

MISSES' FROCKS—Third Floor
39.50 to 365.00

THE ESSENTIAL REQUISITES to SMART DRESS

Paris Beaded Bags and Ostrich Fans

Hosiery, Gloves, Veilings, Neckwear, Corsets, Footwear.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specially Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Women's and Misses'

FUR COATS and WRAPS

Of Quality and Distinction

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

The fashionable silhouettes, the rarest and most perfectly matched pelts, are emphasized in this assemblage of Fur Modes.

TRIM'D MARMOT COATS in jaunty length belted model with shawl collar..... 125.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS (dyed muskrat), loose model made from fine selected skins..... 245.00

TAUPE NUTRIA COATS in various types of chic jaunty models and lengths..... 245.00

TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS in a smart box model with contrasting fur collars..... 275.00

SCOTCH MOLE COATS in unusual types of finely matched pelts; girdles to match..... 375.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS in a forty-five inch long loose model; shawl collar and cuffs..... 395.00

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS; clear selected skins; box model, shawl collar..... 450.00

SCOTCH MOLE WRAPS of finely selected and matched pelts 550.00

HUDSON SEAL WRAPS (dyed muskrat), of choice skins in a number of distinct models..... 550.00

NATURAL SQUIRREL WRAPS of clear blue skins; various lengths..... 650.00

Magnificent Collection of

FUR WRAPS & MANTLES

REPRODUCTIONS OF PARIS MODELS BY

Jenny, Paquin, Cheruit, Leroy and Schmid, Aviotti, Drecoll, Fournures Max, and Bernard.

In Russian Sable—Chinchilla—Ermine—Broadtail—Mink—Natural Squirrel—Mole—Caracul—Hudson Bay Sable

Feature UNDER-GARMENTS

Nightgowns, Chemises, Knickers, Princess Slips and Petticoats

entirely hand made and daintily hand embroidered, of

Linen, Batiste
Linen Soie
French Georgette
French Crepes

Stitched with fine Turkish Point and adorned with real Point de Paris, Point de Lille, Point de Flandre, Valenciennes and Binge laces.

Each individual piece of finery exhibited is an expression of the highest artistry.

Novelties in UNDER-GARMENTS of CHIFFON SATIN OR GEORGETTE.

in aesthetic colors artistically combined with dyed and silver laces.

The new conceits in fashionable peltry find their loveliest interpretation in

Winner FURS

5 EAST 56th STREET NEW YORK
Just off the Avenue

REDS ARE WORKING AMONG NEGROES

Widespread Propaganda by Radical Leaders Known to the Government.

TAKES BOLSHEVIST FORM

Two of the Negro Propagandists Said to be Harvard Graduates.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Evidence is in the possession of the Government of the efforts of agitators of the I. W. W., Bolshevist, and radical Socialist groups to stir up discontent among the negroes, paralleling the agitation that is being carried on in industrial centres of the North and West, where there are many alien laborers. A well defined campaign is on to drive the negro voters out of the old political parties and line them up with radical groups.

The I. W. W. is using every propaganda that it possesses to win the negroes to that organization. The doctrines of Lenin and Trotsky are being circulated among negroes in all parts of the country. Those in charge of this are negroes, and two of the leaders, according to Federal officials, are former Harvard students now residents of New York City. As in the case of propaganda among white workers, the principal agencies used are newspapers, magazines, and so-called "negro betterment" organizations.

In a recent issue of one of the widely circulated negro publications, to the financial support of which Morris Hillquit and Scott Nearing have contributed, is an invitation to the negroes to align themselves with the radical elements. "It is now recognized," the article states, "that the black man is fast coming into a knowledge of the true means of his emancipation. He is grasping the force and value of socialism. He begins to discover the value of the ownership of the services of the worker himself. He begins to see that when the tools of production are owned by the people, it is then that he will be his own master, and the mastery of the Union League pirates will have come to an end."

The same paper says on the benefits of Bolshevism: "Will Bolshevism accomplish the full freedom of Africa, colonies in which negroes are in the majority, and promote human tolerance and happiness, in the United States by the eradication of the causes of such deplorable occurrences as the Washington and Chicago race riots? The answer is deducible from the analogy of Soviet Russia, a country in which dozens of racial and lingual types have settled their many differences and found a common meeting ground, a country which no longer oppresses colonies, a country from which the lynch rope is banished and in which racial tolerance and peace now exist."

A negro magazine publisher in New York says that "the present order of strikes ought to impress the millions of negro workers in the South. The exploiting class in all parts of the world can appreciate a blow in the pocket-book. Negroes must form cotton workers' unions. Southern white capitalists know that the negroes can bring the white labour South to its knees. So go to it."

In another negro publication was recently published, under the caption "Bolshevism Not Lawlessness," the following: "Lenin and Trotsky, despite their personal ambitions, are not arch fiends, else they would be slavishly driving the millions under them to death with the whip of political corruption and industrial degeneracy. Bolshevism is not an institution of lynchings, segregation, and disfranchisement. It is an institution of security, equality, giving the ballot to every male and female eighteen years old."

Lenin and Trotsky, judging them fairly as all men should be judged, are not grandstanding; they are democratically eliminating all waste and unproductive matter entirely or converting it with-in the sphere of community usefulness. This propaganda among negroes is the authorities know the source of the funds.

LABORER CLAIMS LENNOX EARLDOM

Bricklayer to be Heard in Suit for Title and Rent Roll of \$150,000 Yearly.

Copyright, 1914, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Edinburgh Court of Sessions will have before it next week the claim of a bricklayer to the Scottish Earldom of Lennox of Dumfries, to which is reputed to attach a rent roll of £20,000 a year and an acreage of ten square miles.

The bricklayer is John Rackstraw. He lives in a humble home near Sunderland. In July, 1914, he saw in a Sunday paper a paragraph reading: "Wanted, heirs of Robert, James, and John Hay, 1800: Forborne and Baltimore, sons of Robert Hay, pertinor of Baltimore."

Since that time, he said today, he had been pushing his claim, and a little while ago "I was lucky enough to raise

in odd and deposit it with certain documents at Edinburgh in the nick of time."

Asked how he came to take up the matter in earnest, Rackstraw smiled. It appeared that his wife was ill, and her father had always believed her to be a true dreamer.

"One night," said Rackstraw, "she dreamt that she had been walking through the big castle and grounds in Scotland with a relative, but we all thought she was wandering in her mind. At the week-end I picked up a Sunday paper and read that certain heirs of the Hay family were wanted. Now, mother was called Hannah Hay, and I knew that they were a branch of the Lennox family. When I told her she laughed, for she thought I was not speaking the truth. However, we thought it over and got some writing materials."

Then commenced what turned out to be a legal fight, lasting from 1904 until today, and I reckon it has cost in money and time lost somewhere about £800. At the week-end I picked up a Sunday paper and read that certain heirs of the Hay family were wanted. Now, mother was called Hannah Hay, and I knew that they were a branch of the Lennox family. When I told her she laughed, for she thought I was not speaking the truth. However, we thought it over and got some writing materials."

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trade he took to after a short spell as a schoolteacher.

A letter from Rackstraw, a solicitor states that the parties to the defense, distant relatives of the Lennox family of Dumbarton to whose title and estates Rackstraw lays claim, have withdrawn.

The first Earl Lennox of Dumbarton was created in the twelfth century, and the house has experienced many vicissitudes. Several holders of the title were beheaded, drowned, or outlawed. Scottish Kings and titled lords had many disputes with the Lennoxes, whose land was frequently seized and their lives declared forfeit.

The fourth Earl was killed by marriage to the royal house of England and, after the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots, became Regent. The Earl from whom Rackstraw claims descent died an exile in France after having been created Duke, among other additional honors. Finally, the arduous of Lennox devolved on Charles II, who bestowed it with the lands of the title on the Duke of Richmond.

Seven-Cent Fare in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A 7-cent street car fare, with four tickets for a quarter, effective for six months from Nov. 1, unless otherwise changed, was granted the street railway companies of Washington today by the governing authorities of the District of Columbia. The 2-cent charge for intercompany transfers also was retained. The present fare is five cents, with a 2-cent charge for all transfers.

WE have lived so closely together with the manufacturer in our years of advertising experience, —and have worked so closely with him in the solution of sales and advertising problems, —that we honestly feel we have a somewhat different service to offer clients.

A consultation will not obligate you in any way.

Liberty Advertising Agency, Inc.,
149 Fifth Avenue, New York.
EXPERTS IN RESULTS.

47-49-51 West 42nd St.

Renard

TO-MORROW, MONDAY

Extraordinary Dress Sale

Backward weather has left manufacturers greatly overstocked; Learning of our tremendous sale last Monday, they sold us their entire made-up stocks at a price that enables us to offer you smartest dresses for less than the material alone costs.

1,220 Tricotine, Velveteen Serge & Wool Jersey Dresses

About 50 Models: all sizes for Women & Misses

14.85 Values to 39.75

This Important Sale Comprises:

Straight line, silhouette, tunic and belted effects, tastefully trimmed with silk and ruffal braid, smart stitching and embroidery and daintily enhanced with pretty collars.

In these wanted shades:
Navy Taupe Black
Rookie Tan Wistaria

Every dress finished like a custom tailored garment

RENARD—West 42nd Street—RENARD

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street, New York

Introducing a Distinctly New

French Model Slipper

For Women and Misses



For innovations in chic Bootery the model illustrated stands apart from the ordinary.

Beautiful as it is new and novel and designed exclusively for Oppenheim, Collins & Co. A real "Touch of Distinction" is given by the short vamp and high arch.

Patent Leather, Glace Kidskin and Black Satin is the choice of materials. Hand Turned Soles and Louis XV. Heels.

A specially featured value

12.75



H E L E N A

TO A NEW SUIT BLOUSE OF GEORGETTE CREPE AVEDON HAS APPLIED A MOST ATTRACTIVE DESIGN IN A NOVEL RIBBONETTE EMBROIDERY. THE TREATMENT IS EXTRAORDINARY, AND WHILE THE TENDENCY IS TOWARD THE FANCIFUL, IT IS IN PERFECT TASTE.

THE SLEEVES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ALONG ODD LINES, AND THEY HAVE THE RIBBONETTE TREATMENT, ALSO.

SHOWN IN GREY, TRUE-BLUE, BROWN, BLACK, FLESH, BISQUE AND NAVY.

\$16.50

AVEDON

448 Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street 34th Street at Madison Avenue

A Pleasant Place to Know About

Maison Maurice

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 52nd & 53rd St.

Where Exclusive Millinery is not Expensive

Pittsburgh
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

Will place on Special Sale Monday

Velour Cloth Dresses—For Women and Misses

A simple yet practical Frock of Velour Cloth in a youthful, plain straight-line model. Dress has narrow Kid Leather Belt in contrasting color and is button trimmed. Can be had in Black, Brown, Reindeer, Navy or Taupe Shades. Extraordinary Value

28.00

Women's Distinctive Coats and Suits

It is never necessary to resort to high sounding phrases in descriptions of Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s cleverly chosen assortments of Women's attire. The garments shown by this shop are always in themselves amply conspicuous in their extraordinary value giving and authoritative styling.

Practical Fall Coats in straight-line belted models; developed in Mixtures, Tweeds, and Velour cloth, excellent for every day wear. Convertible collars of self material. Special.

39.75

Tailored Coats in Silvertone, Novelty Mixtures and Velour Cloth. Straight-line belted models, inverted back pleat. Convertible collars of self material. Full lined. Special

52.50

Charming Autumn Coats of Cord de Laine and luxurious Bolivia Cloth in Seasonable colorings. Silk lined and interlined; shawl and convertible collars of Sealine. Special

82.50

Distinctive Autumn Coats in straight-line belted and semi-fitted models; silk lined. Developed in Bolivia, Pom Pom and Silvertone, shawl and convertible collars of Raccoon, Nutria and Seal. Special

95.00

Other Exclusive Models of Peachbloom, Bolivia, Duvetyn, Pelucchi, Chameleon Cord and Fortuna with exquisite fur collars, borders and trimming innovations of Beaver, Lynx, Mole, Raccoon, Nutria and Hudson Seal.

165.00 to 525.00

Fashionably Tailored Suits of Heather-cloth, Velour Cloth, Duvet de Laine and Silvertone, in belted, short ripple and straight-line effects. Choker collars of Nutria, Opossum and Seal, or self convertibles. Special

59.75

Braid Bound Tailormades that reveal slender, youthful lines; developed in Silvertone, Tinseltone, Velour Cloth and Mannish Oxfords. Mannish Notch collars and lapels. Special

68.00

Custom Tailored Suits in ripple flare, blouse, belted and straight-line modes, fashioned of Duvet de Laine, Silvertone, Velour Cloth and Tricotine. New collar innovations. Special

95.00

Distinctive Suits of Peachbloom, Duvet de Laine and Velour de Laine; medium and three-quarter coat lengths; belted and straight-line effects. Collars and trimmings of Nutria, Squirrel, Seal or Beaver. Special

135.00

Other Fall Suit Modes in Silk Velveteen, Peachbloom, Duvetyn and soft Velour Cloth with collars of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Nutria, Squirrel, Wolf, Raccoon, Beaver, Jap Mink and Kolinsky.

195.00 to 335.00

AGREE ON MODIFIED BARGAINING PLAN

Industrial Conference Central Committee Submits It to Three Groups.

AIM TO SATISFY EMPLOYERS

Provides That Employees' Representatives Shall Be Chosen by Majority of Plant Workers.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—After working all day the Committee of Fifteen announced tonight that it believed it had solved the problem that has divided the labor and employers' groups in the Industrial Labor Conference.

The Committee of Fifteen tentatively decided to amend the resolution on collective bargaining so that the selection of a representative shall be made by a majority of the men in a shop or factory. This change will be reported tomorrow to the three groups, capital, labor, and the public, and they will

send back to the committee their views on the compromise.

Emphasis was laid by Charles Edward Russell, spokesman for the committee, on the fact that the change was tentative and would have to be sanctioned by all three groups before it could be of any value. He said the sentiment of the committee seemed practically unanimous that the new resolution would be acceptable to employers and labor as well as to the public.

The proposed change would be incorporated in the resolution submitted originally by the Committee of Fifteen with the approval of the public and labor groups, but to which the employers objected. The original resolution allowed workers to be represented by representatives of "their own choosing."

The compromise alters this wording to "chosen by a majority of their own number."

It is not believed that labor will object to the new wording. The position of the labor group has been that employers must not refuse to meet any representative selected by employees, whether he be an employee of the firm on which the demand is made or an outsider. The employers in their resolution of yesterday retained the right to decide what representatives they would receive outside of those who were employees.

One other alteration was made today. This was the inclusion of the words "such as shop industrial committees or similar organizations." This was in-

serted in addition to the words "trade and labor unions," which are the only organizations mentioned in the resolution. Committee members held that under the original resolution workers are obliged to organize in "trade and labor unions" exclusively.

It was explained that the original resolution was practically unaltered, with the exception of the two changes indicated. The text of the new resolution was not given out, because it has not been submitted to the three groups as a whole. After this is done tomorrow the Committee of Fifteen will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock tomorrow night, probably in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, to prepare its report to the full conference on Monday.

There was no question that an air of optimism hung today about the Pan American building where the conference sits. Labor members of the Central Committee, as well as the employers' delegates, appeared to feel that the question had been solved. Bernard Baruch said he was very hopeful and so did Thomas L. Chadbourne, Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Baruch is not a committee member, but kept a watchful eye on the proceedings.

One time a rumor was spread that he had hurried to the Committee meeting with a message from the White House. This proved to be founded on the fact that he had been taking a drive with Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, in a White House automobile and had stopped at the Pan American building. Mr. Baruch denied that there was any truth in the report.

Mr. Russell said tonight that later on

the conference would take up the question of settling on a standard form of electing a representative in a shop or plant. The plan would be based on the theory that it would not be just to a manufacturer to have a representative in one shop elected in a certain fashion, and another in a different shop, by a different method. It was asserted that the public group would insist that there be secret voting in the shops when it came to the election of a representative for the workers. The thought here was that a secret ballot would prevent indicative influence either by organized or unorganized labor upon the voter.

All the members of the Committee of Fifteen were present today except S. Pomerton Hutchinson of the employers' group, and Samuel Gompers, who went to New York.

C. S. Barrett, President of the Farmers' National Co-operative Union, and a member of the employers' group, said he would support the position of labor in its demand for collective bargaining. "I am unwilling to withhold from any other group or association of men that which I demand for myself or my own group," said Mr. Barrett. "Organized labor has asked that the conference endorse its position on collective bargaining; that it make known to the community the conditions of the workers, with heads of industry and arrange for the adjustment of wages, housing conditions and other matters which affect employment."

"This position, to my mind, is perfectly correct and I don't see how I can oppose it without stultifying myself. The National Board of Farm and Garden Products has officially endorsed the Capper-Burnham bill. This bill gives to the farmers the clear right collectively to dispose of their products. It is right and should have the unqualified support of every member of Congress."

PITTSBURGH MILLS CLAIM GAIN IN STRIKE

Declare Workers Are Increasing Daily—Output Is Small, the Strikers Assert.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—The fourth week of the strike in the steel mills of the Pittsburgh district ended tonight with the employers declaring that men were returning to work in increasing numbers every day and the strike leaders insisting their figures showed that steel production in the Pittsburgh district is "only 10 per cent. of normal."

Reports from the leading corporations were that gains in the number of men employed during the week had been pronounced and blast furnace activity was showing steady improvement. On the other hand, strike headquarters gave out the statement that men who had returned to a number of plants, notably at Clairton, Penn., and Westport, W. Va., were quitting in large numbers. No official statements of tonnage, the

real barometer of furnace and mill operation, were given out by either side.

The only disorder reported during the day was the arrest of a dozen women and eight men in Pittsburgh, charged by the police with annoying women in the Second Avenue mills and with attacking policemen. Each was fined \$10, with the alternative of a jail sentence of ten days.

A second petition was presented to Judge Ford of Common Pleas Court today by W. B. Rubin, attorney for the National Committee of the American Federation of Labor, asking an injunction against Mayor Babcock, Director Richard, Superintendent Adelman and Inspector Peter P. Walsh of Pittsburgh to prevent them from interfering with meetings of strikers.

General interest in the steel strike, in so far as the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Northern West Virginia districts are concerned, today is centered at Youngstown, Ohio, and upon what answer the steel officials of that district will make to the labor leaders' request yesterday. It is the first general move in this direction since the strike was called Sept. 22.

The labor leaders request, in letter form, was sent to the various Mahoning valley steel heads yesterday afternoon. Today none of the officials had anything to say on the matter, and it is not expected that any action will be taken before early next week. The strike situation in the Mahoning Valley was unchanged today. All plants are now working in fact, with the exception of the Sharon Steel Works Company, at Lowellville, Ohio, which employed yesterday voted not to return to work.

Whether the Valley steel heads will grant the request of a conference is problematical. It is an assured fact, according to the general belief, that officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, in Youngstown, will not join with other officials of that district in granting a conference.

To Curb Riots in Federal Uniform WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Any person participating in a mob, riot, or other public disturbance, while dressed in an army or navy uniform, would be subject to criminal prosecution under a resolution introduced today by Senator New, Republican, Indiana.

Fine Mother for Burning Child. MORTLEY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Charged with cruelty to her six-year-old son Hugo in putting his hand in a gas oven and burning his fingers as punishment for taking some pennies from the table, Florence Schmidt, 33 years old, of 277 Franklin Avenue, was fined \$50 today by Recorder James M. Post in the Nijlve Police Court. A neighbor noticed the little boy's burned fingers and complained to the police.

The Advertising Managership

of one of the largest and most successful department stores in this country is open to the right man.

He should be preferably between 30 and 35; progressive but by no means a radical; tactful and a good executive. His experience should have been with a store or stores of the better class and he must already have made good in no doubtful fashion.

If such a man will write to K. 78, Times Annex, telling fully about himself, he may depend on no violation of confidence and he may find an opportunity such as can be equalled in very few places in this country.

STORE CLOSSES AT 5:30 P. M.

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Greeley
1234

THE BEST LATEST FASHIONS for the MISS



176.00

MISSES' EVENING FROCKS

of Mellow Richness

Mellow and soft as an old painting is the quiet richness of this frock. Handled with a masterly restraint in silk chiffon velvet with exquisite motifs in beads. The new citron, cherry, or Marine blue. Misses' sizes. Illustrated. 175.00

MISSES' STREET TROTTEUR

of Embroidered Tricotine

The exclusive favorite of the season — a cloth frock elaborately embroidered, a bouffant treatment of the hip line. Navy blue. Misses' sizes. Special 95.00



WHETHER anticipating her bow to society or still under tutelage for that all-important event, **Best & Co.** modes for the Miss typify the versatility of charm and grace. To accentuate the loveliness of the wearer is their supreme and carefully studied object.

MISSES' FUR ADORNED WRAPS

of Superb Velvets and Brocades

Imported and Paris Inspired Wraps for afternoon and evening wear, among them—a green velvet cloak with back drapery and brocaded motifs and immense fox stole and cuffs. A moleskin and brocade wrap. A dull brown duvetyn in an 1860 tiered effect with kolinsky bandings. A chiffon velvet strikingly enhanced with seal. Misses' sizes. 195.00 to 895.00

MISSES' AFTER-NOON FROCK

of Georgette and Beads

A handsome dress of fine quality Georgette, heavy with black and crystal beads in a telling design. Silk under lining. Navy or taupe. Misses' sizes. Special 59.00

MISSES' SKIRTS OF SCOTCH PLAID

Smart New Models of Individuality

On days overcast as well as gay, these stunning new skirts of all wool plaid will gladden the eye. Some with narrow colored belts of leather; all box or side pleated and button trimmed. Misses' 16.50 to 29.50 lengths. SECOND FLOOR

MISSES' TAILORED SPORTS COAT

The New Leathoswade

Extremely smart with its trig raglan lines; double breasted front and three-quarter length expressed in deep brown leathoswade like cloth, this well tailored coat wins immediate approval. A distinctive sports coat. All wool lining. Misses' sizes. Special 29.50

MISSES' ROOMY COAT

of Goldencheine & Ringtail Opossum. From its deep ringtail opossum collar down to its full flared front, this handsome coat expresses warmth and smartness. Of Goldencheine with novelty buttons, silk lined through out. Misses' sizes. Special 75.00

ACCESSORIES for the MISS

A TURBAN

that inspires Beauty itself. Daringly chic turban of that close-to-the-eyes type that defies any other hat to be more becoming! Deep fringe give the latest Parisian downward droop over cheek. Black velvet with new Richelieu braid of silver. Illustrated. Including tax 16.65

A SUIT BLOUSE

worthy of an Immediate Choice. Smart and "different" enough to delight any one yet the color note of this blouse is cleverly introduced so as to warrant continuous service. Box pleated, underpanels and Grecian border of color. Navy blue with Pointe Red, Brown with Bisque. Including tax. FIRST FLOOR 20.23

FUR SET

in a Butterfly Design. A chic note given any suit by this inexpensive set of beautifully matched squirrel. Illustrated. New Butterfly Scarf 37.50 Round Muff to match 45.00

DANCING SLIPPERS

of Cloth of Silver. Appropriate for every dancing frock and hence an economical choice, this exclusive slipper of Patrician grace means foot beauty to its wearer. Widths AA to C—Sizes 3 to 7. 15.50 Rhinestone buckle in the new oval shape. Including tax. THIRD FLOOR 15.75

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Greeley
1234

NEW CHAPTERS IN FASHION'S STORY

Including several paragraphs on the Cape Suit for Women

NOT so long ago Dame Fashion discovered that the Cape had more than geographic importance, and since that time life has been just one cape after another for most of her feminine followers. Each cape in its time played many parts, but it remained for the latest cape, supported by the smartest of frocks, to do a fashion monologue which would insure it a head-liner's place on Fashion's billboard. As a suit, its uses are legion,—the cape will do duty morning, noon, or night—the frock will lend charm and chic to any day-time occasion.

Of course, you'll want the Cape Suit to play a stellar role in your wardrobe, so, of course you'll want the **Best & Co.** version of it, just to be sure that its smartness is not superficial and transient, but studied and lasting.

The things that supplement or complement the Cape Suit are just as important



\$95.50

THE CAPE SUIT

pictured, is made of midnight blue velvet, with a tiny crossbar thread of black. The cape is knee-length and is collared and banded in heavy black chenille, a trimming that resembles Hudson seal. The chenille trims the skirt of the simple one-piece frock which slips on over the head, and buttons down in the front smock fashion. 295.00

A SATIN FROCK

is always smart, and doubly practical when it is black. This one is long and slim of line, and fairly drips with jet beads. Loops of them cover the entire dress. The sleeves are loose and fringed with the beads. A soft length of the material girdles the waist. 110.00

A DUVETYN WRAP

plays a dual role in the Fashion pageant, for it is appropriate for daytime and evening wear. This one is made of straight lengths of the black duvetyn, cleverly caught up so that the back has a draped effect. The sloping shoulder—a Victorian note—is accentuated by a luxurious collar of Scotch mole. 265.00

The Hat

Is the crowning note of smartness in any costume. For the cape suit the height of chic may be achieved by a joyous little turban covered with full blown roses in varying shades of pink and edged with folds of velvet to match. It is our copy of Lucie Hamar's original. The price, including tax, is 48.00.

The Corset

cannot be treated with too much respect, considering that it can make or mar a costume. It is well to choose YOUR corset here where the problem of proper corseting IS treated with the respect it merits. There is only one corset that exactly fits you, and we have made a business of finding it for you. It may be in our regular stock, or it may be in our custom department, but in either case the assistance of an experienced and skilled staff is at your service.

The Shoes

mark the end of a perfect costume, no one cannot afford to make a step in the wrong direction when choosing them. A sensible choice as well as a smart one would be this pair of black calf-skin shoes cut on a conservative last, with a medium high heel. The uppers are of fine, soft buckskin in a neutral gray tone. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Widths AA to D. 15.50 including tax.

You Never Pay More at Best's

NEWBERRY ELECTION GOING TO GRAND JURY

Department of Justice Will Lay
Fraud Charges Before
Grand Rapids Panel.

DAILEY TO PROSECUTE CASE

Action Based On Complaints of
Lieutenant Governor and Others
—Ford Sees Dillingham.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Department of Justice announced tonight that after "careful investigation" it had decided to bring before a Federal Grand Jury in Grand Rapids fraud charges arising out of the nomination and election of Truman H. Newberry as United States Senator from Michigan. The action is based, the announcement states, on complaints filed with the department and also on public charges of fraud and corruption, made by the Lieutenant Governor of Michigan and others.

The case will be laid before the Grand Jury for the Western District of Michigan, to be assembled at Grand Rapids soon by United States District Judge Sessions, who, the announcement says, "has acquired a just reputation for great ability, learning, and fearless impartiality." Frank C. Dailey of Indianapolis, former United States District Attorney for Indiana, has been assigned by the department to conduct the investigation. In previous election fraud prosecutions, the statement says, the department had found Mr. Dailey "to be fair and impartial and free from political bias."

The department's announcement follows: The Department of Justice made the

announcement today that the department, after careful investigation, had decided to bring before the Grand Jury, soon to be convened in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the alleged primary and election frauds and unlawful expenditure of large sums of money connected with the nomination and election of the United States Senator from Michigan last year. Before and after the primary election complaints were filed with the department, and also public charges of fraud and corruption were made by the Lieutenant Governor of Michigan and others.

The department has assigned to take charge of this investigation Mr. Frank C. Dailey of Indianapolis, who has the largest experience in prosecuting election fraud cases of any prosecutor in this country. As United States District Attorney for Indiana he conducted election fraud cases against the Mayor of Terra Haute, the Judge of the Circuit Court, the Sheriff, and more than 100 others, including high city and county officials. All were convicted and sent to prison.

He also prosecuted the election fraud case against the Superintendent of Police of Indianapolis and more than eighty others, including a number of important officials of the city and county, and all were convicted. All of these defendants, the statement says, belonged to the same political party as Mr. Dailey. The department found him to be fair and impartial and free from political bias.

The Michigan investigation will be made before a Grand Jury of the Western District of Michigan, convened at Grand Rapids by United States District Judge Sessions, who has acquired a just reputation for great ability, learning, and fearless impartiality.

Henry Ford of Detroit, defeated candidate for the Senate, filed a petition with the Senate at the last session contesting Senator Newberry's right in his seat in that body. A resolution proposing a Senate investigation was introduced by Senator Pomerene, Democrat, Ohio, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but no action was taken. Senator Pomerene re-introduced his resolution when the present special session convened, but at the suggestion of counsel in the Ford-Chicago Tribune damage suit, then being tried, action was deferred.

Attorneys for Mr. Ford have been in conference recently with Chairman Dillingham, Republican, Vermont, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it is understood that Pomerene's resolution is to be taken up for action very soon.

DEDICATE ZETA PSI HOUSE.

New Home Here Will Be Fraternity Centre in the East.

The new home of the National Zeta Psi Fraternity of New York was dedicated last night with an informal reception of the members from all parts of the country. Ferdinand W. Peck of the United States to the Paris Exposition in 1889 and National Commissioner of Education for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, who is a member of the fraternity, came from Chicago to attend the dedication.

The Zeta Psi Fraternity has chapters in twenty-four of the leading colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, including Columbia and New York Universities, and has a membership of 3,000 college graduates in the United States. The Zeta Psi made a great record in the war. Thirty-three per cent of the members answered the call to arms, about 1,500 of which were officers, which included Major James Parker and General Edward L. Mason. The fraternity house will be the social headquarters of the fraternity of the East, and the central office of the national organization will have its headquarters in the fraternity house also.

Among the members at the gathering were Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; Francis P. Garvan, Assistant

United States Attorney General; Earl S. Morris, Ambassador to Japan; and Thomas J. Cawley, United States District Attorney of Brooklyn.

RE-ELECTS DE VALERA.

Secret Convention Again Chooses Him as Sinn Fein President.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—The secret convention of the Sinn Fein, held here this week, besides re-electing Eamon de Valera President of the organization, chose these officers:

Vice Presidents, Arthur Griffith and Pádraig Ó Flannagáin; Honorary Secretaries, Austin Stack and Harry Boland; Honorary Treasurers, Mrs. Wynne Power and E. W. Duggan.

Stack is in an English prison. Boland is with de Valera in the United States.

Madrid Opens Electric Subway Line.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The first electric subway in Madrid was opened today. King Alfonso and the municipal authorities taking part in the formal inauguration of the service. The line runs from the Puerta del Sol to the Cuatro Cameros. It was built by Spanish engineers and the funds were furnished by Spanish capitalists. The railway stock was secured from the United States. The subway has been under construction for two years.

Lee-Morris Co.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop
394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Beginning To-morrow, a Week of Mighty Values

Women's and Misses' foremost Fall and Winter fashions at prices of exceptional interest.

Superb Winter Coats—

Of rich, warm, luxurious fabrics in the greatest collection of decidedly individual models and charming styles.

Special 39.75 57.50 87.50



Sale—Evening Wraps

of silky rich velour for afternoon and evening wear

Smartest models produced this season in a gorgeous array of fashion's latest colors. Three models illustrated. 39.75 Silk lined throughout.

Leatherette Sport Coats—

For automobilizing, outdoor and general sports wear. Various lengths and shapes. Tan and Black. 19.75

Latest Peach Bloom Coats—

Exact replica of smart French model, richly silk lined and snugly interlined. Fashionable colors. 89.50

Our Wonderful Bokhara Coats

The season's most luxurious cloth in an entirely new and original model, gorgeous silk lining. 125.00 An unrivalled value.

The Suit Section Presents

Greatest Values in Fine Tailleurs

57.50 69.50 87.50

SPECIALLY FEATURING TO-MORROW

Finest Duvet de Laine Suits

In a snug-fitting waist model, with triple ripples over hips. A usual 65.00 value 47.50

Our Famous Dresses & Gowns

are more beautiful than ever this season, and many rare values are found here.

Custom Tailored Tricotine Dresses

Special 39.50 50.00 57.50

Exquisitely Designed Satin Gowns

Special 29.50 39.75 50.00

SPECIALLY FEATURING TO-MORROW

Brocade Satin Evening Gowns

Draped on most graceful, youthful lines, enhanced with butterfly sleeves of tulle. Exceptional value. 39.75

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 Fifth Avenue

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

An Extraordinary Glove Sale

for Monday, will offer 12,000 Pairs of

Women's French Glacé Kidskin Gloves

(short length)

In all-black, and black with white-and-black embroidery (sizes 5½ to 7)

at \$1.75 per pair

In white (sizes 5½ to 7½)

at \$1.75 per pair

(Sale on the First Floor)

A Remarkable Blouse Sale

for Monday, will offer Several Hundred

New Georgette Blouses

(just purchased) in a group of extremely smart models—all different, all charming (some hand-embroidered, others beaded or decorated with Italian filet lace); in white, flesh-tone and the suit shades most in demand;

extraordinarily low-priced at

\$9.50 each

(Sale on the Second Floor)

The Great October Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

(now an unprecedented drawing feature on the Fifth Floor) will include, during the second week of its progress, the following special attractions—every one of them an exceptional value:

Oriental Rugs in Mat Sizes \$26.00

Oriental Rugs in Small and Medium Sizes

\$31.00, 37.00, 42.50, 68.00 to 148.00

Oriental Rugs in Room Sizes

\$310.00, 360.00, 485.00, 790.00 to 1,275.00

Oriental Rugs in Extra Large Sizes

\$790.00 to 3,100.00

Some of the new things displayed in the Store

Rare Furs (Third Floor)

Magnificent Wraps, of chinchilla, ermine, Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink and Alaska sealskin.

Coats and Wraps (Third Floor)

For every hour of the day and evening, and representing every degree of utility, grace and beauty.

Prices \$95.00 to 785.00.

Feather Fans (First Floor)

Gorgeous affairs of the finest ostrich, in pure white or the lovely colors that are the mode this season, with mountings of amber, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell or sandal-wood.

New Cordelières (First Floor)

A smart girdle (Fashion calls it a cordelière) is a very important affair nowadays. There are many novel varieties to select from in the Trimming Department; as well as the latest conceits in trimmings.

Superb Tea Gowns (Third Floor)

Of misty georgette, regal velvet, delicate lace—and every other fabric that is woven of dreams and loveliness. And for practical use there are zenana negligees, and the cheery blanket robes that are so comfortable and comforting on chilly mornings.

For Little Folk (Second Floor)

Coats and hats that every tiny maid of 2 to 6 will want the minute she sees them. The softest and richest materials, the daintiest and prettiest colors; and, in a class quite by themselves, adorable little fur coats that are the embodiment of warmth and comfort.

Gala Footwear (First Floor)

Fine silk hosiery, exquisitely embroidered or enriched with insets of hand-made lace. Evening slippers (Second Floor) of rich gold or silver brocade, in the chic crossover strap effect that is the ultimate word in slipper fashions.

To Our Patrons on LONG ISLAND—

All 'phone, mail or personal orders to any one of our New York stores, destined for any point on Long Island, will be filled and delivered by automobile from our retail distributing Warehouse at New Hyde Park, Long Island. Orders may also be placed directly at the Warehouse ('phone Floral Park 212).

We wish to assure our Long Island patrons that they will receive our usual care and attention, and that delivery of their orders will be prompt and frequent.

A schedule of our Long Island deliveries will be mailed immediately, on request.

Park & Tilford

Stanley & MacGibbons

5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
Second Floor—Take Elevator



"Frocks Tailleur"

Distinctive New Models
Displayed for the First Time Tomorrow.

Velour Tricotine
Velveteen Satin
Charmeuse

\$35

Our Usual Unusual Values

A collection of Tailored Frocks of unusual excellence is one of the outstanding features of this ultra fashionable shop.

Other Day and Evening Frocks up to \$225.00

Stanley & MacGibbons

5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
Second Floor—Take Elevator

Fur Trimmed Winter Coats

Where Furs and Fabrics Vie with One Another for the Palm of Rich Sumptuousness.

\$120

Frost Glo Peach Bloom
Duvet de Laine Bolivia
Silvertip Bolivia
Evora

Fur Trimmings of

Taupe Nutria
Raccoon Ringtail
Australian Opossum



Coat of Brown Ermine, Jezebel Mink Collar \$140.00

FEAR TREATY STRAIN ON EBERT REGIME

Paris Observers Wonder If It
Can Weather Compliance
with Allied Terms.

By CHARLES H. GRANT.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Oct. 17.—In American circles in Paris which are in touch with present and prospective relations between the Allies and Germany, I find considerable concern about what may happen within the first thirty or sixty days after the treaty goes into operation.
At the time the clauses of the treaty

relating to disarmament and to the transfer of colonies were agreed upon a few months ago, the Allies had millions of soldiers in France and Belgium to enable them to enforce their will. If there had been resistance on the part of the Germans they could have successfully resorted to brute force. An entirely new set of conditions has now arisen, which requires that the situation be treated with circumspection.
The consensus of opinion among well-informed Americans here is that the present Government in Germany should be sustained as far as possible; that the disarmament of Germany should be completed in accordance with the treaty, and to the end that both these things be accomplished the issue of the surrender of colonies should not be raised until after that disarmament is completed under the terms of the treaty.
During the early stages after the treaty goes into operation there will be allied commissions of control throughout Ger-

many, and they will be charged with the duty of enforcing the terms of the treaty. It is feared that the Ebert Government may not dare to comply with the conditions that the Allies will have been imposed, and in such a case the Allies would not worry about popular dissatisfaction. But it is clear that during this time the Allies will be demanding the surrender of a large number of German colonies, from the ex-Kaiser down. These will be tried in foreign countries by allied courts-martial. This demand will be very irksome. Nothing else—not even reparation—has so firm a grip on popular feeling in the allied countries.
Now the question raised in the minds of those to whom world peace is more important than immediate revenge upon German criminals is whether the present German Government, which apparently is trying to play the game according to the rules laid down by the Allies, can stand up in face of the

MINES WRITES SHOPMEN

Asks for Their Best and Resolute
Agreement Regarding Disputes.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Director General Mines today addressed a letter to "officers and employees," urging fair and impartial observance of the national agreement covering the 800,000 shop employees, effective Monday.
"It is highly important that misunderstandings be avoided," Mr. Mines said, "but where such misunderstandings do arise, I direct attention to the existence under the agreement of adequate means of investigation and settlement."
"Because a shortage of transportation exists, it is particularly important that repair and inspection forces, both officers and employees, join in giving the best that is in them to their work and that attention to that work shall not be impaired by disputes."
"Remember that the four big brotherhoods have notified the Administration that a strike on a strike for Dec. 1 would be taken immediately were action officially today."

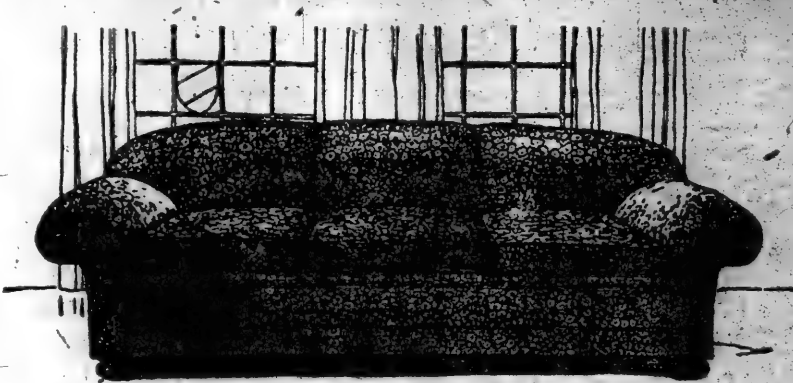
LAWYER HAD A PISTOL

Redigo De La Guardia Held After
Adventure with Policeman.
Redigo De La Guardia, 28 years old, who said he was a lawyer, living at the Hotel Madison, and was an attaché of the Panama Government in Washington, was held in 800 hall by Magistrate William Ten Eyck in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of violation of the Sullivan law.
Patrolman William O'Connor, who made the arrest, said that on Friday night he was called to the fifth floor of the building at 1,800 Broadway and told that a man was peering over the transom of a young woman's room. When the officer came to the apartment, he saw the man run away and took himself in another room. The officer finally managed to get him out, but not before, it is alleged, De La Guardia had pulled a fully loaded automatic pistol, which was wrested from him by the officer.

HEAR BRITISH CONSUL

Admiral Brings Report
Fred Theodor's Death.
It was reported yesterday circles that dispatches received from White Star liner Adriatic that Colonel Wilfred G. Theodor, was appointed Consul General in London, who had been in the post because of illness, returned to England from a visit to New York. He was in poor health and became worse going to Ireland to recuperate.
Acting Consul General Wilfred Theodor, who had been in the post because of illness, returned to England from a visit to New York. He was in poor health and became worse going to Ireland to recuperate.
The importance of the conference held at Atlantic City is shown in the week's issue of The Atlanticist. Ten cents a copy at news stands, four dollars a year by mail. Out otherwise—adv.

HATHAWAY'S



OCTOBER comes again, and with it an added interest in those things which make for gratifying comfort through the longer, cooler evenings.

The living room in particular is the center of this timely interest. So, without neglecting the other rooms, we have devoted our first thought this week to deep, luxurious chairs and davenports, together with other living room pieces of both utility and charm.

This Week's Selected Features for the Living Room

- Luxurious upholstered davenport with separate down cushions, comfortable spring arms, 60 inches long (Illustrated).....\$235.00
- Mahogany and cane sofa and arm chair of Queen Anne period, upholstered in Blue and Gold damask. Suite of 2 pieces.....\$300.00
- Extremely comfortable upholstered arm chair with down seat and back. Exposed wood is solid mahogany.....\$118.00
- Duncan Phyfe Sofa, Solid Mahogany, handsomely carved.....\$165.00
- Windsor arm chair, a faithful reproduction of this famous model in mahogany.....\$21.50
- ROCKER to match.....23.00
- Mahogany desk of Queen Anne period, 36 inches wide, with three drawers.....\$49.00
- Block Front Colonial Secretary, of solid mahogany, broken arch top, 40 inches wide.....\$268.00

On Our Bed Room and Dining Room Floors

- An unusual bedroom suite of 9 pieces. Rich Walnut with delicate hand carved decorative decoration.....\$1,225.00
- A quaint bedroom suite in English brown mahogany. Five pieces—full size bed, dresser, chiffonade, toilet table and chair.....\$395.00
- A Hepplewhite Dining Room suite of exquisite lines, in brown mahogany, with crotch mahogany drawer fronts, 10 pieces.....\$630.00
- A Dining Room suite of English design, Walnut, with Burl Walnut panels, 10 pieces.....\$495.00

It has long been Hathaway policy to give a place of especial prominence to Colonial furniture. You may always be sure to find here a most interesting selection of reproductions and adaptations of the most approved Colonial designs.

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 West 45th Street, NEW YORK

Extraordinary
Tricotine and Satin
DRESSES
29.75

Representing the greatest dress values we have ever offered. These are wonderfully chic models, some in short flare effects, others gracefully draped, and all developed in exceptionally fine quality tricotine and satin. Easily worth from \$10 to \$15.00 more than the price asked.

Special Feature
Wool Velour Dresses

In beautiful shades of Reindeer, Brown, Taupe or Navy. Man tailored, smartly trimmed with buttons and leather belt, featuring the straight-line silhouette. Exceptionally suitable models for street or business.

25.00

ROBINSON'S
25 West 42nd St.

Stewart & Co.
direct attention to their
Extraordinary Exhibit
of
Winter Modes
in
**Coats, Wraps, Suits, Dresses,
Gowns, Furs, Millinery
and Blouses**

emphasizing the rare artistry of
individual fashion distinctiveness

Prices are indeed modest
for merchandise of such
superlative character.

FURS
in
Authentic New Modes
Specially Priced Tomorrow

Hudson Seal Fur Wrap
495.00
An exceedingly handsome enveloping
Wrap, accentuated with broad cape
collar of real Beaver Fur.

Hudson Seal Fur Coat
249.50
Unusually smart model, 30 inches long,
with deep shawl collar, bell cuffs and
border; outstanding pockets.

Taupe Nutria Fur Coat
295.00
Luxurious Taupe Nutria Coat, 36
inches long, featuring magnificent
shawl collar, deep border and bell
cuffs.

Mink Fur Stole
298.50
Sumptuous Mink Fur Stole, 88 inches
long; handsome tails; superb skins.

Stonemarten Scarf
59.50
Animal effect; beautifully marked
skin of unusual lustre.

Exquisite Fox Scarfs
49.50
Animal effects; large heads and
brushes; finest selected skins. Colors:
Taupe, Brown or Black.

Squirrel-Trimmed Suit
Specially Priced Tomorrow
149.50
A highly individual model, fashioned of Peach-Bloom,
featuring the new full-length Coat. The smart
choker collar, deep cuffs and pocket trimmings are of
Natural Squirrel Fur. The novel narrow belt crosses
in front.

Jenny Model Reproduced
Specially Priced Tomorrow
79.50
A superbly tailored Suit of soft, rich Silvertone, in
handsome belted model. Particularly emphasized is
the considerably lengthened Coat—now so much in
vogue. Artistic touches of silk stitchery accentuate
the graceful line of the Coat. The high-collared neck
is another admirable feature.

Smart Silvertone Suit
Specially Priced Tomorrow
59.50
Chic, and immensely fascinating is this youthful model
of wool Silvertone with its novel collar, snug-fitting
sleeves and charming pockets. Trimmed with tucks
and silk arrow heads.

Chiffon Velvet Dress
Specially Priced Tomorrow
79.50
An exclusive new Dress of Silk Chiffon Velvet,
revealing smart pepum bodice. The skirt is
tucked immediately below the waistline in front
and forms a bizarre drape. Other details are the
demure collarless neck and trim, tailored sleeves.

Skunk-Trimmed Coat
Specially Priced Tomorrow
65.00
An ultra-fashionable Coat of Bolivia Fan-ta-sa in jaunty
belted effect. The smartly shirred collar is accentuated
with deep band of dyed Skunk Fur. A few self buttons
serve to further adorn this extremely smart model.

Nutria-Collared Wrap-Coat
Specially Priced Tomorrow
139.50
A handsome, roomy Wrap-Coat of Peach-Bloom, in
strikingly new bloused-back effect. The extremely
narrow sash is threaded through the sides and ties in
front. An extraordinarily large shawl collar of Natural
Nutria Fur enhances the beauty of this modish garment.

Chic Fortuna Coat
Specially Priced Tomorrow
98.50
Captivating in its graceful simplicity is this luxurious
new Coat of Fortuna Cloth—a soft, rich fabric of lus-
trous sheen, now very difficult to obtain. Of unusual
import is the crushed Square Collar and the unique
Criss-Cross belt. The smart inset pockets are in diagonal
effect.

Kordovan-Duvelty Dress
Specially Priced Tomorrow
98.50
A decidedly individual model, in chic blouse ef-
fect, carefully executed in Kordovan-Duvelty—
a rich, lustrous fabric, with improved wearing
qualities. Hand-embroidery in exquisite floral de-
sign is portrayed about the neck and at bottom
of skirt.

Stewart & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses



Chiffon Velvet Evening Wrap, 149.50

Stewart & Co.

direct attention to their
Extraordinary Exhibit
of
Winter Modes
in
**Coats, Wraps, Suits, Dresses,
Gowns, Furs, Millinery
and Blouses**

*emphasizing the rare artistry of
individual fashion distinctiveness*

**Prices are indeed modest
for merchandise of such
superlative character.**



Evening Gown of Sequins, 149.50

Squirrel-Trimmed Suit
Specially Priced Tomorrow
149.50

A highly individual model, fashioned of Peach-Bloom, featuring the new full-length Coat. The smart choker collar, deep cuffs and pocket trimmings are of Natural Squirrel Fur. The novel narrow belt crosses in front.

Jenny Model Reproduced
Specially Priced Tomorrow
79.50

A superbly tailored Suit of soft, rich Silvertone, in handsome belted model. Particularly emphasized is the considerably lengthened Coat—now so much in vogue. Artistic touches of silk patchery accentuate the graceful line of the Coat. The high-collared neck is another admirable feature.

Smart Silvertone Suit
Specially Priced Tomorrow
59.50

Chic, and immensely fascinating is this youthful model of wool Silvertone with its novel collar, snug-fitting sleeves and charming pockets. Trimmed with tacks and silk arrow-heads.

Chiffon Velvet Dress
Specially Priced Tomorrow
79.50

An exclusive new Dress of Silk Chiffon Velvet, revealing smart poplin bodices. The skirt is tacked immediately below the waistline in front and forms a bizarre drape. Other details are the demure collarless neck and trim, tailored sleeves.

Furs
in
Authentic New Modes
Specially Priced Tomorrow

Hudson Seal Fur Wrap 495.00
An exceedingly handsome enveloping Wrap, accentuated with broad cape collar of real Beaver Fur.

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Unusually smart model, 30 inches long, with deep shawl collar, bell cuffs and border; outstanding pockets.

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Luxurious Taupe Nutria Coat, 36 inches long, featuring magnificent shawl collar, deep border and bell cuffs.

Mink Fur Stole 298.50
Sumptuous Mink Fur Stole, 68 inches long; handsome tails; superb skins.

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Animal effect; beautifully marked skin of unusual lustre.

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Captivating in its graceful simplicity is this luxurious new Coat of Fortuna Cloth—a soft, rich fabric of luxurious sheen, now very difficult to obtain. Of unusual import is the crushed Square Collar and the unique Criss-Cross belt. The smart inset pockets are in diagonal effect.

Kordovan-Duvelty Dress
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98.50

A decidedly individual model, in chic blouse effect, carefully executed in Kordovan-Duvelty—a rich, lustrous fabric, with improved wearing qualities. Hand-embroidery in exquisite floral design is portrayed about the neck and at bottom of skirt.

Stewart & Co. at 37th St.
Fifth Ave.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

REED HEARERS 'BOO' WILSON AND LEAGUE

His the President and Britain
During Speech of Senator in
Madison Square Garden.

IRISH NOTE IN EVIDENCE

Speaker Heaps Invective on Presi-
dent, Mimics Daniels, and Brings
Scorn to Bear on Williams.

United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, Democrat, stirred an audience of 10,000 persons in Madison Square Garden last night to outbursts of applause, "boos," hisses, and shouts of commendation in a long attack on the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty. In his speech he heaped invective on the President, ridiculed his Democratic colleagues of the Senate, initiated the usual tirade of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and brought a special demonstration from the crowd, which had a considerable Irish contingent, with an allusion to Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

The audience asserted itself at the opening of the meeting with an outburst of disapproval, when among some lantern slides were shown a picture of the American and British flags waving side by side and hands clasped across the sea. Later Senator Williams got the official report of the meeting characterized by the parenthetical note "long and continuous boos and hisses."

The Senator's attacks on President Wilson drew mingled groans and hisses only second in volume to those directed to England. One or two references to Germany were greeted with qualified approval. The Senator paved the way for his unmeasured use of adjectives in discussing the President by saying:

"Before I begin my address let me express for you and for myself the profound regret we all feel that the President lies upon a bed of pain. I will all wish his speedy recovery. However much we may differ with his opinions, for the man and for the Chief Executive of the United States, we hold him in high regard and kindly sentiment, which all Americans feel for those whom they have appointed as their servants."

"Likens Treaty to 'Gold Brick'."

"Notwithstanding that, we cannot gauge in our duty as citizens, because the light was not stopped when the President retired from the platform. Even now, every force of the Administration is being exerted to drive through the bargain with Europe and Asia, and to drive it through before the American people have the opportunity at an election to express their will in regard to it."

"Haste, haste, haste," is the cry. "Do it now, do it at once, do it without debate, do it without consideration."

"You never saw a man so trying to dispose of a gold brick who didn't want to make a quick bargain. The man who has pure gold of the mine, without alloy, is willing to submit it to the assayer and to give the purchaser simple opportunity for examination. The man who has a political proposition of merit need not be in a hurry, because he can trust the American people. He can wait until he has the question right."

Senator Reed went on to attack the leaders of his own party who were interrupted with shouts of "You're one honest Democrat!" and others of like tenor. He said in much volume that he had to plead for a chance to speak. He continued:

"We were told that we must accept, without the dotting of an 'i' or the striking of a 't,' the original so-called Constitution of the League of Nations. When the President brought it back to this country he assembled the Democratic National Committee."

"Blister Toward the President."

"He told them, first, that this was not a political question, and so he called a political committee. He told them, second, as the John the Baptist of the millennium and the archangel of eternal peace and good-will that, if he had his way, he would like to see hung upon gibbets as high as heaven, but pointed in the other direction, every Senator who dared oppose his will as expressed in the League of Nations. He did that in the interest of democracy and free speech."

"He made the remark evidently to encourage a free discussion of opinion and an untrammeled exercise by representatives of the people of the constitutional duties imposed upon them."

Senator Reed attacked the League and the Peace Treaty at length and in detail, especially on the disposition of Shanghai, which he described as the "blackest infamy that ever stained the records of any nation in the last thousand years." But the bulk of his speech was an attack, sometimes direct, and sometimes indirect, on the President for the methods used to hasten ratification.

"Is this a one-man Government?" he asked, and the building rang with cries of "No, no."

"Or, is it," he continued, "a Government of 110,000,000 people? What are these public officers? They are but persons taken from the body and mass of the people. They are no better than the rest of the people. They are selected by the people for what purpose? As bosses, as autocrats, as kings, as emperors, as nobility? If that be the case, why not election, then instead of democratizing."

"No, no."

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"No, no."

the world we had better democracy ourselves.

Makes Charge of Trickery.

"I have been taught to believe that this is a 'Government by the people, of the people, and for the people,' and that when you set up a Government you name some men to be your servants, but to be devoted to you. You name not masters, but servants. And when we set up this Government, we named men enough to know you could not trust any man with autocratic power. So they wrote the Constitution and reserved to themselves great rights that no Congress and no President and no court could take away from them."

"This, then, is a Government of the people, and if the Senate or Congress were to undertake, by threat or by any other means, to interfere with the President exercising the powers conferred upon him they would be interfering not so much with the rights of the man who happened to be President as with the rights of the American people."

"So, in turn, if a President undertakes, by coercion, by threat or by any other means, to interfere with the free exercise of the powers conferred upon the Senate by the people, it is not the Senate need complain so much as the people, for their powers are being usurped."

Senator Reed said advocates of the League deliberately distorted the meaning of different provisions of the covenant to avert public disapproval. He said, "the utter failure to employ candor and directness in the discussion of the League to say that it is a treaty upon the American people are absolutely inexcusable and reserved to the people."

"The meaning of every clause of the instrument ought to be known to the people. The lack of knowledge is directly chargeable to the refusal of proponents of the League to say candidly what they mean."

"They tell us in one breath that the League is a powerful tool to control every nation of the world to submit to its decision. When we say that to submit to its decision might crush the United States they declare the League is without power and that it can do little but talk."

"When we point out that Great Britain is an ally of the United States, they say that the League is a powerful tool to control every nation of the world to submit to its decision. When we say that to submit to its decision might crush the United States they declare the League is without power and that it can do little but talk."

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"Likens Treaty to 'Gold Brick'."

"Notwithstanding that, we cannot gauge in our duty as citizens, because the light was not stopped when the President retired from the platform. Even now, every force of the Administration is being exerted to drive through the bargain with Europe and Asia, and to drive it through before the American people have the opportunity at an election to express their will in regard to it."

"Haste, haste, haste," is the cry. "Do it now, do it at once, do it without debate, do it without consideration."

"You never saw a man so trying to dispose of a gold brick who didn't want to make a quick bargain. The man who has pure gold of the mine, without alloy, is willing to submit it to the assayer and to give the purchaser simple opportunity for examination. The man who has a political proposition of merit need not be in a hurry, because he can trust the American people. He can wait until he has the question right."

Senator Reed went on to attack the leaders of his own party who were interrupted with shouts of "You're one honest Democrat!" and others of like tenor. He said in much volume that he had to plead for a chance to speak. He continued:

"We were told that we must accept, without the dotting of an 'i' or the striking of a 't,' the original so-called Constitution of the League of Nations. When the President brought it back to this country he assembled the Democratic National Committee."

"Blister Toward the President."

"He told them, first, that this was not a political question, and so he called a political committee. He told them, second, as the John the Baptist of the millennium and the archangel of eternal peace and good-will that, if he had his way, he would like to see hung upon gibbets as high as heaven, but pointed in the other direction, every Senator who dared oppose his will as expressed in the League of Nations. He did that in the interest of democracy and free speech."

"He made the remark evidently to encourage a free discussion of opinion and an untrammeled exercise by representatives of the people of the constitutional duties imposed upon them."

Senator Reed attacked the League and the Peace Treaty at length and in detail, especially on the disposition of Shanghai, which he described as the "blackest infamy that ever stained the records of any nation in the last thousand years." But the bulk of his speech was an attack, sometimes direct, and sometimes indirect, on the President for the methods used to hasten ratification.

"Is this a one-man Government?" he asked, and the building rang with cries of "No, no."

"Or, is it," he continued, "a Government of 110,000,000 people? What are these public officers? They are but persons taken from the body and mass of the people. They are no better than the rest of the people. They are selected by the people for what purpose? As bosses, as autocrats, as kings, as emperors, as nobility? If that be the case, why not election, then instead of democratizing."

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FEIGNED SUICIDE TO WIN \$1,000,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

to be devoured if not drowned. I was not satisfied with what was told me and what I had learned through my own initiative, and I advised that payment on the policies be withheld."

All of the companies subsequently pooled their interests and sent Robert L. Barnes to make further investigation. He was told by several persons, who had sought to drag the lake for the body of the missing man, that Arellano's son Fausto had been in the searching party and had been so overcome at the loss of his father that he had leaped from the boat and had frantically reached for some time all attempts at rescue.

Found Living as a Hermit.

The death of Arellano was reported in November, 1917. Barnes worked for months to find a trace of evidence to disprove the Lake Nicaragua report. A friend of Arellano, who had been in the boat with him, insisted that Arellano had been drowned in the lake. But Barnes got a hint and finally some admissions from this informant, which started him on the trail that led to the finding of Arellano, living like a hermit in a remote mountain section some distance from Managua, capital of the republic.

To save himself he made the written confession to Barnes. From the time he disappeared to the time of his apprehension, reaching \$100,000, had been interested in the prospective collection of the insurance of which they hoped to pay themselves, and when the money was paid out, or most of these creditors were said to have taken part in the hunt for Arellano.

Arellano had paid about \$100,000 in premiums. His production alive by the investigator relieves the insurance companies of the policy risks, which have lapsed for non-payment of premiums while Arellano was in hiding. For this reason the companies, it was said, "will not be further paid against him. He was detained by the Nicaraguan

ford said, friends were moving to have him committed to some institution on the ground that an irresponsible mental state must have induced him to attempt the insurance fraud. He is now in the hands of the insurance company which Arellano wrote his signature to the confession. Mr. Pickford said, is now locked in the vault of the New York Life Insurance Company, and describes in detail what the officials consider to be the most remarkable record of an attempted international wholesale swindle in life insurance. The friend of Arellano, who was with him in the boat and later gave information against him, fled from Nicaragua and is believed to be in New York.

Not Mrs. Frits Holm.

The photograph reproduced in the Rotogravure Picture Section of today's Times as a picture of the bride of the Danish explorer and writer is not that of Mrs. Holm, an error of identity having been made in the office of Underwood & Underwood, from whom the photograph was obtained.

It has general jurisdiction over all matters which, in its opinion, affect the peace and good order of the United States, to which every controversy between nations can be referred upon the request of either party.

They tell us the six votes of Great Britain will not hurt us because, they say, that the League of Nations is a unanimous decision, and the single vote of the United States will protect us—that we can never be injured unless we ourselves vote for the injury.

Yet the covenant expressly provides that in no case shall any nation lit or vote in any controversy to which it is a party; it compels the United States to submit to its decision—disputes as to the interpretation of treaties as to the question of international law, disputes as to the existence of any treaty, or as to the nature of any obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the obligation to be made for such breach."

Senator Reed said the creation of the covenant was the work of a group of plotting financiers, adding:

"The people did not know that back of this propaganda were powerful financial institutions selfishly conspiring to make their European and Asiatic investments safe by pledging the blood and treasure of the United States to sustain the existing political independence and to defend the frontiers of the nations whose bonds they held."

The people did not know there existed a great conspiracy of financiers, linked with those who claimed to be close to the Government, that these conspirators proposed to create a vast monopoly to furnish money and supplies to European countries and peoples and to make their investments and profits secure by the guarantee of the United States."

"The people did not know that it was planned and conceived that these gentlemen should exploit the world and that the armies and navies of the United States were to become the tool to collect their money and profits from the bankrupt nations of Europe and Asia. The facts, when suggested, were too horrible to believe and even now are not fully known to the American people, nor their terrible significance appreciated."

MAIL SERVICE HERE TESTED

One Valid Complaint Received to Every 40,000 Pieces Handled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Postmaster Patton of New York today informed the Post Office Department of a record kept in the New York office one day last week to test the efficiency of the mail service in that city.

There were 12,000,000 pieces of mail handled during the day, and 1,200 complaints of the service were received the same day, making one complaint for each 10,000 pieces of mail handled.

Upon investigation 70 per cent, of the 1,200 complaints were discovered to be due to improper addresses or some like cause beyond the control of the service, leaving 30 per cent, or one complaint to every 40,000 pieces of mail handled.

The normal ratio of valid complaints to the volume of mail handled is one complaint to every 5,000 pieces of mail.

Reopen Railroad Across the Andes.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18.—The Trans-Andine Railroad announced today that the route was open for through traffic, after six months' interruption on account of the heavy snow in the Andes, during which time mail trains were operated over the mountains. The first through train across the Andes will start from Buenos Aires on Sunday.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Corner of 81st Street

Tenth Anniversary Sale

The success and growth of Hagedorn's in the past ten years has been due to the authenticity of fashion, excellence of material and workmanship, and moderation of price of every gown, coat or blouse from this House. Our up-town location with moderate rental and the fact that Mr. Hagedorn is his own buyer will always assure these desirable attributes.

Tricotine Dresses —Tailleur frocks, beaded, braided and embroidered to make them distinctive and "different"; coat models, vested, and belted.	Anniversary Price 39.75 Former price \$59.50
Duvelyn Dresses —of silk duvelyn tailored superbly to reflect the beauty of the fabric, and the rich colors—reindeer, bison, pompeian and dragon fly blue.	Anniversary Price 59.75 Former price \$85.00
Street Coats —The smart muffler collar and a double belt distinguish one model, but equally popular is the full flare coat with wide belt and large shawl collar; the fabric is luxurious Bolivia cloth, full length, satin lined and interlined.	Anniversary Price 59.50 Former price \$75.00
Fur Trimmed Coats —Youthful and modish models in Peachbloom, Evora, Fortuna, Chameleon Cord, and Bolivia, luxuriously trimmed with collars, and sometimes cuffs, of beaver, mole, nutria, squirrel, or raccoon.	Anniversary Price 125.00 Former price \$189.50
Evening Gowns —Elegant or overdressed gowns of silk net, handsomely and generously enriched with jet, foundations of charmeuse; and among the sleeveless gowns, with and without trains, are regal metal brocades, and others resplendent with tinsel embroideries, rhinestones and ostrich fancies.	Anniversary Price 105.00 Former price \$195.00

The Tailored Woman

Suits Wraps Gowns Blouses

Introduces

A Practical Service of Untold Value to New York Women

EVERY woman has known the inconvenience of going through an endless assortment of miscellaneous clothes to find the few models of a tailored type that meet her particular needs.

But now she has only to step into The Tailored Woman, Inc., to find at last a shop where she will enjoy selecting a becoming style from a collection that contains only models of a tailored character.

The Tailored Woman, Inc., is the result of years of concentration upon tailored styles. It is a specialty shop of the highest order—essentially and exclusively for the woman who wishes to obtain the most correct tailored modes in suits, coats, frocks and blouses, without the delay or annoyance of custom tailoring.

The policy of The Tailored Woman, Inc., is to include only the worthy in style, fabric, tailoring and in quality. Having ever in mind that good style and good taste are synonymous, it will aim always to exclude the bizarre—the extreme. Particularly noteworthy in this connection are Wooltex Tailor-mades inspired by the foremost designers of tailored clothes in Europe and America and sold at this shop exclusively in New York City.

The principle of fair prices will at all times prevail and with it the assurance that no member of the organization will ever attempt to sell to any woman the inappropriate or the unbecoming.

Good style, good quality, good taste and fair prices—these are the principles upon which The Tailored Woman, Inc., is founded.

622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 38th ST. NEW YORK

Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

"Combination Shoes"

SOME shoe dealers specialize in style and quality, some in comfort, and still others in an extensive range of sizes. Imagine a shop which combines all these advantages in footwear—that's the ShoeCraft Shop! If you have had difficulty in being fitted properly, come in and see what a beautifully smooth, easeful fit you can get in ShoeCraft Shoes.

BEGONIA—Well adapted for all day wear in town is this luxurious, becoming, demi-dress model. Its heel "petit Louis" is only one reason for its popularity. In patent leather or tobacco brown

\$25

Mail Orders postpaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-19 and J. Measurement Charts. Charge Accounts.

NEW GROUND FLOOR SHOP

Individual, distinguished looking outer wraps for street or motor. Misses' costumes which present the unusual in apparel for young women. Fur coats and wraps softly draped on graceful, slender silhouette.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING TO ORDER DEPARTMENTS NOW OCCUPY ENTIRE UPPER FLOORS.

BERGDORF GOODMAN

616 FIFTH AVENUE

Story & Clark

The Winning of World Prestige

IS not a matter of loud claims or immediate achievement. It is the inevitable result of quiet, steady progress and unswerving adherence to built-in quality. For more than sixty years the Story & Clark Piano Co. has put into its product the personality and best effort of men who build slowly for the future and to-day is proud to put

STORY & CLARK PIANO CO.

back of that product its name and reputation. Send for Catalogue. 12-14 W. 32nd St., 175-177 Livingston St., 1100 Broadway, New York.

UNUSUAL MODEL COSTUMES; EXCLUSIVE BUT SO INEXPENSIVE!

THIS Season—more than ever before—can one appreciate the wondrous economy to be achieved at Maxon's. Current fashions and fabrics are so luxurious—so exotic—so costly! Yet at Maxon's the choicest gowns, suits, coats and wraps are available at merely half the prevailing price! Every costume assuredly an original Model—therefore unusually exquisite in fabric and workmanship. Lovely—exclusive—so two models alike!

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

1587 Broadway at 48th St.

AN ARTISTIC BOOT

Patent Leather Vamp Field Mouse Top

We introduce another Cammeyer Masterpiece

A shoe, developed in the finest quality leather, at a most nominal price, carved out with that touch of individuality so characteristic of Cammeyer Shoes.

A woman can always use another pair of shoes, and this is one opportunity that Milady should not overlook to secure a "real, honest-to-goodness" Dress Shoe.

11.00

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

Spinning Cloud and Rainbow into Negligees



Robes that winningly unite
soft lines and colorings

Posed by Virginia Hammond.

FINGERS with the light touch of the ethereal plied their elusive magic in creating these negligees. A puff of chiffon, imaginative lines oforgette crepe, the airy twinkle of a silver tassel, a satin piquancy of ribbon,—these were the appealing fabrics. Colored with frail or vivid charm, they blend through every tint and tone,—through shadowy blues, through lilacs still more shadowy, through dim purples and the glad Spring pink of a spray of apple bloom.

Trail if you like in a robe of curving satin that swathes itself slenderly at the feet and drapes luxuriously over the shoulders, letting a tassel-tipped panel float lustrously down the back. Or, if you prefer the far-away charm of the mediaeval, slip into a negligee of moss greens and wood browns, followed by a sinuous, stately train.

For the debutante, there is one of those April colored pink and blue mists, showering lightly into a creamy film of lace. Another model, long and slim, glimmers into a cloudy drapery oforgette like transparent clinging wings. And the blithe turquoise blue of a crepe meteor gown has a suave trick of drapery all its own, caught carelessly with one large flower.

Mists of chiffon, the moonlight shine of satin, the unquiet flutter oforgette crepe,—some elfin touch of genius wrought them into lines of delicate grace.

Olga—Dark purple veils a slip of blueorgette crepe, and over it all clings a soft brocade of velvet, purple as a mammoth paray. \$97.97, including the war tax.

Diana—Silver and slender, a girlie slips around blueorgette crepe which is veiled in a cloud of color blended from old rose, cherry tones, and cerise. \$59.48, including the war tax.

Alicia—Of course, it's Alice blue, this negligee of crepe meteor, and it has a talent for a careless grace of drapery. \$52.88, including the war tax.

Cinderella—Flowering at the front of this negligee the color of morning, is an inspired blossom with petals oforgette crepe. \$46.28, including the war tax.

Lucretia—Mysteriously shading dull rose and bronze green over a slip of greenorgette crepe, this gown looks like part of an old portrait. \$70.47, including the war tax.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Only twenty of these
Hudson seal coats—squirrel and beaver trim
Special \$279.00

Made of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), this dashing model is youthfully belted and is collared and cuffed with squirrel or with beaver. The flaring fashion of the cuffs is particularly engaging.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front.

With a thought of Winter gaieties—

Dance gowns for women

With all the Winter gaieties at hand, with the Thanksgiving holidays nearby and the Christmas dances not so very far off, one needs to be prepared with a radiant gown or so.

We have a lovely collection in pastel and vivid colorings.

Gowns from \$38.75 to \$474.00.

Macy's—Third Floor, Room.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

Store Hours: 9 to 5:30. The Grocery Advertisement is on Page 21.

A necklace of real Oriental pearls

Dainty in size, but selected with painstaking care as to quality, these slender strands are as delicately lovely as flowers. And they are, of course, perfect gifts for the bride, for the debutante, for any one who appreciates the exquisite. Ranging in price from \$128 to \$1768, they offer interesting comparisons with the prices asked by other stores.

Macy's—34th Floor, Front.

ANNIVERSARY SALES

*Celebrating in Every Department
62 Years of Growth in Merchandising*

The 5th Ave. Entrance Opens
Tomorrow at 8 a. m.

This Sure Is Shoe News!

ANOTHER NEW McCREERY
DEPARTMENT FOR MEN
OPENS TOMORROW MORNING

Featuring

McCREERY'S *All-Leather* SHOES

The Opening Sale
Starts Tomorrow Morning
With 5000 pairs
of \$12.50 Shoes

at

\$8.75

Here's our first bid for New York's largest Men's Shoe business. High-grade All-Leather Shoes at a profitless price! Fine thousand pairs tomorrow as a starter at \$8.75. Shoe men will tell you it can't be done! Yet we do it! Shoe men will tell you there can't be any profit in them at that price! And at last they hit it—there isn't! But the McCreery way of opening a new department is to open the way for a customer to profit. And so tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock you'll see the fruit of our one-year-ahead planning. Whatever you do, don't miss being here!

**CORDOVANS, TAN RUSSIAN CALF, BLACK
KIDSKIN AND BLACK CALFSKIN**



Every Pair Solid Leather (Soles, Heels and Counters). Many Models with Wing Tips

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

Second Floor
Use Fifth Avenue Arcade

35th Street



ANNIVERSARY SALES In The McCreery Baby Shop

Have You a Sweet-Faced Child Ruling Your Home?

Here are some dainty yet serviceable things to enhance its pink-and-white beauty and make it comfy.

Because this is our Anniversary we have marked them notably low in price, for we think it's a poor sort of an Anniversary that doesn't provide for the babies.

Pink or Blue Riderdown Bath Robes for small children, trimmed with Satin Ribbon and Silk Cord. Sizes 2 to 4 years. **2.95** regularly 3.95

Small children's Bath Robes of wide wale Corduroy, lined with Seco Silk. Sizes 2 to 4 years. **3.95** regularly 5.50

Small children's Kimonos of Pink and Blue printed Flannelette. Sizes 1 to 4 years. **2.25, 1.50** regularly 2.25, 1.50

Creepers and Rompers of White Madras or colored Crepe—two attractive styles finished with hand stitching. Sizes 1 to 3 years. **1.75** regularly 2.50

Girls' Rompers—White Poplin Waist, Bloomers of Pink, Blue or Yellow Peter-Pan Cloth. Sizes 2 to 4 years. **2.95, 2.25** regularly 2.95, 2.25

Small Boys' Wash Suits of Poplin, white Waist finished with hand stitching—trousers in Pink, Blue or Tan. **2.95, 2.25** regularly 2.95, 2.25

Small Girls' Bloomer Dresses of Java Pongee—white lawn collar and cuffs, sash and pockets of self-color—Pink, Blue, Tan or Violet. Sizes 2 to 6 years. **4.50, 2.75** regularly 4.50, 2.75

Infants' White Crepe de Chine Caps finished with French dots and Valenciennes lace. **2.95, 2.25** regularly 2.95, 2.25

Infants' White Cashmere or Crepe Coats with hand-embroidered collar and cuffs—lined throughout with Silk. **11.95, 7.95** regularly 11.95, 7.95

Infants' hand-made Dresses, trimmed with tiny tucks and feather-stitching. **2.95, 2.15** regularly 2.95, 2.15

Infants' hand-made Slips of fine, sheer Nainsook, adorned with tiny tucks and lace. **2.50, 1.60** regularly 2.50, 1.60

Infants' hand-made Gertrudes, finished with dainty Valenciennes Lace. **2.95, 2.00** regularly 2.95, 2.00

Infants' White Flannel Barrow Coats with hand feather-stitching. **1.25, 85c** regularly 1.25, 85c

Infants' White Flannel Gertrudes, hand-scarfed or feather-stitched. **2.95, 1.95** regularly 2.95, 1.95

Infants' White Flannelette Wrappers with Pink or Blue shell stitching. **85c, 55c** regularly 85c, 55c

Baby's White Flannelette Nightgowns, finished with scalloped braid. Sizes 6 months, one and two years. **95c, 75c** regularly 95c, 75c

Baby's Madeira hand-embroidered Bibs. **1.45, 95c** regularly 1.45, 95c

Baby's Pillow Slips of Madeira hand-embroidered Linen or Batiste. **3.50, 2.15** regularly 3.50, 2.15

Baby's soft, fleecy Blankets—White, bound with Pink or Blue Satin ribbon; bassinette size. **2.95, 2.25** regularly 2.95, 2.25

Japanese hand-embroidered Silk or Satin Quilts in Pink or Blue; bassinette size. **5.50, 3.75** regularly 5.50, 3.75

Small Girls' Imported Silk Pongee Dresses, hand embroidered, made in Japan. Sizes 2 to 6 years. **5.50** regularly 5.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

(Third Floor)



OCT 20

OCT 25

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

ON MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department
62 Years of Growth in Merchandising



Unusual Gowns for Women

35.00

regularly 45.00 to 55.00

Each model reveals features not before displayed—odd little waistcoat effects, fagoting, eyelid embroidery on dark grounds, insets of Brocade, overlapping buttons and touches of rare Laces. On the more dressy styles elaborate braiding, beading and embroidery have been skillfully applied. Russian styles are in evidence as are straight-line models and deftly draped effects.

Desirable colors in Charmeuse,orgette Crepe, a combination of Meteor andorgette Crepe, Paulette, Velveteen, Velour, Tricotine and Wool Jersey.



The Finest Furs Nature Produces

Coats, Wraps, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs executed of finest Furs were assembled months and months ago for this Sale—long before the notorious increase in Fur prices. That is why we can offer them now at

Prices Lower Than Will Prevail Later

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hudson Seal Coat of selected pelts, 45 inches long, self collar and cuffs. 425.00 | 3. Natural Muskrat Coat made of superior quality northern skins with collar and cuffs of Natural Raccoon. 225.00 |
| 2. Hudson Seal Coat with deep collar of fine Skunk. 365.00 | 4. Hudson Seal Coat—smart models with large self collar and cuffs. 245.00 |



Women's Coats

of the Better Sort

45.00

regularly 59.50 and 69.50

Such choice materials as Suedine, Bolivia and Velour, in fashionable shades, were selected for these Coats, which means they are far above the commonplace. All are exceedingly graceful and modish of line, lined throughout with beautiful plain or fancy Silk. Many were taken from our regular stock and reduced for this event. Others were secured through a special purchase and marked at but a fraction above their cost.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

ON MONDAY

34th Street

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department 62 Years of Growth in Merchandising

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

Yesterday is gone but we are proud of what was accomplished—62 years of growth in merchandising. In other words 62 years of thorough business building.

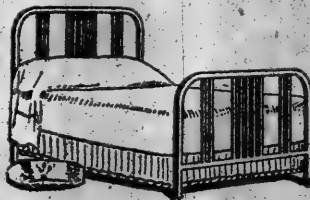
Today finds us face to face with the results of our work. There is sturdy business action in every section of this well organized shopping center. We are in the midst of our Anniversary Sale. A success of today.

Tomorrow, we have prepared for even better than today or any yesterdays. Our possibilities have widened, our efforts are bigger. We have made our customers' thoughts our forethoughts and their interests our first interests. The standards we set for yesterday are the standards of today and every tomorrow—McCreery Quality and McCreery Values.

BEDDING WEEK

During this Sale, Brass and Iron Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Couch Beds, Day Beds, Box Couches, Pillows and Cedar Chests will be

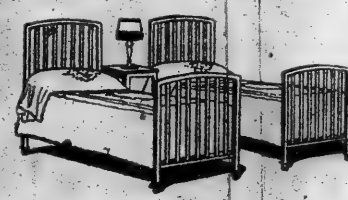
Priced Drastically Low



Simmon's Enameled Bed, as illustrated; with continuous square tubing; decorated with slat-panel. Finished in Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. regularly 27.00, **22.00**

Simmon's Steel Bed, with 1½-inch posts; 8 fillers. All sizes. regularly 15.50, **12.50**

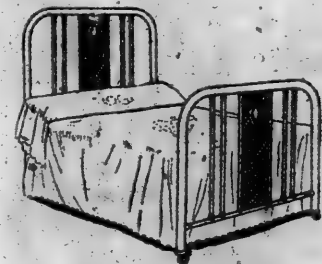
Best upholstered Top Box Springs, tufted... regularly 50.00, **40.00**



Simmon's Enameled Bed, as illustrated; with continuous square tubing. Finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 32.00, **25.00**

Simmon's Enameled Bed, hand finished; in all regular sizes. regularly 40.00, **34.00**

Stearn & Foster Elastic Felt Mattresses with roll edges. regularly 19.00, **16.00**



Simmon's Enameled Bed, as illustrated; with 2-inch continuous tubing; with decorated Metal Cane panel. Finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 25.00, **20.00**

Black Drawing Hair Mattresses, 45-lb. weight; French stitched; roll edge. regularly 70.00, **60.00**

Black Horse Hair Mattresses, full 45-lb. weight. Selected Ticking. regularly 50.00, **45.00**

"McCreery Linens"

All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths... each, **6.75, 8.00 and 10.00**

All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Napkins... doz., **6.75, 8.00 and 10.00**

Irish Union Linen Sheets, hemstitched... pair, **9.50 and 14.50**

Irish Union Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched... pair, **2.75**

Hemmed Huck Towels... doz., **2.50, 3.50 and 4.50**

Hemstitched Huck Towels... doz., **3.00, 3.75 and 5.00**

Twilled Kitchen Towels, name woven in Red. doz., **6.00 and 7.50**

Irish Glass Towels, name woven in Red or Blue. doz., **4.50 and 6.00**

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed... doz., **3.50, 4.50 and 6.00**

5,000 yards All Linen Weft Crash Towelling... yard, **20c**

Real Madeira hand-scarved and hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces. set, **5.00**

Tea Napkins—corner effect... doz., **6.50**

Tray Covers... each, **25c**

Lingerie Pillow Covers... each, **1.45**

Handkerchief Cases... each, **75c**

Napkin Pouches... each, **85c**

Center Pieces... each, **1.75**

Guest Towels... each, **1.65**

Portieres

Reversible Velour Portieres, custom-made, in all the desirable color combinations. regularly 42.00, pair, **32.00**

Verona Velour Portieres with handsome cut-out borders in combinations of Blues, Browns, Mulberry, Green, Gold and Red. regularly 42.50, pair, **36.50**

Lace Curtains

Imported Duchess Lace Curtains with neat borders, finely appliqued, 2½ yards long. regularly 11.50, pair, **8.75**

Novelty Filet Net Curtains in Ivory, 2½ yards long. regularly 6.75, pair, **4.95**

Cretonnes

Fine quality Domestic Cretonnes in a splendid assortment of popular patterns. regularly 85c, yard, **55c**

Beautiful Imported Cretonnes—charming color effects and exclusive designs 31 inches wide. regularly 1.75, yard, **1.25**

Annual Fall Sale

ORIENTAL RUGS

Of Imperial Magnificence

Persian, Chinese and India Weaves

At Wholesale Prices

Rugs from the Orient of a grandeur seldom seen have been marked unprecedentedly low for this sale.

Room Size Rugs

Persian Mahal	size 10.5x7.1	regularly 245.00,	195.00
Persian Iran	size 11.2x7.3	regularly 295.00,	210.00
Persian Savaland	size 10.3x7.3	regularly 350.00,	235.00
Persian Mahal	size 10.5x8.10	regularly 300.00,	250.00
Persian Mushkabad	size 12.4x9.2	regularly 350.00,	295.00
Persian Mahal	size 12.2x8.10	regularly 385.00,	250.00
Chinese	size 8x5	regularly 125.00,	85.00
Chinese	size 9x6	regularly 250.00,	175.00
Chinese	size 8x10	regularly 300.00,	195.00
Chinese	size 9x12	regularly 450.00,	245.00
Chinese	size 14x10	regularly 750.00,	595.00

Extra Large Room Size Rugs

Persian	size 16.6x12.4	regularly 900.00,	550.00
Laristan	size 18.6x13	regularly 1500.00,	975.00
India Amritsar	size 20.3x13.1	regularly 975.00,	825.00
Gorrevan	size 16.5x10.1	regularly 750.00,	545.00

NO C. O. D's.

Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

"McCreery" Standard Makes

Sheets		Pillow Cases	
54x90 inches,	each 1.25	45x36 inches,	each 40c
72x90 inches,	each 1.65	50x36 inches,	each 45c
81x90 inches,	each 1.90	54x36 inches,	each 50c



1. Heavy gauge pure Aluminum Windsor Saucepan with ebonized wood handle and dome cover; 8-quart capacity. regularly 2.00, **1.35**

2. Pure Aluminum Lipped Fry Pan, heavy gauge metal; diameter 9½ inches top; depth 9 inches. regularly 2.30, **1.75**



3. Gray Enameled Lipped Strainer Saucepan with perfect fitting enameled cover; 8-qt. capacity. regularly 1.25, **75c**

4. Triple-Coated White Enamel Lipped Saucepan Set; 1½, 2, and 2½-quart capacity. regularly 2.00, set, **1.35**

NO C.O.D's.



5. Triple-Coated White Enamel covered Saucepan; 4-quart capacity. regularly 1.75, **1.25**

6. White Enamel Medicine Cabinet, 19 inches high, 15 inches wide; nickel-plated hardware; 9½x13½ inch plate glass mirror in door. regularly 7.00, **4.95**

FLETCHER HOLDS UP RIFLES FOR MEXICO

**Ambassador's Action Arouses
Comment in View of His Evi-
dence About Carranza.**

SENATE COMMITTEE IS TOLD

**More Apts to be Used Against
Americans, Said Fletcher, Ac-
cording to Letter Read.**

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Mexico, who is on duty in connection with Mexican affairs in the Department of State, reported on Oct. 11, according to evidence published before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today, to approve a request for the shipment of 800 rifles to Carranza in Mexico City, giving as his reason that instead of being used to protect American lives and property, they would be "more apt" to be used against Americans.

A few weeks ago, in his testimony before the House committee investigating Mexican affairs, Ambassador Fletcher testified that conditions were improving in Mexico and that Carranza then appeared to have the situation fairly well in hand. According to today's testimony, the Ambassador on Oct. 8 considered the situation in a very different light.

The evidence was in the form of a letter written to H. T. Oliver of Eagle Pass, Texas, by R. B. Sutton of the American Gun Company, in which Sutton told of his unsuccessful efforts to get the approval of the State Department for the forwarding of guns to the Carranza Government. Mr. Oliver was a witness before the committee today.

He is the head of the Oliver American Trading Company of Eagle Pass, one of the American concerns through whom Carranza has been placing orders for American arms and ammunition. The Oliver company placed an order for 5,000 of 13.000 rifles with the American Gun Company, and the effort to get these 3,000 guns to Carranza was the subject of today's testimony.

Mr. Sutton's letter, written on Oct. 11, expressed the chagrin of the writer at his inability to deliver the guns, for which part payment had been made. It reveals an interview in February, 1919, with Frank Polk, then Acting Secretary of the State Department, in which the shipment would be favorably considered. After further negotiations with the War Trade Board and the Mexican Consul, the letter continues:

"On Tuesday, Oct. 8, I went to Washington for a conference with the Secretary of State. Mr. Lansing told me that our making the shipment, I was recommended by a United States Representative at the House of Representatives, Mr. Lansing, who said that very earnestly, but said he desired to have present our American Ambassador to Mexico. The policy of the State Department, it appeared, was present time, is to refer all matters and action in regard to Mexico to Mr. Fletcher.

"Mr. Fletcher flatly refused to recommend or sanction the shipment of arms and munitions, etc., to Carranza. The matter was then argued pro and con for over a half an hour. Mr. Lansing finally decided that the matter must be held up temporarily pending decision from higher authority.

"Where Mr. Lansing might have permitted the shipment on the basis of the action on the part of the order, Mr. Fletcher especially stopped the shipment of guns to Carranza, indicating the ability of the Carranza forces to protect the shipment, and stating that the guns were more apt to be used against Americans than in safeguarding the lives and interests of Americans now

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS ELECT 5 NEW ONES

**Three Old Dioceses and Two
New Missionary Districts
Provided For at Detroit.**

GARLAND WILL GO TO UTAH

**White Prelate to Succeed Negro in
Liberia—Will Investigate Civic
Co-operative Movement.**

WAR MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Parade Proceeds Dedication in Mem- ory of Victims of Spanish War.

A large crowd was present at the unveiling yesterday afternoon of a monument dedicated to the memory of men who died in the war with Spain, and of the base of a monument to be erected to the memory of those who died in the war with Mexico. The ceremony was at the intersection of 12th Street and Third and Lincoln Avenues.

The day's exercises began with a parade participated in by military and civic organizations, at 12th Street and Willis Avenue, marched through the lower part of the Bronx, and then to the reviewing stand at the monument.

On the reviewing stand were Surgeons General George M. S. Schulz of Bronx County, Mr. John P. Childwick, who was chairman on the Maine when it was blown up in Havana Harbor; Congressman Anthony J. Griffin, Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Bronx Y. M. C. A., and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Kephart.

In the procession were detachments from Fort Stoen, men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Spanish War Veterans, members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, survivors of the Maine, school children, and Boy and Girl Scouts.

Mr. Childwick made an address. Speeches were also made by Congressman Griffin, the Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, pastor of the Mott Haven Reformed Church, and Señor José P. Matos of the Philippine Press Bureau at Washington.

The presentation of the Spanish War Heroes Monument, which was erected at a cost of \$10,000, was made to the city by Albert E. Davis, Chairman of the Citizens Committee. The monument was accepted on behalf of the city by Commissioner Joseph P. Hennessy of the Bronx.

A delegation headed by Jaime C. De Veyra, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines in the United States, was present.

DEADLY NEW GERM FOUND.

**It Causes "Deer-Fly Fever," Which
Has Proved Fatal in Utah.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—An announce- ment was made today by the United States Public Health Service of the dis- covery by its investigators of a new germ foe to man, which causes a dis- ease which has resulted in fatal cases in Utah.

An investigation has just been completed by Surgeon Edward Francis. The germ, which bears the name of bacterium tularemia, was first isolated by Dr. McCoy and Chapin of the Health Service in the case of a man who died of a plague-like disease of rodents. It was not then known that the same germ also infected man.

Dr. Francis now finds that bacterium tularemia is the cause of "deer-fly fever," a disease occurring among the rural population of Utah, and infected by the bites of some species of flies on some exposed surfaces of the body. The site of the bite and the subsequent lymph glands become tender and inflamed and commonly suppurate. A fever, like that in ordinary blood poisoning, develops and lasts from three to six weeks. The patient becomes very sick and is confined to bed. The disease is expected to be fatal.

Dr. Francis is now working on the germ, which he has isolated from the blood of a patient who died of the disease. He is also working on the flies which he has found to be the cause of the disease. He is also working on the flies which he has found to be the cause of the disease.

ROBBERS POSE AS POLICE.

**Three Arrested for Stealing Cash
Register After "Inspecting" Store.**

Three men entered the candy and cigar store of John Fortune, at Jackson and Third Avenues, Long Island City, last night, and declaring that they came from the police department proceeded to "inspect" the shop. After they had located Fortune's cash register the men told him that for \$40 they would consider his store "properly inspected."

Fortune shrugged his shoulders and said he didn't have \$40, so the men picked up the cash register, containing nearly \$8 in nickels and dimes, and departed. Fortune notified the police. As two detectives were leaving the Fortune's Point Detective Bureau to investigate, a chauffeur drove up and told them he had taken three men and a cash register to a saloon near Fortune's shop. The police said they found many nickels and dimes in the pockets of Patrick Ryan, Patrick Kirrington and Frank Holt, all of Long Island City, and after Fortune had identified them they were held for examination.

William H. Duffy, an elevator operator in the Loft Building at 20 Waverly Place, was arrested last night by Daniel O'Brien, a private detective, and charged with stealing a quantity of silk from J. Galley, an importer in the building. At the same time, John Paris, a Greek peddler, was arrested, charged with acting in concert with Duffy. Duffy was locked up in the Mercer Street Station.

MISS BOOTH'S CITATION OUT

**Text issued on Eve of Presentation
of the D. S. M.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—To Miss Evangeline C. Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army in America, the Distinguished Service Medal will be presented tonight at New York by Major Gen. David C. Shanks, command- ing the embarkation port at Hoboken, who will act as the personal representa- tive of President Wilson and Secretary Baker.

Miss Booth's citation, made public to-
day by the War Department, said:
"For exceptionally meritorious and
distinguished service as commander of
the Salvation Army in the United
States. She has been tireless in her
devotion to her humanitarian duties. The
contribution of the Salvation Army toward
winning the war is conspicuous and
valuable. Her efforts were due in marked
degree to the great executive ability of
a commander."

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS

**Three Old Dioceses and Two
New Missionary Districts
Provided For at Detroit.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in America met today in session at the Hotel Hamilton in Detroit. The House will continue its session tomorrow.

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in America met today in session at the Hotel Hamilton in Detroit. The House will continue its session tomorrow.

Lord & Taylor

28th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Come and See the Newcomers In American Loom-Made Rugs

WE HAVE just received a large shipment of serviceable rugs from America's foremost manufacturer in late fall designs and colorings, and we feel sure you will be delighted with the variety of patterns and color effects represented. The moderate prices are not the least interesting feature of the collection.

Wilton Rugs			
Extra Heavy Quality, New Designs and Colorings			
36x63 inches.....	\$15.75	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet.....	\$30.00
42x72 inches.....	\$32.50	9x12 feet.....	\$97.50
60x90 feet.....	\$47.50	9x15 feet.....	\$118.00

Seamless Wilton Rugs			
Solid Colors, Shaded Band Borders			
27x54 inches.....	\$7.75	6x9 feet.....	\$64.50
36x63 inches.....	\$17.00	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet.....	\$96.50
42x72 inches.....	\$30.50	9x12 feet.....	\$192.00

Seamless Chenille Rugs			
Heavy Wool back, Shaded two tone band borders, Rose, Sand, Mulberry, Taupe, Medium and Dark Blue Grey.			
36x72 inches.....	\$26.00	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet.....	\$120.00
42x72 inches.....	\$49.00	9x12 feet.....	\$135.00
60x90 feet.....	\$78.00	12x15 feet.....	\$260.00

Broad Loom Chenille Carpets			
from which we can furnish Rugs cut in widths from 12 to 15 feet and in any desired length, in the following colors—sand, taupe, medium blue, dark blue, rose, French grey. Square yd., \$13.00			

Display of Chinese Rugs

Exquisite designs and color effects to harmonize with present day decorative schemes.

3x6 feet.....	\$65 to \$95	5x9 feet.....	\$125 to \$195	8x10 feet.....	\$245 to \$345
4x7 feet.....	\$75 to \$125	6x9 feet.....	\$135 to \$225	9x12 feet.....	\$345 to \$495

When the present stock is disposed of new shipments of these beautiful rugs will have to command much higher prices.

Quality Linens

WE are offering durable and beautiful linens these days at prices that will prove the economy of buying now.

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins
Broken Lines and Odd Lots Reduced.
Table Cloths..... \$5.95, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$10.00
Napkins..... dozen \$5.50, \$6.95, \$8.50, \$9.75

Huck Towels
Pure Linen..... dozen \$7.50, Guests, size..... dozen \$6.00

Irish Linen Pillow Cases and Sheets
Pillow Cases..... pair \$3.95, H. S. Sheets..... pair \$18.00

H. S. Pure Linen Damask Tea and Lunch Cloths and Napkins
Cloths, 36 inches square..... \$3.25
Cloths, 45 inches square..... \$5.00
Cloths, 54 inches square..... \$7.50
Tea Napkins..... dozen, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50

Hand Embroidered Madeira Linens
Tea Napkins, dozen, \$7.50, \$9.00 | Lunch sets, each, \$6.00, \$8.75

Lace Curtains

ONLY a comparatively small expenditure is necessary to brighten up every window in the home with fresh, new Curtains. We present reliable qualities in Marie Antoinette, Fillet Net and Marquisette.

Marie Antoinette Curtains
\$7.50 pair

White or ecru in a number of excellent designs, mounted on heavy cable net. 2 1/2 and 3 yards long.

Marquisette Lace Panel Curtains
An unusually good quality of Marquisette lace panel curtains with real cluny and hand embroidered lace motifs, trimmed with narrow lace edge. 2 1/2 yards long and 43 inches wide..... each \$9.75

Fillet Net Curtains
A number of dainty designs of square mesh fillet net curtains in white or ivory, trimmed with lace edge. 2 1/2 yards long..... pair \$3.50

Marquisette Curtains
With real cluny and Point Arab lace edge and insertions. White or ecru in a number of designs. 2 1/2 yards long..... pair \$5.50

Fillet Lace Panel Curtains
Fine fillet hand-made lace panels, in a number of the most desirable designs—combinations of fillet, cluny, Bruges, and Madeira embroidery motifs, mounted on fine quality scrim, trimmed with narrow lace edge. each \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50

Fine Lace Bedsets

\$40, \$50, \$75 up to \$150.00 each in single and double sizes.

Odd Pieces of Furniture

That will be of good use and comfort in some corner of the home.

The "Betsy Ross" solid mahogany..... \$8.75	"Occasional" Table, solid mahogany..... \$16.75	Pilgrim Chair, solid mahogany; frames covered in tapestry..... \$33.75	Tea Wagon, solid mahogany..... \$21.50
Modern Martha Washington Work Table..... \$24.75	Four-post Mahogany Bed, the popular three-quarter size..... \$37.50	Chaises Longues, denim or repp coverings..... \$88.00	Mahogany Tea Wagon, a generous size..... \$19.75



Latest Winter Fashions

Sizes: 39 to 56 Bust

Stout apparel is a main line with us—not a side line. For almost twenty years we have given it our every thought. As a consequence we are able to create as stylish apparel in large sizes as others offer only in the smaller sizes. A wide variety of the latest styles for your choosing.

Tailors

Strictly tailored models and hand-made fur-trimmed models displaying the very latest style ideas. Developed in such popular new fabrics as Chevreau Cloth, Broadcloth, Peach Bloom, Argonne, Tricotine, and Duval Superior. All the fashion-favored shades.
44.50, 69.75 to 250.00

Gowns

Modes for street, afternoon or evening wear, including the new long-waisted styles and effective new draped models. Materials expressing the vogue are Kitten's Ear Crepe, Dove Down, Broadcloth Metal Cloth, Arlette Crepe, Georgette Crepe, and Chiffon Velvet.
39.75, 49.50 to 295.00

Coats

Accepted styles for daytime or evening wear developed in Broadcloth, Velour, Silvertone, Heather Polo Cloth, Arumbe, Chamelone, Lustro, Plumette and Cashmere Velour. Some in smartly tailored styles, others fashionably trimmed with furs.
39.75, 49.50 to 295.00

Corsets

Specially designed to give the stout woman graceful, slender lines and decrease the apparent size. Styles suitable for every type of figure, tall or short, long or short waisted, large hips or large bust.
8.95, 4.95 to 15.95

Complete line of silk, wool and fine cotton underwear

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.

Skirts

Very popular this season for sport, street or dressy wear. Full pleated or draped models in Faille Silk, Moire, Chudde Cloth, Tricotine, Tricoline, Paulette, Novelty Plaids, Velours, and Men's Wear Serge. Wide range of the season's favored colors.
12.75, 16.50 to 37.50

Overblouses

Very charming styles and very becoming to the stout woman. Various lengths and in colors to match every suit shade. Filmy Georgette Crepes trimmed with bead and silk embroidery in self and contrasting colors.
19.75, 27.50 to 44.50

Blouses

Of every description, including simple, tailored models in suit shades, elaborately beaded, embroidered and hand-made blouses in charming styles and delicate shades. Georgette, Arlette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, and fine Voiles.
5.75, 7.50 to 38.75

Negligees

Negligees, Robes d'Interieur and lounging robes fashioned from daintiest of silks and lap crepes and trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries. Choice of a wide range of styles and colors.
7.95, 11.75 to 69.50

Dainty Nightgown Linen in Specially designed stout styles

TOWNLEY TRYING TO SAVE FARGO BANK

Calls Rally of Nonpartisan
League to Get Funds to
Pay Loan.

COURT DELAYS ITS ACTION

State Bank Board's Receiver
of Alleged Insolvent Bank and
Appoints League Supporter.

Special to The New York Times.
FARGO, N. D., Oct. 18.—With the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, which was closed two weeks ago by order of the State Banking Board on the ground that it was insolvent and had conducted its operations contrary to law, still in the hands of the State Bank Examiner, bank officials and leaders of the Non-Partisan League, who controlled the policies of the bank through ownership of a big block of stock in the name of the League Exchange, a subsidiary corporation of the political organization, insist that they will be successful in so handling the affairs of the concern that it will be possible to reopen it within a few days.

Next Tuesday at a State rally of the Non-Partisan League called at the instance of President A. C. Townley, members of the league will be asked to finance their leaders through the crisis created by the closing of the bank. It will be a dual State affair, Minnesota members also being urged to attend.

No decision on the injunction ordered by the Supreme Court will be made until after the league rally.

The banking board majority members, Attorney General Langer and Secretary of State Hall, have accepted the report of two bank examiners holding the bank insolvent. O. E. Loftus, chief bank examiner, supports Governor Lynn Frazier, the third member of the Banking Board, in insisting that the bank is solvent.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court have been unusual. After arguments by attorneys representing the bank examiner and the officers of the closed bank, the Supreme Court issued not only an injunction against the Banking Board, prohibiting it from taking any steps in connection with the proposed liquidation of the bank, but also ordered from the bank the temporary receiver appointed by the Banking Board and substituted the State Bank Examiner, since he was installed in the bank's officers, and Directors of the bank and attorneys representing the principal creditors, the Non-Partisan League and its subsidiary corporations, have had complete control of its affairs.

William Lemke, an attorney, who is the lawyer of the Non-Partisan League, has proposed to the Supreme Court that the body declare the Fargo Bank solvent and has insisted that the court accept affidavits presented by him and sworn to by bank officials and employees as being conclusive. He opposed the suggestion that the usual receivership proceedings be conducted in the District Court, where witnesses would be called and examined in the usual manner, contending that this would operate to delay the reopening of the bank.

Counsel for the State Banking Board contends that the Supreme Court is without jurisdiction, that the Banking Board is a quasi-judicial body, with powers of discretion in the handling of the State's chain of banks, and that in the exercise of its ordinary functions the Supreme Court does not possess the power to interfere and set aside its acts. The Banking Board contends, too, that the proposed made by the league attorneys that the question of the bank's solvency shall be passed on by the court on the showing made in affidavits is untenable.

According to affidavits presented to the Supreme Court by O. E. Loftus, the bank has made good \$25,000 of the paper that he classed as bad and \$10,000 of additional supposed "bad paper" has been paid by the bank. The officers of the Non-Partisan League and its subsidiary corporations, aggregating \$42,000 when the bank was closed, has been reduced to \$20,000, he told the court. Total payments of loans since the bank was closed aggregating \$100,000. He asserted that the bank has \$300,000 available cash on hand.

At the Non-Partisan League rally in Fargo Tuesday President Townley and Governor Frazier of North Dakota will be the principal speakers. The principal purpose of the rally is to collect money sufficient to pay up enough of the league's debts to insure the solvency of the bank. Mr. Townley said today that he expected an attendance of from 5,000 to 7,000.

WATCHES JEWELRY

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS

The Best Selection for the Select
From the Lowest to the Best
On Our Famous Terms

\$25.00—\$1.00 Weekly
\$50.00—\$1.25 Weekly
\$100.00—\$2.00 Weekly
OF 6 EMS

CASTLE OPEN DAILY
CONFIDENTIAL TILL 6 P.M.
CREDIT SATURDAY TILL 9 P.M.

1374 Broadway
2 DOORS ABOVE 37th St.
A STORE—NOT AN OFFICE

Cash for Discarded Apparel

T. L. Phone Bryant 1376

Direct, Liberal Cash Prices
for slightly used or discarded
Gowns, Suits, Wraps,
Furs, Hats, Etc.

Also Diamonds, Jewels, Silverware, etc.

Our Ever-growing clientele of
Exclusive families throughout
the country whom we have
been serving for many years
with the Utmost satisfaction
is our Best Reference.

Transatlantic Cleaners &
Apprenticeship Cleaners
Write, Please or Call

Mme FURMAN

103 West 47th St.
Special Facilities for
Out-of-Town Patrons.

Novelties for Men in
Leather Goods

THE cave man's pride in fine peltry, his captured trophies of the chase, persists in the modern man whose small items of luxurious personal equipment include the whole range of beautiful leathers. Lord & Taylor show a large assortment of English and American goods.

Priced from
\$1.00 to \$20.00

Articles
Bill Folds, Bill Rolls, Combination Bill Folds and Pass Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Hip Books, Key Cases, Letter Cases, Purses, "Tite Wads," Tobacco Pouches, Wallets, etc.

Leathers
Alligator, Calif. Lizard, Long-Grained Seal, Morocco, Otter, Pin Seal, Pebble Seal, Pig Skin, etc.; these novelty leathers in a wide variety of finish and wanted colorings.

Many styles and prices of each article, mounted in 14 Karat Gold or unmounted; elegance in every detail of cut and finish, to please lovers of good craftsmanship.

Ground Floor

An Important Offering Fur Collared Coats \$79.50



An opportunity that the woman who requires a handsome Coat at a moderate price, will find most interesting.

Bolivia Cloth of superior quality, in reindeer, Titian, Brazilian, pelt, navy and black, makes the model, illustrated, Pussy Willow lined throughout. The deep muffer collar is of French Seal (dyed coney).

Winter Coats \$49.50
Three models in Silver-tone and Velour Coatings in wanted colors lined with fancy silks. Muffer and draped collars are of French Seal (dyed coney).

A Specialized Collection of Coats for Large Women

Smart models, perfectly proportioned to give the new lines and fashioned of the favored materials. Sizes 42 1/2 to 52 1/2.

Third Floor

Women's Union Suits \$1.65

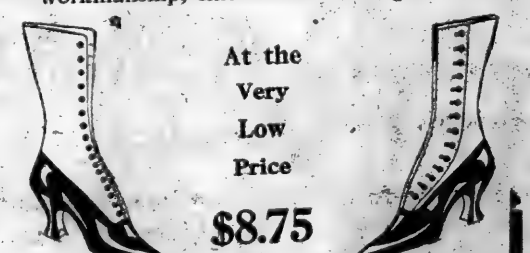
Pink and white, soft finished, ribbed cotton of excellent quality; band top; well reinforced throughout. In regular and extra sizes.

Wool and Cotton Union Suits, low neck, ankle or knee length.....\$2.75
Swiss Ribbed Vests, band top styles.....55c
Glove Silk Vests.....\$2.75
Glove Silk Union Suits.....\$4.50
Colored Silk Bloomers, ankle length, in shades to match tailormade Suits.....\$6.05, \$10.23

Ground Floor

Women's New Fall Boots and Pumps

with Louis XVI. heels
Smart styles, combining excellent workmanship, fine leathers and good fit.



At the Very Low Price
\$8.75

Patent Leather Button, with black cloth tops.
Black Kidskin lace, with black cloth tops.
Patent Leather lace, with black cloth tops.

Gun Metal Pumps, with Baby Louis heels.
Patent Leather Spot Pumps, with Louis XVI. heels.
Gun Metal Spot Pumps, with Louis XVI. heels.

Women's Fawn Spats, \$2.25 Pair

Second Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Women's Dresses of Fine Serge

Made to Lord & Taylor Order—Copy of a High Class Model

Featured **\$49.50** Tomorrow

A CLEVER, new version of the Coatee Dress, so much in fashionable demand. Made, as all Lord & Taylor apparel must be made, with care for the details of finish. Developed in navy blue Serge, the smartness of the "silhouette" accentuated by its braid embroideries.

Evening Frocks \$28.50
Radium Taffeta in lovely pastel tints, in a bouffant model, introducing the modish ostrich garnitures.

Street Dresses \$25.00
Navy Tricotine in three new models, embroidered in silk threads or braided effectively. Unusual at the price.

Third Floor

The Picture Hat Reigning Favorite in Winter's Mode

Paris—delighting in these graceful Hats—fashions their wide brims of velvets and tops them with softly draped crowns. Then she wreathes them with grapes that rival Nature's own in color, or adds to their elegance with gleam of gold or silver.



Plumage—posed with rare artistry—enhances the charm of contours that owe their inspiration to portraits by Gainsborough, Romney, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Peltries add a luxurious note. French models and exclusive creations by our own designers, form a notable collection.

Priced attractively at **\$15.00 to \$75.00**

Fourth Floor

For the Woman of Fashion New Two-Clasp Glace Gloves of Quality

\$3.50 pair
Brown Grey Tan Mastic Black White

That little touch of elegance which makes a woman well-dressed to the finger-tips is in these beautifully finished Gloves, in the season's wanted colorings, handsomely embroidered in self or black.

Ground Floor

A Special Purchase Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises

\$2.95 and \$3.95

Dainty lace trimmed and tailored styles with the finishing touches that the fastidious woman demands.

Washable Satin Bodices—98c, \$1.45, \$1.95

Second Floor

In the Silk Section Tinsel Voiles and Chiffons

in gold and silver for Evening Costumes and Dancing Dresses are being shown in a large assortment of new designs and colors.

Silk Values for Monday

Fancy Georgettes
in many new floral effects; 40 inches wide.....yard \$3.50
Colored Satin Crepes
in beautiful street and evening colors; 40 inches wide.....yard \$4.50

Colored Dress Messaline
in a large range of the wanted colors; 36 inches wide.....yard \$1.75
Printed Levantine Silk
in designs suitable for linings and dresses; 36 inches wide.....yard \$2.15

Ground Floor

In the Dress Goods Section Important Offering Beginning Tomorrow

**High Grade Cashmere Velours
Peach Bloom, Bolivia Cloths
Silk and Wool Duvetyn**

The sought-after soft, rich textured fabrics of the season at just about the price manufacturers are asking for them today.

Beaver Henna Reindeer Purple Canard Seal Brown \$7.85 Yard Currant Mouse Taupe Navy Blue and Black

Also a Superior Quality of Soft Finished
All Wool Velours

Brown, Copenhagen, Delft, Golden Brown, Beaver, Plum, Algerian, Reindeer and Black. 54 inches wide.....yard, \$4.45

Second Floor

Splendid Values in Handkerchiefs

THESE fine qualities and preferred kinds of exquisite linen handkerchiefs for men and women of discriminating taste, offered at prices far below the usual, at this time when pure Linen is hard to get and high, are genuine opportunities.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen, sheer quality, with the tape or corded borders, dozen, **\$8.00**
Plain Linen, sheer or medium quality, 1/2 or 3/4 inch hem, dozen, **\$5.50**

Women's Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen, tape borders, dozen, **\$3.75**
Sheer quality, pure Linen, dozen, **\$2.75**

Sold only by the dozen at these prices

Orders for Hand Embroidered Monograms for the Holidays should be placed as soon as possible.

Ground Floor

The Blouse Motif in Women's Winter Suits \$75.00

To make this occasion of more than usual interest, we had copied, one of the most recent models in high cost, exclusive Tailormades.

The graceful lines of the Blouse Coat, high collar, and cleverly girdled, are shown to advantage in the soft fabrics—Rayonnet, Loretta Cloth and Suede Velours in brown, taupe, blue, Oxford, plum, dragonfly and black.



Lined with Pussywillow or peau de cygne.

An exceptional value.

Tailor made Suits \$39.50, \$45.00, \$58.00

Suits of every accepted type, in wanted materials and colors—

Rainbow Tweeds, Heather Jerseys, Mixtures, Silvertip Tricotine, Valama, Broadcloth, Chevrone—in plain tailored and fur trimmed styles.

Third Floor

Corduroy Robes \$8.75

Velvet finished Corduroy in rich colors, in a graceful girdled model with sailor collar and heart shaped pockets; lined with figured voile.

Blanket Robes, fancy patterned and in pretty combinations of color; soft and warm, well cut and neatly finished.....\$3.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees—a wing sleeve kimono model; ribbon girdled; hand embroidered and hand scalloped.....\$14.50

Silk Jersey Petticoats

Excellent quality and in the wanted street shades; straight line models with deep accordion pleated flounce.....\$5.95

Second Floor

Hudson Seal Coats At Compelling Prices

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)
—Fashion's avowed favorite this season, supple, lustrous pelts in models of decided smartness.

Skunk collar trims the coat, illustrated, loose fitting, and excellent value at.....\$395.00

Squirrel or Beaver collars and cuffs finish new models, at **\$295.00**

Nutria collar and cuffs contrast smartly with the Hudson Seal in a belted coat at **\$265.00**



Fur Scarfs

Fox animal shaped Scarfs, taupe or Lucille shades, **\$59.50**
Wolf animal shaped Scarfs, taupe or Lucille shades, **\$32.50**
Skunk Scarfs, new effects.....\$43.50, \$79.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....\$43.50
Hudson Seal Stoles.....\$97.50

Fourth Floor

TELLS OF BURNING OF VENEZIA AT SEA

Captain, Arriving Here, Gives
First Details of Destruction
of Fabre Liner.

ALL ON BOARD ARE SAVED

Passengers and Crew Taken to Life-
boats and Are Picked Up
by the Chicago.

First-hand details of the burning of
the Fabre liner Venezia in mid-ocean on
Monday, Oct. 13, and her abandonment
by the 130 passengers and 150 of the
crew were brought here yesterday, when
they arrived safely on the French liner
Chicago at Pier 31, foot of Thirty-first
Street, South Brooklyn.

The embarkation in the lifeboats from
the Venezia and the rowing away from
the burning vessel was carried out with-
out the loss of a single life or any in-
jury to passengers or crew because the
weather, fortunately, was calm and the
sea was smooth. Otherwise it might
have been disastrous, because it was
nearly an hour before the boats were
picked up by the Chicago.

The flames spread rapidly, the officers
of the Venezia said yesterday, because
the fire started in No. 2 hold forward,
where there were 200 tons of Cuban rum
in addition to cotton and other general
cargo.

Captain Paul Bonifacio, who com-
manded the Venezia on her voyage from
Havana to St. Nazaire, said that it was
hard lines to have run the gauntlet of
the submarine mines throughout the
war and then to have his ship de-
stroyed at sea by fire in peace time.

At 2 A. M. Monday the quartermaster,
who had been relieved from the wheel
on the bridge, was going to his berth
forward when he noticed an odor of
burning wood or cotton and saw smoke
coming out of No. 2 hold.

Back to the bridge and reported it to
the officer on watch, who immediately called
the Captain.

The forward hold was flooded to the
level of the "green deck," but the flames
had gained too much headway and
forced their way through that deck,
searing the sailors and firemen, who
were handling the hose under the di-
rection of the Captain and the Chief
Engineer.

Seeing that it would be prac-
tically impossible to save the ship, and
in view of the fact that he had 150 pas-
sengers on board, Captain Bonifacio de-
cided to abandon ship. The fact that the
S. O. S. call, which were picked up by
the Chicago, was heard, and the French
liner Niagara, east bound, all of them
within a radius of sixty to eighty miles
of the burning ship.

At 3 A. M., after fighting the flames
for four hours, the Captain sent the
stewards to notify the passengers, in-
cluding eighteen women and children,
who were mostly Cuban, and French
residents of Cuba, to make ready to
abandon ship, which they did without
any excitement.

In the meantime the engines had been
shut at full speed toward the Chicago,
which was eighty miles to the westward
when she picked up the S. O. S. from
the Venezia. Some of the women of-
fered prayers in their native tongue as
they were getting into the boats. In
one hour from the time of leaving the
burning ship all were safe on board the
Chicago.

Captain Bonifacio and his officers were
the last to leave the Venezia.

With last sighted from the bridge of
the Chicago the Venezia was in 43.32
north latitude and 43.04 west longitude,
and drifting slowly to the southward.
Captain Letoux of the Chicago notified
the Atlantic and the Niagara that he
had rescued everybody from the Venezia
and these vessels continued on their
courses without further deviation.

In addition to the rum the Venezia
had 15,000 bags of sugar in the forward
hold, which was destroyed and was
badly melted in France just now, the
Captain said.

The passengers, a few of whom could
speak English, were met at the pier
yesterday by Arthur Henderson, pas-
senger agent of the French Line, who
said that the cabin passengers would leave
for Havre on the Sardinia tomorrow
day if the striking seamen were sent
back to work in time, and the 165 steer-
age passengers would be sent to Chicago
and return on her to Bordeaux.

A number of the survivors whose sup-
port of shipping was very scant were
met at the pier by the American Red
Cross and other welfare workers and
taken to the striking seamen's quarters
of the immigration authorities, to stores in
Brooklyn, where they were provided
with food.

The Chicago also brought, besides her
ordinary passengers, 120 Czech-Slovak
refugees, being the wives of the men who
were recruited in this country to form
the Czech legion, which had been sent
to France to fight against the Germans.
They will be cared for by the Red Cross
and sent to the United States, where their
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CITY PREPARING DOUBLE FARE FIGHT

Public Service Commission is
Studying Legality of Brooklyn
City Co.'s Extra Charge.

BUS LINES READY SOON

Routes Will Parallel Those on
Which Second Fare is Collected
—Much Confusion Expected.

The Public Service Commission an-
nounced yesterday that its legal depart-
ment was studying the situation created
by the separation of the Brooklyn City
Railroad Company from the Brooklyn
Rapid Transit system, and the imposi-
tion of two fares on the lines of the
former company, with a view to ascer-
taining whether it had the power to
compel the company to charge only a 5-
cent fare for a continuous ride. This
question has been looked into before by
legal experts of other commissions with-
out gaining any new evidence to combat
the arguments of the counsel for the
companies that they had the right to
charge a 5-cent fare for every franchise
empowering them to operate through
different sections.

Grover Whalen, Commissioner of Plant
and Structures, said that his engineers
were busy mapping out bus lines which
would parallel the lines of the Brooklyn

City Company which were then a single
fare system, and that it would be
difficult to carry out the plan. He said
that the company had been operating in
opposition to the Brooklyn City lines
within a few days.

The lines on which the company has
operated are the Brooklyn City lines
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WALLSTEIN ASSAILS THE CITY BUDGET

Says He Sees Opportunity
Opened for Patronage in
Hyman Retainers.

VOTES FURTHER INCREASES

Finance Committee Ends Work,
Adding \$500,000 to Ori-
ginal Estimates.

Analysing the 1920 city budget, the
tentative figures of which amount to
more than \$310,000,000, Leonard M.
Wallstein, counsel to the City Govern-
ment Committee of the Citizens Union,
said in part:

A study of the tentative city budget for
1920, which totals over \$310,000,000, dis-
closes very clearly the reason for the in-
creased budget. It is a great many years since the public
of this city have been so grossly deceived
by an extravagant and dishonest distribu-
tion of public money among political henchmen.

Everybody has favored the notion of
increasing the salaries of the rank and file
of city employees. It now appears, how-
ever, that, under cover of provision for
such increases, the Hyman administration
proposes to create the opportunity for
providing a whole crop of new patronage
jobs, for passing around his increase in
the salaries of political retainers already
installed in their berths, for furnishing a
list of new automobiles and a cartload of
commodious arm chairs and swivel chairs,
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NORTHERN AUSTRALIANS THREATEN TO VOTEL

Residents of the Territory Declare
Against "Treason Without
Representation."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

These decisions were taken at a ter-
ritory meeting held at Port Darwin, the
principal harbor of the territory, at
which a resolution was adopted declar-
ing that the system of administration of
the territory by an Advisory Council
was proved to be a failure.

The citizens demanded the resignation
of Judge Hertz and of the Secretary-
General of the territory, R. J. Evans.
A second resolution requested the ter-
ritory officials to leave the territory by the
first steamer in order "to avoid a revo-
lution."

The citizens of the Northern Territory
complained that, although paying taxes,
they had no voice in the government of
the territory, and that they had no
demand a provisional government.

O'RYAN OPENS DRIVE TO AID RED CROSS

Commander of 27th Division
Accepts Chairmanship of
Atlantic Division.

RECALLS SERVICES IN WAR

General Says Soldiers Who Saw
What They Did Should Assist
Organization.

Giving the American Red Cross undiminished praise for the work it has done during the war and for the projects laid out for the coming year, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, formerly commander of the old 27th Division, and now directing the third Red Cross roll call in the Atlantic Division, told yesterday why he had accepted that responsibility. With assurances that he had personally come into contact with the work of the organization during the war, he asserted that "no other single factor outside of strictly military agencies had so much to do with our triumphs as this magnificent humanitarian arm of the Government."

"It is for this reason," he said, "that I eagerly, gratefully accepted the Chairmanship of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, with its three great States, for the approaching third Red Cross roll call, believing it only a proper re-

turn, although but a return in part, for the material aid as well as the hope and the American Red Cross rendered so generously to the army overseas."

General O'Ryan made an appeal to military men throughout the country, and holds it a question of honor with them to be constant in their support of this splendid organization that they take part, individually and collectively, to put the third roll call over. "The general then described briefly the work that the Red Cross is planning to do, the home service program, emergency work in epidemic, disaster relief, and public health work."

Red Cross Nurses Fought.

Of the last he said:
The Red Cross in public health work seeks to aid existing agencies to cooperate with organized effort and to place its own organized and trained workers alike at the disposal of the Government and at the service of the community. Out of the stern service of the Army Nursing Corps there has come back to us a multitude of women trained for their army work by the Red Cross and warm in their allegiance to the organization that called them to service."

"They have learned the lessons of life and death, these women who went with the A. R. C. into the fur of battle and ministered to the wounded and dying. They have come home with all the fervor of crusaders to appeal for higher standards of physical life and the expansion of our national strength and vigor. They are ready to go out and organize both home nursing and public health nursing, as collateral branches of a great conservation movement that must be the basis of all lasting reconstruction. With this will go practical demonstration and instruction in domestic sanitation, first aid dietetics and child welfare. Could any object bring a more intensive appeal than this program of physical reclamation?"

"These proposed peace time activities of the Red Cross will be carried out with the same vigor, the same energy, the same splendid spirit, that has characterized the Red Cross in war times. Speaking from experience with the Red

Cross on the battlefield, I do not know just what the 27th Division would have done without them. Wherever we fought, right behind the line, within easy reach of the enemy guns, was the Red Cross unit in command of Captain Stephen N. Bobo, who is my assistant now in the Third Red Cross Rollcall campaign."

Rolling Canteens Cheered Fighters.

"Emerging from the thick of the fight after days of constant battling with the Hun, tired, hungry, sick, or wounded, it was no small consolation for the men of the 27th to find awaiting them the Red Cross rolling canteens with the best hot, cocoa and coffee and sandwiches they ever tasted in their lives. One instance of quick service is known and remembered by every man in the division—that was the occasion when there was a shortage of ambulances following the smashing of the enemy line, which had been accomplished with heavy casualties. Captain Bobo borrowed my car at 4 o'clock in the evening, traveled 138 miles over battle-torn roads without stopping once for food or sleep and returned next morning at 11 o'clock with a convoy of ten ambulances. That service, promptly performed, meant the saving of many lives."

"That incident, which every 27th Division man cannot forget, was characteristic of the work of the Red Cross from beginning to end. What the American Red Cross meant to me it meant to every man of my division; it meant the same to every soldier in the army. It is only natural, therefore, that military men everywhere should now offer their services to the Red Cross in this campaign to erect and maintain a service at home the splendid work which we as soldiers learned so gratefully to appreciate."

"Let the families and relatives of the men of the 27th Division bear in mind that many of those men owe their living presence in our midst to the ministrations of the American Red Cross and let the public generally remember that the Red Cross played a very vital part in the winning of the war."

"Shall such an organization as this lack enthusiastic support in its future undertakings? I am positive the results of the Third Roll Call will make it clear that the public demands that the American Red Cross carry on in as big a way in peace as it did in war."

Stern Brothers

West 42d Street

(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)

West 43d Street

Many Novel Features Introduced Into Women's and Misses' Autumn Apparel

The dominating influence in Coats for formal wear is characterized by unbelted models with loose sleeves, and for informal wear the more clinging types are preferred. Tunic dresses are popular for street or general wear, while the Bouffant hip draperies are desirable in Evening Gowns.

An Extraordinary Purchasing Opportunity Offered in WOMEN'S SMARTLY TAILORED SUITS

Suits that may be characterized as rich but subdued in effect; inconspicuous, yet distinctive in style; replete with attractive style touches—exclusive in design; fashioned of the most popular as well as durable fabric—Wool Velour in a wide range of attractive Autumn colors, including warm shades of Brown, Taupe and Navy Blue, also Black; large collars of Nutria fur; richly lined and warmly interlined; dexterously tailored by experts; sizes 34 to 46.

\$49.50 Regularly \$69.50

Women's Smart Coats

Plain or Fur-trimmed

FASHIONED of Peachbloom Cloth, also Silvertip Bolivia; one model has large Natural Raccoon collar; other has deep border of Taupe Nutria with cuffs to match; silk lined and warmly interlined; Autumn colors.

Specially priced

\$85.00

Day Coats and Evening Wraps
\$52.50 to \$55.00

Women's Negligees

Imported and Domestic Models

THE essential factors producing the characteristics of these Negligees are fine quality fabrics, rich harmonious colorings and novelty designs; copies of Tea Gowns and Lounging Robes—in Brocades, Crepe Meteors, Satin and other choice fabrics; desirable colorings.

Attractive models in Negligees of Crepe de Chine, Satin, Georgette Crepe and Lace Coat models; plain or fancy effects; desirable colorings.

\$18.50 to 42.50

Women's Distinctive Fur Coats & Scarfs

Priced Remarkably Low for Monday's Selling

FUR COATS

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS—Smart full flare model, 30 inches long; contrasting collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Ringtail Opossum, Natural Raccoon, Taupe or Natural Nutria; belted; pussy willow linings. Special

195.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS (Dyed Muskrat)—Jaunty, 30-inch model; self-bordered; deep, shawl collar and wide cuffs; belted. Special

275.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS (Dyed Muskrat)—Ruffled back; three-quarter length model; selected skins; belted. Special

385.00

NATURAL OTTER COATS—Full flare, 30-inch model; with Nutria collar and cuffs; very smart; belted. Special

295.00

FUR SCARFS

DYED FOX SCARFS—Taupe, Lucille, Kamchatka; exceptionally silky skins. Special

45.00

KOLINSKY SCARFS—In animal shapes, double fur; very smart, two-skin model. Special

33.50

DYED WOLF SCARFS—Open animal style; Taupe, Lucille, Kamchatka. Special

32.50

STONE MARTEN SCARFS—Double fur animal, in Natural or Russian Sable blend. Special

55.00

SKUNK SCARFS—Smart animal effect, finished with tails and large buttons. Special

35.00

BEAVER SCARFS—Very choice quality; novelty shaped. Special

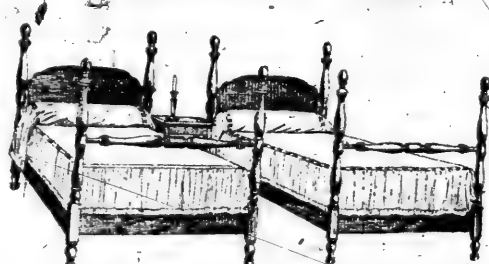
43.50



THONET-WANNER Furniture

The Outstanding Distinction! It is a distinction to be the largest Furniture House of its kind in New York! Sales floors each a whole block square are unusual! The Outstanding Distinction of the house, however, lies in the fact that by the magnitude of its business and the resultant savings in production and selling costs, Thonet-Wanner Co. offers its tremendous selection of the choicest furniture obtainable at—

Prices Less Than Elsewhere!



Bed, as illustrated, including our immortal full upholstered box spring with soft tufted top, fine strips ticking, an all-leaf drawing hair mattress with French edge, ticking to match box spring.
Twin Size \$105 Full Size \$124 Complete

For Example—This bed, as illustrated, with genuine mahogany panels, bird's nest springs, including full upholstered box spring, with plain top, high-grade strips ticking, an all-genuine curled hair mattress with French edge, ticking to match box spring.
Brown Mahogany \$88.00 Complete, twin size
Brown Mahogany \$99.00 Complete, full size

Synthetic, including our Special Synthetic Sagless Wavy Wire Metal Springs—guaranteed—and our special Luxurious Felt Mattress with French edge in high grade strips ticking.
Twin Size \$68 Full Size \$72 Complete

A Wide Selection of Exceptional Values

For the Living Room—A charming three-piece suite, consisting of large Chesterfield Sofa, seven feet long, of suitable height for davenport table, ample depth, loose down filled reversible cushion seat, deep soft spring back and roll arms—Combining Comfort, Beauty and Quality—large Arm Chair and Wavy Chair to match, with loose down filled reversible cushion seats, covered either in fine tapestry or exquisite colorings or a genuine high-grade silk damask or fine figured velvet in blue or taupe. \$525

Other Living Room Suites of 3 pieces, in a range of \$269 to \$1095
For the Bedroom—A vast variety of styles, woods and finishes. \$230 to \$2425
For the Dining Room—10 and 12 piece suites. \$395 to \$2475
Tremendous show of Occasional and Separate Pieces. \$8.50 to \$485

Buy now!—Prices are rising. Two months from now it is quite probable that Present Prices will be only a memory or a regret. Immediate selection is urgently suggested.

THONET-WANNER CO. INC. Four-Entrance to Elevator & Show Rooms
MADISON AVE. at 47th

Forsythe Waists



Model T-60



Model T-61



Model T-62

Autumn Dimities

Pique Collar and Cuffs \$5.00

Catalogue on Request

JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS, Inc.

3 West 42

New York

No Connection With Any Other House Doing Business Under the Name of Forsythe.

A. F. OF L. UPHOLDS
PRINTING LEADERSMorrison Orders Federated
Union to Sever Relations
with Seceding Unions.

PRINTERS MEET TODAY

Feasibility of an Agreement Between
"Vacationists" and
Their Employers.

While the situation with regard to the seceding Pressmen's and Assistants' Unions showed no change yesterday, it became apparent that there was an early possibility of an agreement being reached between Typographical Union No. 6, whose members are out on vacation, and the employing printers. The union will hold its regular mass meeting this afternoon, at which the officers will be instructed as to the line of action to be taken at the conference to be held with the Labor Committee of the Printers' League tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of the Central Federated Union yesterday received a letter from Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, ordering that the central body immediately sever relations with the seceding unions and rescind the resolutions in which it extended sympathy to them.

At the same time another publication was issued without the use of typesetters. The weekly edition of The Daily Star of Long Island City was brought out yesterday afternoon by the use of plates photo-engraved from typewritten sheets.

Big Six issued a statement yesterday in which it again took Marsten G. Scott, the International President, to task for coming to New York "to confer with the employers, exclusively, and never coming near the headquarters of his union, the men that hire him and pay him."

"Whenever the capitalist and the subversive officials of capital wish to whip the rank and file of the labor movement into line, they shout, 'Bolshevism!'" the statement continues. "No. 6 is not Bolshevism! Not yet! But if there is anything in the world that may possibly make Bolshevism of our membership, it is the tactics of International President Scott. No. 6 is still negotiating with the employers. Until such negotiations cease President Scott has no right to inject himself."

Mr. Morrison's letter to Ernest Bohm read in part:

The attention of the New York Central Federated Union is particularly directed to that part which states that no central labor union shall admit or retain within its councils or give support to any organization hostile or not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. By these constitutional provisions the New York Central Federated Union is directed to immediately sever all relations and recog-

tion of whatever kind of these two seceding and unaffiliated labor printing trade unions; and to further direct to rescind once whatever action or resolution it has taken which in any way gives encouragement or support to these seceding or unaffiliated labor printing trade unions, particularly the resolution adopted at its meeting on Friday evening, Oct. 11, 1919.

In a communication sent to Mr. Scott Mr. Morrison says that he has wired Organizer Hugh Frayne directing that he attend the next meeting of the Central Federated Union and insist that it rescind the seceding unions of the pressmen and feeders, and rescind its resolution supporting these organizations. As the sentiment expressed at the meeting of the central body last Friday night, when the nature of the order became known, was entirely hostile to it, it is expected that any attempt to oust the pressmen will meet with strong opposition.

The Executive Committee of the Association of National Advertisers announced yesterday that they had passed resolutions in which they recommended to the members of the association that they pledge to the publishers the extension of their contracts to cover the amount of advertising already arranged, and to that end that they adjust their advertising schedules to the publishers' convenience. It was further stated in the resolutions that "we deprecate the action of any organization which attempts to maintain mutually agreed schedules, but which also refuses to submit to arbitrated grievances to arbitration."

The following statement was issued last night by the Labor Committee of the Printers' League:

Barley was quoted as saying in Friday's press: "If it comes to a pass that we can not gain our rights by peaceful means, there is another way." This states clearly the doctrine of direct action and sabotage. It is just this doctrine that the employing printers are fighting in order to re-establish honest dealings and stability in the printing industry.

The implication in the statement is clear, the character of sabotage threatened violates all sense of decency and fair play, and should be placed in the same class with the Mafia or Black Hand. It is in direct contradiction to the whole principle of civilized bargaining, which must rest on contracts fairly made and honestly kept.

While The Greenpoint Star, the weekly edition of The Daily Star of Long Island City, was late yesterday afternoon it was put on the streets without the use of typesetters. The issue consisted of four pages, the first and second being given over to news, the third to reading matter and advertising, and the fourth to advertising. The news copy was written on typewriters, single spaced and of the width of ordinary columns. The classified ad section was also typewritten. The advertisements

and a short story and some miscellaneous news items had been clipped from former editions of The Star and pasted in a page aside. The Daily Star suspended publication last Monday because of the trouble among printers in New York City.

WILL PUBLISH ELSEWHERE.

November Issue of McClure's Will Be Printed in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Assistance offered to New York publications affected by labor troubles bore fruit today, when it was announced that the November issue of McClure's Magazine would be published in Cincinnati. According to Harry S. Neal, Secretary of the Ben Franklin Typothetae, which in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, has been active in investigating conditions in New York, negotiations are under way with several other national magazines, including the Outlook and the Literary Digest.

Announcement that the next issue of McClure's would be printed on Cincinnati presses, followed the arrival of Edwin Brown, representing publishers of that magazine. Mr. Neal expressed the opinion that the editorial and all other departments of McClure's would be moved to Cincinnati. It also was reported that a company was being formed to operate an immense publishing and printing plant to take care of magazine work that was expected to come from other cities. It will be conducted on the "open shop" basis, as is the case with all the leading houses here now.

TO RAISE TESTIMONIAL
FUND FOR MERCIER

Nonsectarian Committees in Various Cities Formed—Toledo Welcomes Cardinal.

A new light was thrown today on the sacrifices which Cardinal Mercier has made for Belgium with the announcement of the formation of a nonsectarian committee of fifty prominent citizens of New York whose purpose is to raise a testimonial fund as a practical expression of their regard for the heroic prelate. The committee embraces men of every faith and creed and numbers among its executive members Archbishop Hayes, head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, and Bishop Charles S. Burch, head of the

Metropolitan Protestant Episcopal Diocese.

The announcement of the formation of the committee has revealed the fact that Cardinal Mercier has given a way in the name of charity practically his entire resources. George L. Duval, a member of the committee, in explaining the object of the body today said:

"In his heroic work Cardinal Mercier has exhausted his resources and pledged his credit to a vast extent. He is returning to Belgium to confront a condition of the desperate conditions there and a renewal of his struggle against the forces of physical resources. The Cardinal is recognized and proclaimed by the spokesmen of our leading universities, our great commercial organizations, and the bar associations as the personification of the moral force triumphant. This of itself makes him the creditor of the world at large, but in addition to that he has stood as a bulwark against the forces of radicalism and disorder and the spread of Bolshevism by allying the dispossessed 'his people'."

The New York committee, which is similar to other committees being formed in different cities of the country, includes in its membership Daniel Guggenheim, Thomas F. Ryan, Nicholas F. Brady, Henry T. Davidson, Cleveland H. Dodge, T. Coleman du Pont, Albert H. Gary, Charles E. Hughes, Otto H. Kahn, Jacob H. Schiff, and Charles M. Schwab, moved to Cincinnati.

It also was reported that a company was being formed to operate an immense publishing and printing plant to take care of magazine work that was expected to come from other cities. It will be conducted on the "open shop" basis, as is the case with all the leading houses here now.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The thanks of the Belgian people for what Toledo, the home of Brand Whitlock, had done for them during the dark days of the war were extended tonight to the city by Cardinal Mercier. The Cardinal addressed a gathering of 2,000 people in the Terminal Auditorium as the closing event of a day which Toledo had given over to honoring him.

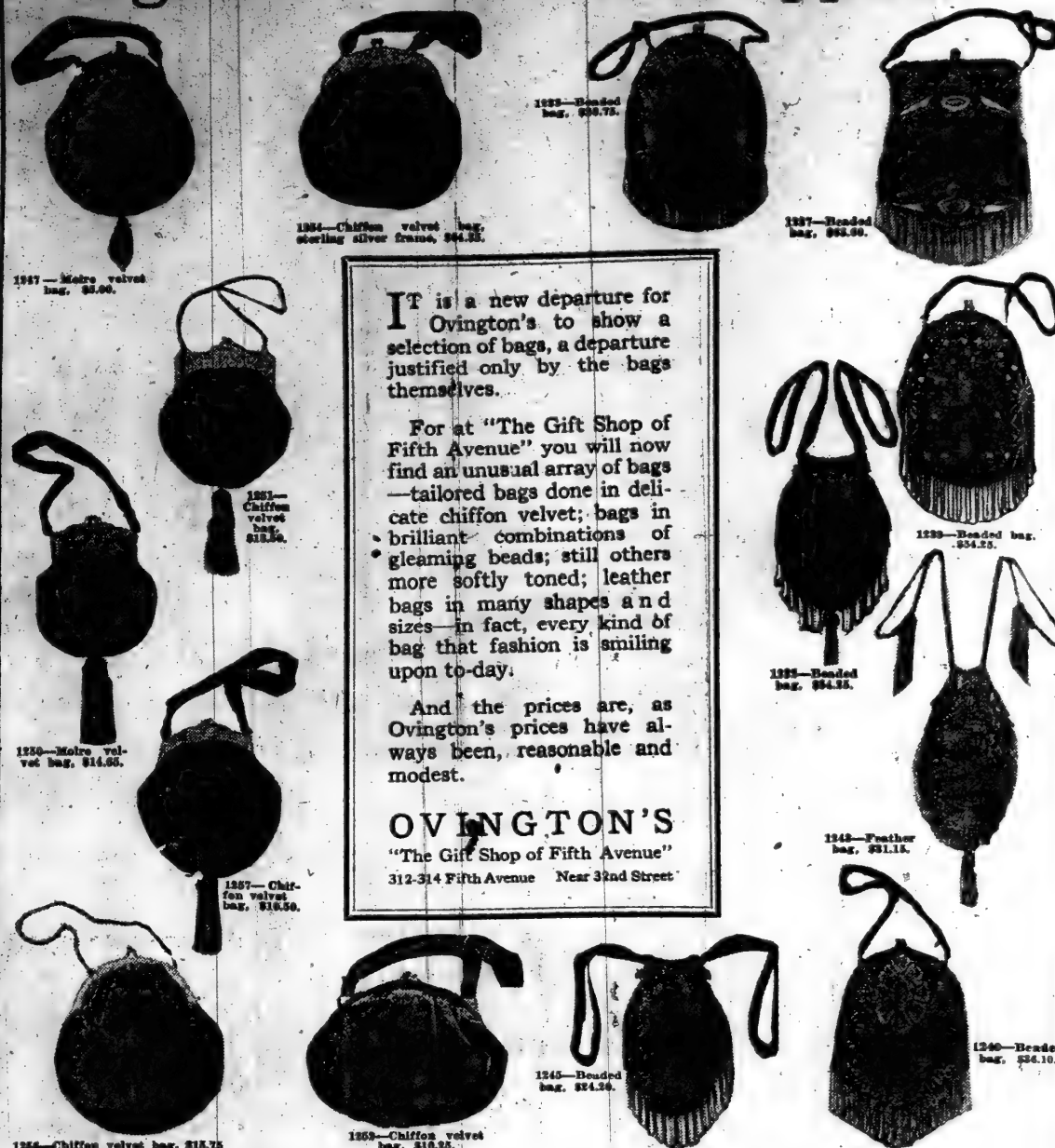
The meeting in the Terminal Building was held as a public reception to the Belgian prelate, and crowds were turned away long before the program was opened.

"I am sorry I can't shake the hand of every person in Toledo," the Cardinal said after he had been introduced by Bishop Schrembs of the Toledo Diocese, "for they have done so much for Belgium during the war. I am glad to be in the home of Brand Whitlock, who did so much for us and to whom every Belgian feels a great debt."

The feelings of the city toward the Cardinal were expressed in the opening talk at the reception by the Mayor, He was followed by Bishop Du Moulin, head of the Toledo Episcopal Diocese, who represented the Protestants of the city.

Proceeding the public reception Cardinal Mercier was a guest at a banquet given at the Toledo Club by John N. M. Killets and Mr. Willys made the principal speeches preceding the Cardinal. Both expressed their admiration for the man who had withstood the assaults of the Germans and had elected to remain at his post, rather than seek safety in another country.

Bags that the Mode Approves



IT is a new departure for Ovington's to show a selection of bags, a departure justified only by the bags themselves.

For at "The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue" you will now find an unusual array of bags—tailored bags done in delicate chiffon velvet; bags in brilliant combinations of gleaming beads; still others more softly toned; leather bags in many shapes and sizes—in fact, every kind of bag that fashion is smiling upon to-day.

And the prices are, as Ovington's prices have always been, reasonable and modest.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
312-314 Fifth Avenue Near 32nd Street

OVINGTON'S

312-314 Fifth Avenue

Near 32nd Street

HOLLOWAY
FurnitureTHE HOLLOWAY COMPANY, INC.
50 W. ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE

At Holloway's you will find a selection of Mahogany and lacquer objects at prices which have not yet been affected by the present scarcity of furniture. Consoles, mirrors, day beds, tables, lamps, chairs, etc., fine bedroom, dining room and living room suites.

This Chair

May be had with seat and back covered in beautiful tapestry or damask, solid mahogany.
\$60



PLUMER

Broadway at 59th Street

The Uptown
Gown Shop

Assures women of fashion substantial savings that in great measure are advanced production costs.

Distinctively Clever Models in Autumn Afternoon and Evening Wear

Exclusive effects in the new material without extravagance

DOLLS

Most Unique and Largest Selection in the City.

DOLL'S HOSPITAL.
E. HOLLENDER,
297 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Mot. 35th & 31st Sts.

A GALLERY OF
PIANO STARS

IN the Landay Galleries are seven great makes of pianos and players—each great in some distinguishing characteristic—this one for brilliance, that for mellowness, yon for depth and color, another for elasticity of touch, differing as great operatic voices differ, but all of them stars, all of them instruments of the first magnitude in their particular spheres, all of them eminent examples of fine piano-making, beautiful to the eye, beautiful to the ear, resplendent in their exteriors and responsive to every problem of pianistic expression.



THESE FAMOUS PIANOS AND PLAYERS
—EXCLUSIVE WITH LANDAY'S—

VOSE ANGELUS ARTRIO
AUTO DE LUXE—WESTE MIGNON
KOHLER & CAMPBELL
BEHR BROS.
R. S. HOWARD LANDAY

EASY TERMS OVER A TWO YEAR PERIOD
LIBERAL ALLOWANCE MADE ON PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

Illustrated Catalog Mailed
Free on Request

Landay
BROS

Open Evenings
IN NEW YORK: 23 WEST 42ND STREET

IN NEWARK: 775 BROAD STREET

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BOCH-SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Clothes In Which
You Will Never Be
Taken For Anybody
But A New Yorker

A Sir Walter Raleigh Bow Does Not Make A Gentleman. No More Does The Curve Of A Lapel Or The Lift Of A Sleeve-Head Make A Fashion. The Smart Fashions, For Which The John David Shop Is Nationally Noted, Are Not Made Up Of Detached Trifles, But Of The Sum Total Of Rich Cloth, Well-Poised Drape, Enduring Needlecraft, Exemplary Taste. Our Institutional Principle: Exclusive, But Not Expensive.



POLICE FOOD SHOPS WILL SELL AT COST

Enright Announces Committee
for Co-operative Sales to
10,000 Bluecoats.

STORE IN EVERY PRECINCT

Williams Trying to Obtain Surplus
Sugar Stocks from Makers
of Candy and Gum.

Commissioner Enright in a statement issued yesterday announced the appointment of a committee to buy foodstuffs which will be sold to members of the Police Department at cost. The committee will be made up of representatives of the Police Department and the city. The plan, it was said, was designed to assist the 10,000 members of the department to meet the increasing cost of necessities. Each of the precincts, under the plan, will have a grocery store for the sale of food at reduced prices.

In the statement, it was said that the plan of the movement was the result of a meeting of the police at Sheepshead Bay. Several preliminary meetings were held, and finally a committee to put the plan in operation was appointed. The committee consisted of Captain Enright, chief of the Police Department, and Inspector Murphy as chairman and Third Deputy Police Commissioner Porter and J. S. Ulman acting in an advisory capacity. The statement read: "acting in conjunction with Captain Enright, chief of the Police Department, and Inspector Murphy as chairman and Third Deputy Police Commissioner Porter and J. S. Ulman acting in an advisory capacity, the committee has decided that it would be wiser at first in order to expedite matters, to buy up the surplus of foodstuffs and gradually and rapidly it will be worked out to cover all the precincts and the city. This comprehensive move will be of the greatest possible aid to the loyal and efficient police force of New York, and it is hoped that it will help meet the present-day problems of the high cost of living."

It was said that a definite decision had not been reached as to which precincts would be the first ones chosen. Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, said yesterday that New York City would be the first to face with an immediate sugar shortage unless the shipping longshoremen return to work and unload the ships bearing sugar for the refineries in the city.

Practically no sugar whatever would be obtainable at stores in New York City by the middle of the coming week, Mr. Williams stated, unless the longshoremen return. He was unable to understand how men who had shown themselves as patriotic as the longshoremen could hold back so important a foodstuff as sugar, which was so necessary to the health of the people of the city. Mr. Williams communicated with candy and chewing gum manufacturers, asking those who have on hand a supply of sugar which will last them more than thirty days to release whatever surplus they may have, as it is certain that the situation will be considerably relieved in a moment. He said that the surplus supplies by the manufacturers, he said, would relieve the present serious shortage.

Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Food and Markets, announced that army bacon selling for 25 cents in the public schools would drop to 20 cents beginning tomorrow. The price of 2 cents a pound was made from the city's overhead expense allowance of 5 cents a pound, said Dr. Day, as the city would continue to pay 25 cents a pound for the bacon. The price of corn, peas, beans, evaporated milk and salmon has been cut one cent, according to new price lists issued by W. W. Smith, Food Commissioner. Dr. Day confirmed the report that Edwin J. O'Malley was no longer connected with his department. He said Mr. O'Malley's official connection ended on Oct. 11. In relating the circumstances of his visit to Commander Trico of the navy in connection with the sale of navy food by the city, Dr. Day said: "Commander Trico told me that under a price list effective as of Oct. 10 given out over the name of Edwin J. O'Malley and published in the papers, the city was making a margin of 3 cents a unit over the prices which the city is paying the navy for the foodstuffs in question."

Price Lists Compared. Mr. O'Malley told Commander Trico that the city's price list was only 2 cents over the price which the city paid the navy. Commander Trico thereupon produced a newspaper clipping listing the city's price of navy food and also a copy of the price list of Oct. 10. According to this price list, with the exception of two articles, the city proposed charging 3 cents per unit above the navy's price. My understanding was that the price was to be two cents per unit above the navy's price. The navy's understanding was that it was to be two cents. They called me over there and that was the first time that I knew it was more. The Government is not willing to allow any city to sell its food where the overhead allowance is over two cents an article or a pound. Efforts to reach Mr. O'Malley last night were unavailing. Dr. Day arranged to have the shipment of 600,000 cans of various foods by the navy expedited. He said that the navy was supplying 100,000 cans of salmon which would constitute, together with the consignment that arrived on Friday, the first shipment of salmon to be distributed.

Word was received here from Trenton yesterday that a threatened shortage of sugar for State penal and charitable institutions had been averted by Edward E. Grosscup, State purchasing agent, who obtained the promise from a refinery that 23,000 pounds of sugar and more when needed would be made available.

GOVERNOR INDORSES FOLEY.

Praises Candidate's Record as Leader
in State Senate.

Governor Smith yesterday warmly praised ex-Senator James A. Foley, who, after serving as Democratic leader in the Senate, is a candidate for Surrogate, with the indorsement of many independent voters who have come out in support of any other Democratic candidates. Mr. Foley has a record of achievement in the Legislature that the people of this city have no right to forget, said the Governor. "In the session this year he did what has never been accomplished before. He turned the Senate majority into the majority and pressed to final passage every bill in the social welfare series that I recommended in my message to the Legislature. I regret to say they failed to do this in the Assembly."

I have never been in the Surrogate's court, but if a man is needed there who has character, ability, industry, perseverance and integrity, Jim Foley is the man for the place. I echo the sentiment of Democrats and Republicans associated with him in Albany when they say his resignation represents a loss to the State which it will be difficult to overcome. Accompanied by Charles Thorley, chairman of the Non-Partisan Committee, Governor Smith yesterday visited the Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx, and called on Mr. Moran, who is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. The Governor assured Mr. Moran he would do all in his power to help elect him.

Jewish Federation Dinner Oct. 30.

An anniversary dinner of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities will be held on Oct. 30 at the Unity Club, Brooklyn. It was announced yesterday that the purpose of the dinner is to prepare for a campaign to incorporate all Jewish institutions in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Federation. The Federation was organized in 1910, with Nathan Glazer, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., as President. Magistrate Alexander Gelsmar is now President.

HOPES IN LABOR MEETING.

British and French Delegates About
to Sail for New York.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—We are going to Washington with the intention of transacting business, said S. H. Stuart Bunnings, Secretary of the Postmen's Federation, on the eve of his departure with his colleagues on the Mauretania, which will sail for New York tomorrow. "All it is hoped to accomplish will be gained, regardless of the non-ratification of the treaty by the United States prior to the opening of the conference."

He went on: "Deliberations for worthwhile progress must be slow, but the fact that the Labor Congress will for the first time bring together representatives of Governments, employers and laborites, thus affording an opportunity for each to obtain a clear understanding of the objections and intentions of the others, is regarded by us as meeting a most valuable requirement."

The party which is to attend the Labor Congress includes Mr. Bunnings, Charles W. Rowchman, James Sexton, Tom Shaw, Alfred Onions, Miss Mary MacArthur, and Miss Margaret Bonfield, representing the Trade Union Congress, and W. A. Appleton and Ivor H. Gwynne of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

ACCUSE FOOD BUREAU.

Albany Witnesses Make Charges of
Loose Methods.

Special to The New York Times. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Further alleged evidence of loose methods in the Bureau of Food Production of the Division of Foods and Markets was brought out this afternoon by George Gordon Battle, who is investigating the department under a commission from Governor Smith. The only testimony of a sensational nature was that given by George Flanders, counsel to the Agricultural Commissioner, and his assistant, Henry P. Mather. Mr. Mather's testimony indicated that Harry E. Cole, a former Deputy, had tried to squelch prosecutions against food law violators.

It was also brought out that while a feed dealer was clamoring for a license and had insisted that he sent his feed to the department, the check found in Cole's desk, and was not found for some time afterward. During the morning session of the hearing turned on the condemnation of John Denger, an accountant, testified that favoritism had been shown in appraisals of horses condemned by the city. In New York City, express companies, and other concerns were allowed to take from \$60 to \$120 each for horses taken and destroyed by the State, while individuals received only from \$25 to \$12.50 per head.

RESCUE STEAMER'S CREW.

Acushnet Forced to Tow Sister Rescuer Ship to Halifax.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The wooden steamer Ammonoosic, which has been in distress at sea for a week, has been rescued by a sinking condition, radiograms announced today. The crew was saved by the coast guard cutter Acushnet and the steamer Lasequena.

The Ammonoosic had been drifting virtually water logged for a week while her crew worked unsuccessfully to stem the inrush of the sea from the leaks. Her captain and crew left her Thursday morning. She was bound from Baltimore for Rotterdam. The Captain and two boat crews were taken aboard the Lasequena and the third crew was a boat crew found refuge on the Acushnet. The Acushnet was forced to take the Lasequena in tow yesterday and to change her course for Halifax, because of the failure of the Lasequena's feed pumps.

Benefit for Greenwich House Today.

In order to clear off a deficit of \$5,000 a benefit for Greenwich House will be given at the Selwyn Theatre today. Among those whom it was announced will appear are Raymond, Hitchcock, Beale, McCoy, Lieutenant Gitz-Rice, Irene Burdon, Florence Shirley, H. Ford, Juliette Day, Harry Fox, Tom Powers, Marie Carroll, Otto Kruger, Yvonne Michelle, Florence Shirley, John Hazzard, and Juanita Fletcher. Among the patronesses are Mrs. H. P. Davison, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. William D. Straight, Mrs. Arthur Woods, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

SEES NO RAPID FALL IN HIGH LIVING COST

A. C. Bedford Tells Trade Leaders
That Gold Supply Is Less
Than Note Circulation.

SAYS DEBTS STAND IN WAY

Foreign Delegates to Conference
Are Guests of United States
Chamber of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Trade generals of the allied countries, here to co-operate with American industrial and financial chiefs in the formation of an international Board of Commerce to settle vital commercial problems of the world, were formally welcomed to this country at a banquet given by the United States Chamber of Commerce tonight at the Hotel Traymore. More than 200 leaders in American industrial life sat down with the distinguished visitors. The principal speakers were A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company, and Edward Nash Hurley, former Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. "It is more than a fraternal welcome that we of the American continent extend to you gentlemen from overseas as you come among us upon this occasion," declared Mr. Bedford in welcoming the foreign representatives.

"You are probably familiar with the annual review of the Swiss Bank Corporation for the year 1915, which in its summary shows that, leaving Russia out of consideration, the note circulation of the belligerents increased during the war by 44 per cent, while during the same period their gold reserves increased only 45 per cent. To me the salient feature of this great mass of paper currency precludes the possibility of a rapid fall in prices, even if such a trend does not find formidable obstacles in the great volume of national debts and the determination of labor to keep wages high. Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce held preliminary sessions today. The commercial congress will continue until next Friday or possibly remain in session on Saturday. Members of the foreign mission will then embark on a tour of the important industrial centers of the United States. The allocation of America's surplus supplies to the allied countries which

HUGHES SUPPORTS MCCOOK

Joins Committee to Elect Republican
to Supreme Court.

Charles E. Hughes, it was announced yesterday, has accepted a place on the campaign committee organized to fight for the election of Philip J. McCook as Justice of the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket. It was said he would take an active part in the work of the committee. County Clerk William F. Schneider, on the non-Partisan Judicial Committee which is supporting the candidacy of Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Newburger and City Court Justice Richard M. Smith for re-election, said last night he had been told that Tamm had instructed its speakers to defend its failure to renominate the two Justices on the ground it had never been the practice to renominate Justices who could serve only a small part of their term because of the age of the Justices. "The fact is that Murphy and Tamm have nominated this year a Justice who has been twenty-eight years on the bench and will have to retire before his term is up," said Mr. Schneider. "I refer to Justice William J. Hughes."

ROBBERS GOT \$25,482.

Roselle Bank Haul Larger Than
First Was Announced.

Special to The New York Times. ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 18.—A newspaper advertisement today indicated that the seven men who held up employees and depositors in the First National Bank at Roselle, N. J., Thursday escaped with \$25,482.40, instead of \$3,000 as at first announced.

The advertisement, purporting to be a facsimile of a letter written by C. E. Crane, President of the bank, to the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, 738 Broad Street, Newark, was inserted in a paper by the company's agent in Elizabeth. In the letter, Mr. Crane said:

"Yesterday our bank was held up and robbed of a very substantial sum of cash, and we take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your draft in the amount of \$25,482.40 in full payment of our loss covered by your hold-up and robbery policy."

ROSELLE, N. J., Oct. 18.—To obtain a clue to the First National Bank robbers, the police are taking impressions of finger prints found on the wind shield of the stolen automobile they used.

Police Sergeant Fenton Keenan, who was wounded, has fair chance for recovery, it was said at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Elizabeth, today.



ALASKA SEAL COATS and DOLMANS

\$850

In the latest fashionable models
made of genuine Alaska Seal,
the very best dye, 48 inches long,
highest quality of workmanship.

A. Jaekel & Co Furriers

384 Fifth Avenue

Bet. 35th and 36th Sts. Phone 2044 Greeley.

FRANÇOIS Inc.

589 Fifth Ave., at 48th Street

HAVE PREPARED A
SPECIAL OFFERING
IN THEIR
GOWN DEPARTMENT
OF

One-Piece Serge Dresses
Featuring a simplicity of style,
both smart and practicable. Special at **65.00**

Afternoon Gowns
That express an unusual interpretation
of the season's favored fashions. Special at **95.00**

Evening Dresses
In the season's most wanted materials
and in styles notably exclusive. Special at **100.00 UP**

Hats
A rich assortment—Copies of French models
and our own creations. **20.00**

THIS COLLECTION NOT ALONE REPRESENTS UNUSUAL VALUES,
BUT MODELS OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE TYPE. AN EARLY
INSPECTION WILL THEREFORE PROVE TO ADVANTAGE.

More of the Municipal Court who is 64 years old. Mr. Schneider said that Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court was renominated in 1913 for a term of fourteen years, of which he could serve only three years because he was 64 when nominated.

CONSUL'S BODY ARRIVES.

William M. Handley, Who Died in
Paris, Brought Here for Burial.

Representatives of the State Department went to Paris at the foot of Hudson Street, Brooklyn, yesterday to meet the steamship Santa Ana of the Grace Line from the west coast of South America, which brought the body of the late Consul General William M. Handley. A former Brooklyn man, who died at Lima, Peru, Mrs. Louise Handley, the widow, was a passenger on the ship.

Mr. Handley was in the Consular Service for fifteen years and was Vice Consul at Trinidad, then Matanzas, Cuba, where he was made full Consul and afterward went to Lima, Peru, to the African Gold Coast, where he investigated the charges against the Belgians on the Congo River. From Lima he went to Naples and then to Rome. His wife was Miss Handley, daughter of the Colombian Minister to the United States. The body was taken to Washington for interment.



Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

THE Original Paris Models
from the eminent couturiers
shown recently at our private
fashion exhibit are now offered
for sale

Tailored Dresses
Afternoon Frocks
Evening Gowns
Coats Wraps

THIS collection represents
the creations of the famous
Paris Couturiers and is the
personal selection made by
Mr. Charles C. Kurzman

Trimmed Hats

SPECIAL attention is
directed to an unusual
variety of imported trimmed
hats possessing marked
individuality and suitable
for every occasion

Exquisite Furs

Fur Coats Fur Wraps
Neckwear Matched Sets
Sable Mink Chinchilla
Broadtail Caracul Seal
Ermine Mole Squirrel

ORIGINAL Paris Models
and exact copies, also our
exclusive styles, may be had
at extremely moderate cost



Bruck-Weiss

MILLINERY

6-8 West 57th Street

A step from Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

In unusual assortment of the latest
Models may be found in the extensive
collection of Bruck-Weiss Hats

RICH FURS
Fur Trimmings
AFTERNOON and EVENING WRAPS
Prices Never Excessive

Bidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. PARIS NEW YORK



AMERICA'S MOST BRILLIANT COLLECTION OF LUXURIOUS STYLES

designed for the Horse Show
Opera - Theatre
Dinners - Dances and
other Social Functions
where richness of
attire is a matter
of utmost importance

Evening Apparel
Street Clothes - Millinery
and Rare Quality Furs



MAISON BERNARD

Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH ST

Special Offering
Week Beginning October 20.

Fur Wraps & Coats



Finest Grade
SCOTCH
MOLE
COAT
illustrated
\$495
Australian Opossum
Collar & Cuffs.

A wonderful collection of Fur Mantoux made in Scotch Mole, Seal, Nutria, Caracul, Mink, etc., of choice quality, will be offered during the coming week at remarkably low prices in spite of the continuous rising market.

We have been fortunate to secure our skins before the enormous advance in prices, thus enabling us to offer our patrons a most unusual buying opportunity.

Included in this sale are some wonderful specimens in Silver Foxes, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Fisher, and the various shades in Fox Neckpieces.

We will keep your Furs in Dry Cold Storage for future delivery FREE OF ALL CHARGES.

Sanitas Luncheon Set of 13 Pieces, 95c
Stenciled in that beautiful shade of blue that blends well with every dining-room color scheme. These sets are easily "laundered" by simply wiping the surface with a damp cloth. Other sets at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

GIMBELS—ART EMBROIDERY SECTION—Second Floor

Hours
11 to
5:30

Gimbels Ninth Birthday

NEW YORK CITY

See Other Sunday Papers for
Gimbels Great Coat Sale.

Suits of Fashion---300 of Them---Phenomenal Sale

\$39.50

A Sale in answer to the eternal feminine question—"Can I get any kind of suit in this season of prohibitive prices?"

The Gimbel Birthday Sale has done yeoman service in solving this vital problem—but the merchandizing coup crystallized here in its most wonderful answer yet—a double-barreled economy and fashion event featuring

The Fabrics of Fashion

Soft, lustrous Silvertones—Wool Velours—Velours de Laine—Broadcloths—with all the shimmering beauty of Kitten's Ear Cloth—ever dependable Tricotines.

The Garnitures of Fashion

Fur placed à la Paris. Silken Braiding. Embroideries. The "up-to-the-tips-of-the-ears" collar. Delectable Linings of Satin and Peau de Cygne.

The Colors of Fashion

Rich, glowing Pompadour—Beaver—Dragonfly—Mordore—Modura—Taupe—Black—Mocha—Elephant Gray—Navy.

Take Our Word and the Evidence of the Pictures as to the Smartness of the Silhouettes.

GIMBELS—Third Floor



Plenty of Navy—Plenty of Sizes for the Little Lady—34 to 36—Plenty of Sizes for the Matron—Five Styles to be Worn with One's Own Fur.



At \$9.75

A Few Exceptional Values in

Women's Footwear

Mahogany tan calf lace walking boots with welted soles and Cuban heels. Illustrated.

Glazed kid lace walking boots with welted soles and Cuban heels.

Dull lace dress boots, with kid and cloth tops, plain toes, welted soles and leather Louis heels.

Patent colt dress boots, plain toes, with kid and cloth tops, welted soles, and leather Louis heels. Illustrated.



GIMBELS—Second Floor

623 Prs. Men's Shoes

Wonderful Values

\$8.75



One test of the quality of these shoes is their weight. Make this test. These shoes are of real leather—not trashy substitutes—and their low sale price is considerably under the market.

Two desirable models, in mahogany tan and black. One is a dressy model of the English type, long and slender—the other has a more conservative toe, a stylish shoe that is strong for comfort.

This is a most unusual offer. Frankly, we expect it to do a great deal toward advertising the fact that our Men's Shoe Section has been removed to the Fourth Floor, next to our Men's Clothing.



Chic Untrimmed Hats

of Panne, Lyons, (Made in America)

Silk Velvet and Long Nap Beaver

A Wonderful Birthday Special at **\$5.00**



The very hats you've been dreaming of—ready for the distinctive bit of trimming—a touch of ostrich—bright wool stitchery—a perky bow—a vivid flower—that will best express that "difference" which is You.

Off the Face Models Shaved Crown Effects Tucked Brim and Draped Crown Models.

Short-backed Sailors and a score of other fascinating models. In Fashion's Own Colors Luscious Plum Melting Blues Rich Henna Vivid Black Pleasant Taupe

Thus, You See, Hats Are Doing Their Birthday Bit!

GIMBELS—UNTRIMMED MILLINERY SHOP—Third Floor

Furs of Quality and Fashion Take Low Prices in the Birthday Sale

Characteristic of the worth-while economies involved are the tempting items listed below—The sumptuous mole wrap pictured—with its modish close-to-the-figure border and its wonderfully coy little "pretend-to-be" sleeve—from which a white glove may beckon—Oh! how invitingly—is typical of the exquisite styling of the comprehensive collection.



Mole Skin Wrap \$475.00

Coats

Natural Mink Coats, three-quarter length, of choice skins. \$595
Caracal Coats, full length, of finely mottled skins. \$325
Natural Mink Sport Coats, of selected skins. \$455
Hudson Seal Coats, of selected skins, self-trimmed; three-quarter length. \$355
Moleskin Coats, of selected skins; three-quarter length. \$345
Hudson Seal Coats, with shawl collar, cuffs and border of fine beaver. \$455
Hudson Seal Wraps, full ripple model, trimmed. \$545
French Seal (dyed-woney) Coats, with Australian opossum collar and cuffs. \$145
Marmot Coats, full length model, with raccoon collar and cuffs. \$155

Neckpieces

Kit Fox Scarfs in three beautiful shades, fashioned in open silk lined effect or choker style. Also taupe, silver, grey, brown, and blue-dyed foxes. \$18.50 to \$47.50
Natural Mink Scarfs in widest variety of new fur modes from the little choker scarf to the great rippling cape coats. \$18.50 to \$595
Fox Scarfs in the fashionable shades—Taupe, Polare, Lucille, Kamakia—silk lined or in choker fashion. \$29.50 to \$125.00
Fur Pieces in Kolinsky—Scarfs, stoles, capes in wide assortment, showing the smartest new Summer fur modes. \$24.50 to \$395

GIMBELS—FUR SALON—Third Floor

Exquisite Costume Blouses At the Unprecedented

Birthday Price **\$10.95**

are creating a sensation in Blouseland. Yet it seems little short of sacrilege to call attention to price—when these are primarily Blouses of Beauty, which women would purchase gladly at twice \$10.95.

Beauty of Line: Hundreds of Styles—Apronette Blouses—Casques—Tie-around Blouses—Waistline Blouses.

Beauty of Coloring: Deep Browns—Rich Henna—Luscious Blues—Delicate Bisques—Wonderful Greens—Sumptuous Purples.

Beauty of Artistry: Fairy-fine or Gloriously Audacious Embroidery—on front, shoulders, back, sleeves, borders.

—the motifs of France triumphant—radiant in her conquest.

—adorable tassels, circles, tiny, tiny elegancies.

—embroidered in such enchanting hues as topaz—ashes of roses—crystal capucine—opal—amber—chartruese—cherry—sapphire—ruby—coral.

Every Size from 34 to 44—No Type of Woman that Cannot Be Bloused Becomingly and Charmingly From this Super-Collection.

But—Come Early for Best Choosing!

GIMBELS—BLOUSE SHOP—Third Floor

Plush Coats That Rival the Luxuriance of Fur Coats

SALT'S Peco Plush and Bafinsal Plush. The wonderful Hudson-Seal-like Plush whose texture is causing many a backward glance of those who admire it for fur.

Fashioned in Modes with All the Richness—All the Distinction of the Season's Smartest Coats of Fur.

—the new dolman of the vogue
—the new flare-back fashion
—the rippling-from-the-hip coat
—papillon-sleeve coats
—new narrowly belted straightline coats
With Shawl Collars, Cape Collars, Muffler Collars of

Ring-tail Opossum—Nutria—Skunk Opossum—Kit Coney

and a wonderful range of plush coats without fur trimming—that look to nothing else than their own luxurious fur fabric for complete distinction.

A Fur-Fabric Coat Collection Unexcelled in Variety and Moderateness of Price

\$35 to \$150

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COATS SALON—Third Floor.



\$150.00

Rugs for the Millions; Rugs for the Millionaire

Not in a long time has there been such a Rug Offering as this; and we do not see how, at such low prices, such remarkable qualities will be available in the future, until conditions change, and until the shortage of labor ceases.

Here are the finest made-in-America Grass Rugs

Three Sizes—Colors, Chiefly Green and Brown

Very good looking and will wear as long as most people want them to wear. For fashions in rugs change, just as fashions in garments give constant variety.

250 Rugs
Room size,
9 ft. x 12 ft.,
\$9.00 ea.

500 Rugs
Room size,
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,
\$3.75 ea.

200 Rugs
36 in. x 72 in., **\$1.70 each**
225 Rugs
36 in. x 72 in., **\$1.95 each**

Japanese Jute Rugs printed in gay Navajo designs and colorings.

Four groups, specially priced, as follows:—

\$1.25,
Size: 27 in. x 54 in.

\$2.00,
Size: 36 in. x 63 in.

\$4.25,
Size: 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.

\$10.00
Size: 8 ft. x 10 ft.

GIMBELS—RUG SECTION—Sixth Floor

Hard-to-Wear-Out Boys' Clothes

Regular Treat 'Em Rough Clothes, brimful of quality and workmanship. And the price is very low for the quality.

Boys' Leatherized Suits, **\$17.50**

"Leatherized" means that every weak point is reinforced with leather. "Leatherized" means all-wool stuffs designed especially for "leatherized" means a maximum service—therefore satisfaction. Sizes 7 to 12.

Boys' Genuine Patrick Mackinaws, **\$17.50**

All wool wonderfully warm. Splendid for storm weather. Handsome. Sizes 7 to 12.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, **\$15**

A wonderful lot of heavy double-breasted coats in stylish belted models. Blue, brown, grey, checks and mixtures. Sizes 6 to 12.

Boys' 2-Trousers Suits, **\$15**

Double Service Suits. Solidly good. of Tweeds, Cheviots and strong Cashmeres. Serviceable mixture. Tough as plucky. Sizes 7 to 11.

Dance Petticoats

Pink and White Crepe de Chine **\$4.95**

Specially Priced, for Monday Only

Daintily trimmed in rich laces and insertions that simulate real laces. Fitted elastic waistband.

Other Petticoats for evening wear, \$6.95 to \$26.00

GIMBELS
Petticoat
Shop—
Second Floor



GIMBELS
Petticoat
Shop—
Second Floor

Street Petticoats, **\$1.25 to \$21.50**

Newest Autumn Colors.

Fine Linens

For Afternoon Tea Tables and Luncheon Service

Mosaic embroidery and Spanish handwork the outstanding features.

All are at prices specially quoted to celebrate the Gimbel Ninth Birthday.

Napkins

Hemstitched borders, with dainty mosaic embroidered corners. Of fine Irish linen. Size 13 1/2 in. x 18 1/2 in. Special Sale Price, \$6.75 doz. for a limited quantity only—so come early.

Napkins

Real Mosaic, with pretty mosaic embroidered corners and real mosaic embroidered edges. Size 13 1/2 in. x 18 1/2 in. Special Sale Price for one day only, \$15.00 dozen.

LINENS—Hand-Embroidered in China

—tray cloths —scarfs —tea cloths —doylies

50c to \$18.75

These articles are some of the most exquisite Table Accessories that we have ever had. They come from time to time in small allotments and sell right out before we have time to announce their arrival.

This time the shipment is a trifle more complete; but you

will have to come early for first choice.

The embroidery is done in cross-stitch style and the articles have a unique edge—all of the work having been done by hand; in shades of rich imperial blue, which somewhat resembles Delft blue.

GIMBELS LINEN SECTION—Second Floor

Bedspreads at These Prices, and Blankets

are too great a "bargain" to be lightly passed over, for the weather is in an uncertain mood and your comfortable sleep hangs on just such prosaic things AS THESE JUDICIOUSLY PRICED BED COVERS.

Let it turn cold some night and you will regret that you have not had as much foresight in providing for yourself as Gimbels have had in their forethought for your comfort. SO BUY BLANKETS NOW AND BUY GENEROUSLY.

Bedspreads

White Crochet Bedspreads

Slight imperfections, such as a misweave, or an oil spot, nothing to hurt the wearing or laundering qualities. Heavy weight, tightly woven full size. Plain, hemmed, \$2.65 each.

All-Wool California

White Blankets, **\$18.50 Pr.**

Bound with satin ribbon. Pink and blue borders. 72 in. x 84 in. Exceptional value.

White Blankets, **\$6.95 Pr.**

Wool-and-cotton mixed. Mohair binding. Pink and blue borders. 66 in. x 80 in.

White Plaid Blankets, **\$7.95 Pr.**

Wool-and-cotton mixed. Various shades of pink, blue, tan or gray. Mohair binding. 66 in. x 80 in.

Automobile Robes

A very handsome collection now in stock. These range from the least expensive to the choicest robes produced. Best European and American manufacturers represented.

GIMBELS—BLANKET AND BEDSPREAD SECTIONS—Second Floor

JADE

that marvelous green stone which the Chinese call the "quintessence of heaven and earth," because it not only healed the sick (so their Wise Ones said), but it was a symbol of Virtue in its widest sense. From such an ancient and honorable lineage, even now this precious waxen-like stone cannot escape its worshipping.

Gimbels have Jades that are beautiful and valuable; not only because of the intrinsic value, but also because of the art and skill that have been bestowed upon them. Here is just a memo, for you will have to see these magnificent

Real Jade Necklaces **\$65.00 to \$150.00 each.** Copies of real jade in remarkable reproductions, \$8.95 to \$55.00 ea.

Necklaces
—Combinations of simulated jade and novelties, some with tassels.
\$12.00 to \$25.00 each.

Bracelets
—of simulated jade. Beautiful novelties. **\$7.50 to \$15.00 each.**

FANS—Jade color ostrich feathers in most gorgeous effects; for evening. So varied in design that any taste can be pleased.
\$15.95 to \$95.00 each. Federal taxes range from \$1.49 to \$9.40

Perfumes

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BUDGET HEARINGS CALLED FARCICAL

Public Education Association Demands Early Publication

INADEQUATE TIME TO STUDY

SCHOOL BOARD ATTACKED

The entire procedure followed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in dealing with the city budget in general and the educational budget in particular was condemned yesterday by the Public Education Association. The

hearings, during which increases could be urged, and the method of conducting those hearings was termed "a farce from every point of view."

The Association asserts that there is no adequate opportunity to study the budget in detail, that the form in which the tentative budget is printed makes it

altogether unilluminating, and that those who wish to speak in favor of increased in any one city department are heard in a haphazard fashion, without any effort to focus attention upon departments as units.

"How long will the public of New York City stand for such a farce?" asks the association through its director, Edward W. Budd, of Long

release upon the early printing and release of a truly illuminating statement of the annual Budget estimate, fall enough in advance of the public hearing to permit citizens to study comprehensively the items in which they are interested? Is it not time also to insist that the hearings be so conducted as to focus the pros and cons of public opinion upon the several departmental estimates as units?

"Surely there is nothing of more vital concern to the millions of citizens of

New York City than a full knowledge of the way in which their public servants propose to spend the hundreds of millions they provide annually through their taxes for the maintenance of their Government. And surely there is no duty devolving upon any city administration greater than that of seeing that the public is so informed.

The association takes the school authorities to task for their failure to print the educational budget in detail

for distribution to the public. It was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment more than a month later and it is pointed out that if it had been prepared in time the printers' strike could not have been used as an excuse for failure to have it printed even now.

Describes "Mock Hearing."

"Without an adequate opportunity to study the budget in detail," the association points out, "it is obviously

gence, it does an insult, to the intelligence of the community to invite citizens to appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to discuss items regarding which they have practically no information. Such a mock hearing as that which is now going on may serve to delude the thoughtless into believing that a bona fide opportunity

"In the second place, the method of conducting the hearings before the Board of Estimate is itself a farce. Apart from the desultory attention of the City Fathers to the courageous citizen who may appear before them is

behalf of increasing some specific budget item for the welfare of the children, and in spite of the inevitable feeling that ensues, that, somehow or other, the whole performance is a mimic show, that the real 'work' is done behind closed doors by the elect and elected, the program of the hearing is itself indefensible.

"Upon entering the operating room, Mr. Common People receives an ominous looking funeral volume, fresh from the printer's shop, with suggestive black binding and lettering, entitled the 'Tentative Budget for 1920.' It

consists of some 500 pages of closely printed statistical data regarding every department of the city government, of which some sixteen pages are devoted to the most general outline of the budgetary requests of the Department of Education. There are no illuminating

details or explanatory remarks and no comparison of the requests for 1920 with the allowances for 1919! It thus conveys little information to the citizen who is anxious to know whether or not the school activities in which he is interested are to be increased or decreased.

be maintained during 1920 on the same basis upon which they have been conducted during 1919. For example, no one would ever suspect from the figures there given that the funds for school gardens next year will be scarcely half the allowances for this year.

"There is, apparently, not the slightest effort to make this vital public document either interesting, clear or instructive to the great common public whose welfare and wealth it concerns. Taken in conjunction with the conduct of the hearings, it serves, primarily, to accentuate the feeling that the public

outsider who must be placated somehow, and that the less he knows, the less he says and the quicker he is at it better. The hearing is evidently looked upon as a necessary evil, at best, and the public as an irritating nuisance that must be suffered with the appearance of toleration as one of the unavoidable misfortunes of political expediency.

I add details the dazed manner in which one not thoroughly conversant with the details of the budget will finger the "vague and bulky volume," that must be dismissed with a few statistics, and one learns that the hearings are not to be conducted, as in former years, by departments, "in which

8,000 WAR VETERANS LOOKING FOR WORK

Story of Their Hunt for Jobs
Told in Figures by Re-employment Bureau.

NOT MANY LOSE PLACES

Some Quit Because No Advancement
is in Sight—Vocational Guidance in Schools Urged.

Three thousand former soldiers, sailors, and marines are listed with the Re-employment Bureau at 505 Pearl Street, according to a statement issued last night by Alfred L. Smith, Executive Secretary.

He also made public statistics compiled relative to 650 new applicants and 480 old registrants seeking positions through the bureau, showing when the men got out of the service, how long unemployed, number of times they visited the agency, number of times placed in positions, why they left, jobs obtained, and other information.

The figures show that of 37 new applicants, 7 had not been able to get work since they were discharged last December, 12 out of 32 were jobless since January, 9 out of 32 were out of work since February, 5 out of 25 since March, 19 out of 66 since April, 26 out of 61 in May, 24 out of 47 in June, 19 out of 31 in July, 41 out of 55 in August, 61 out of 63 in September, making a total of 296 out of the 650 who had not been working since they left the service. Of this number 23 are married.

The reasons given for leaving the positions are low wages, poor working conditions, and inability to advance. Only two of the men reported they had been discharged. Sixty-two of the men were again seeking employment because of cessation of work at the place where they had been employed. Twenty-seven of them said they had positions that were only temporary.

Of the old applicants, those who had applied to the bureau before the figures now that out of the 480 in question 149 had been sent to temporary jobs; 55 of the number also reported they were again seeking positions on account of cessation of work. The 480 registrants had been referred to 1,333 positions and had visited the agency 2,240 times in quest of work or advice from the vocational directors. Two hundred of these men had secured work through the bureau; 173 of them had had jobs and 107 of the number had not been working. Sixty-eight of the old registrants are married. Of the men who had been working since they left the service, 87 quit because of wages, 20 on account of the location of the jobs, 70 because of the working conditions, 4 because they did not see any advancement, and two because they did not suit their employers.

J. H. Vertrees, Chief of the Educational Division of the bureau, gave out a statement last night in which he said that either the nation, the State, or the city should take some action toward providing a permanent organized vocational guidance movement. Vocational guidance should start with school children, according to Mr. Vertrees.

Mr. Vertrees pointed out that significant of the general attitude at present toward the vocational future of the youth of the country is the discovery by the State Military Training Commission of forty boys in New York City between the ages of 16 and 18 who have at least one eye on the White House chair.

It is more significant, perhaps, continued Mr. Vertrees, that the Re-employment Bureau in the last five months has assisted more than 10,000 men who have grown to maturity without having learned a trade or other occupation well enough to secure a position other than in an unskilled capacity. From more than 20,000 applicants these 10,000 have sought advice and information concerning opportunities to learn trades and similar work. Two thousand of them had been in clerical positions before the war, but did not have the experience necessary to secure acceptable positions in that line. As a result of interviews with members of the Vocational Department 1,200 of these men have been directed to fields offering them better opportunities than they could obtain with a limited preparation in clerical work. More than 3,000 men with no training in any definite occupation were interviewed. Twenty-one hundred of these men were directed to apprenticeships, or other learners' positions in mechanical lines.

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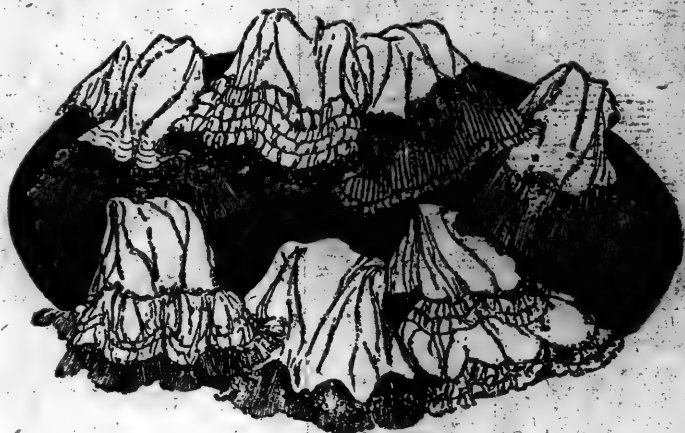
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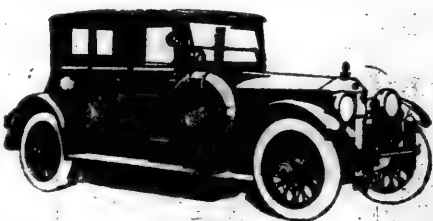
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FINANCIAL NOTES.
CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage \$5 Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1920, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive and hold for the benefit of the bondholders the interest on the said bonds as above described, at a price not exceeding 100 and accrued interest, to be paid on the first day of October, 1921, at the City of New York, at the office of the undersigned.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
New York, October 1, 1921.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said railway company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M. The full will continue until 10 o'clock P. M.

Opponents of Extra Government
Announcement Say It Will
Aid Bull Movement.

CROP SMALLER AND POOR

Some Experts Predict That Total Estimate Will Be Below 10,000,000 Bales.

The proposal to have the Department of Agriculture issue a sixth report on the condition and estimated size of the cotton crop on Nov. 2, a result of a survey to be made on Oct. 25, which was ordered last week by a joint resolution of Congress, is regarded by persons who have been working and hoping for a substantial cut in the cost of linting as unfortunate and unwarranted, to put it as mildly as possible, for it is generally believed that the supplementary report will have but one effect—to put cotton prices higher than they have been at anytime since the Civil War.

It was the admitted purpose of the Southern interests, which stood behind the proposal for this additional report, to do something which would make for higher cotton prices. Their contention was that the final report, issued on Oct. 25, as of the situation obtaining on Sept. 25, did not show the real condition of the growing crop. They insisted that serious deterioration had occurred after the department's final report, and that the commercial crop finally came to market in a condition of utter ruin, considerably less than the Census Bureau's estimate of 10,000,000 bales.

Carrying their argument further, they submitted that the price in the open market was high, and that it was not until about 10 days ago that the price of cotton had fallen to the level of last July, which in turn, about equalled those of September, 1919, which was the highest since the Civil War.

Opportunity to Report.
Persons who opposed the idea of a sixth report, to be made at the end of October, did so on the ground that it would serve no legitimate purpose and would only be used for forcing prices still higher, and they held that such methods were unwarranted at a time when the Federal Government and many other agencies were doing their utmost to bring commodity prices down to something approximating normal. As for the desirability of having the general public know the condition of the crop in its final month, it was argued that the weekly weather report which the Department of Agriculture publishes together with the many private reports which are got out by responsible interests, would give all the information necessary, and that to put out a sensational report, which would gratify the selfish desires of the few at the very material expense of the general public, was a most reprehensible act.

Meanwhile, the cotton market appears to be reacting strongly in anticipation of the unfavorable report which it is expected will be put out next month. It is a matter of general knowledge that there has been deterioration since Sept. 25. There has been a great deal of picking and shelling, and this has seriously interfered with picking and shelling in places where it has not been completed. The weather has been very dry, and this has spoiled the prospects for any substantial increase in crop. It is a matter of general knowledge that the final report will be below the 10,000,000-bale estimate of the Census Bureau, and that the final count will show less than 10,000,000 bales, as the leading bulls expect. If so, it will be the smallest crop in some years and the fifth so-called "short crop" in succession.

Short Crop of Poor Quality.
Added to the probability of an exceedingly short crop, the quality of what there is is also below the average. The season has been unfavorable from the very start, with unusually severe rains in the Spring and a preponderance of insect pests throughout the growing period. The winter last year was unfortunate in this respect, for there was not enough cold weather to thoroughly rid the ground of the hardy insects, and the Spring helped propagation a great deal.

Thus, with the start and the almost uniform bad weather throughout the growing year, the quality of what there is is also below the average. It should be with the result that now, that the volume is known to be so small, the market has developed a general scramble for the better grades and a corresponding rise in price.

The spot markets in the South have been extremely active for some weeks past, particularly since the first of the present month, and along with the record turnover prices have gone up sharply. Sales at the leading Southern spot centres last week were the heaviest reported in many years. If not, in fact, the heaviest for a time. The daily average has been close to 80,000 bales for all markets, and the rise in price has been as much as a point at Memphis and Houston, and not less than two cents a pound, or \$15.75 a bale, at the market at Galveston, which has advanced the least of any of the big points. At New York, the market has been 3.25 cents a pound, or \$19.75 a bale, to the basis of \$19.25 a bale. Last July spot cotton in New York sold at its high record of \$19.75 a bale, so that the recent advance has brought the price up to within \$1.50 of the record.

Marked Advance at Liverpool.
The advance in the Liverpool spot market has been even more marked. Early in the month the strike of the British railway workers put a serious damper on trade activities throughout the United Kingdom, and the cotton market suffered along with all others. But the settlement of that difficulty resulted in a tremendous spurt in all kinds of activities, and the cotton market over there became very active.

Sales of spot cotton at Liverpool this last week amounted to about 75,000 bales, an amount far in excess of what was done either during or before the war. This quantity more than 40,000 bales represented American cotton. The price for middling cotton in Liverpool, on the latter part of the last week, an advance of 5d. which was equal to about 5 cents a pound in our money. This is almost double the average advance in spot cotton in America markets.

The British market has been helped by the lifting of the embargo on the reimportation of American cotton into the British Isles. Because this has enabled the cotton merchants are now able to supply the Continent with the staple in the exchange market it is possible for them to do so profitably.

London. With the British Government, having arranged credits for many European countries, a fair share of cotton credit is understood, is being spent for cotton in England. At the present time

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DIVIDEND NO. 4.

The regular quarterly dividend of Five Cents (\$5) is due and payable Oct. 15, 1921, to all stockholders of record Oct. 1, 1921.

L. L. STAFFORD, Secretary.

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Year	Price	Yield
1921	101 1/2	4 1/2
1922	101 1/2	4 1/2
1923	101 1/2	4 1/2
1924	101 1/2	4 1/2
1925	101 1/2	4 1/2
1926	101 1/2	4 1/2
1927	101 1/2	4 1/2
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1999	101 1/2	4 1/2
2000	101 1/2	4 1/2

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Year	Price	Yield
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1986	101 1/2	4 1/2
1987	101 1/2	4 1/2
1988	101 1/2	4 1/2
1989	101 1/2	4 1/2
1990	101 1/2	4 1/2
1991	101 1/2	4 1/2
1992	101 1/2	4 1/2
1993	101 1/2	4 1/2
1994	101 1/2	4 1/2
1995	101 1/2	4 1/2
1996	101 1/2	4 1/2
1997	101 1/2	4 1/2
1998	101 1/2	4 1/2
1999	101 1/2	4 1/2
2000	101 1/2	4 1/2

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Year	Price	Yield
1921	101 1/2	4 1/2
1922	101 1/2	4 1/2
1923	101 1/2	4 1/2
1924	101 1/2	4 1/2
1925	101 1/2	4 1/2
1926	101 1/2	4 1/2
1927	101 1/2	4 1/2
1928	101 1/2	4 1/2
1929	101 1/2	4 1/2
1930	101 1/2	4 1/2
1931	101 1/2	4 1/2
1932	101 1/2	4 1/2
1933	101 1/2	4 1/2
1934	101 1/2	4 1/2
1935	101 1/2	4 1/2
1936	101 1/2	4 1/2
1937	101 1/2	4 1/2
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1939	101 1/2	4 1/2
1940	101 1/2	4 1/2
1941	101 1/2	4 1/2
1942	101 1/2	4 1/2
1943	101 1/2	4 1/2
1944	101 1/2	4 1/2
1945	101 1/2	4 1/2
1946	101 1/2	4 1/2
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1967	101 1/2	4 1/2
1968	101 1/2	4 1/2
1969	101 1/2	4 1/2
1970	101 1/2	4 1/2
1971	101 1/2	4 1/2
1972	101 1/2	4 1/2
1973	101 1/2	4 1/2
1974	101 1/2	4 1/2
1975		

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Ice and Building
Materials

Authorized Capital \$25,000,000.00
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Fuel Oil Gaining in New England

A special committee of the National Coal Association estimates that of the 3,000,000 tons of bituminous coal which will be displaced in New England this year by oil, 1,000,000 tons will be displaced in Providence alone. This apparently reflects the combined efforts of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, the Gulf Refining Co., the Texaco Petroleum Co. and the American Petroleum Co., which have, or are arranging to build, large terminals in Providence to a distributing point for New England.

Oil as an industrial fuel is making great headway in New England where increasing actual successful conversions from coal to oil offer a good argument for expansion.

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BANKERS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.
A SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Dep. A, 65 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Intensive efforts to cultivate the growing trade between this country and Sweden, are being undertaken by the American-Swedish Trade Commission, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the General Export Association of Sweden, in now touring the United States, and examining carefully the economic conditions. It is disclosing the growing trade with Sweden by pointing out that the imports from Sweden into this country during the first eight months of this year amounted to \$97,000,000, and the exports from Sweden to the United States were \$5,000,000. In 1913 the corresponding figures were \$100,000,000 and \$10,000,000, respectively.

Of the articles exported to Sweden, food products are the most important. The percentage which may account for the increase in exports is the very high percentage of food products. It is also a fact that Sweden has a large surplus of food products, and it is in a position to know more intimately the state of the market conditions of the United States. It is the belief of Sweden that the present trade with the United States is a very important one, and it is suggested that the United States should provide a solution for the very important state of trade with many of the new countries of Europe, Sweden being in a position to know more intimately the state of the market conditions of the United States.

Sweden, it is said, is looking forward to getting large quantities of coal from this country. Formerly this was supplied in a position to know more intimately the state of the market conditions of the United States. It is the belief of Sweden that the present trade with the United States is a very important one, and it is suggested that the United States should provide a solution for the very important state of trade with many of the new countries of Europe, Sweden being in a position to know more intimately the state of the market conditions of the United States.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States as reported by the Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	1919.	Total U. S.
Oct. 18.	\$1,770,223,431	\$4,327,000,000
Oct. 19.	\$2,222,888,248	\$4,725,021,431
Oct. 20.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 21.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 22.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 23.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 24.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 25.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 26.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 27.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 28.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 29.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 30.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000
Oct. 31.	\$2,518,042,482	\$5,223,300,000

Five days.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.
State banks not in Reserve Bank.
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank.
Total.

\$120,940,310 net demand deposits and \$7,048,470 net time deposits.
\$120,940,310 net demand deposits and \$7,048,470 net time deposits.
\$120,940,310 net demand deposits and \$7,048,470 net time deposits.

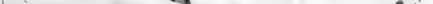
Supplementary Bank and Trust Companies' Figures
FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH CLOSING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1919.
(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to the New York Times.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

Central Park Nat.	\$17,103,000	\$11,400
Datary	13,190,000	250,000
Civ. S. & S. B.	12,577,000	12,577
International Bank	10,000,000	172,000
Mutual	9,988,000	
New Netherlands	8,922,000	
Washington Heights	3,919,000	78,000
Yorkville	11,622,000	
BROOKLYN—		
First Nat.	11,948,700	4,700
Mechanics	22,286,000	250,000
North Side	6,281,200	3,100
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—		
ETH. NAT.	2,810,000	50,000

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New York City

CHARGES NICHOLAS BETRAYED COUNTRY

Characters of Montenegrin Monarch and Crown Prince Attacked by Serajevio Paper.

PRINTS LETTER TO WILSON

King Accused of Causing Surrender to Austrians for German Gold Deposited in Switzerland.

New attacks on the character of former King Nicholas of Montenegro and members of his household, as well as alleged evidence of intrigues with Austria during the war, are presented by the Glas Narodna, a newspaper of Serajevio. The Glas Narodna bases its allegations on letters which, it is asserted, passed between members of the royal Montenegrin family during the war and just after the armistice.

Copies of these letters were obtained by the newspaper, which has published extracts from them in pamphlet form and presented a facsimile of each document and a translation of it in English. These pamphlets have just been received in America.

The letters include various communications—an epistle to President Wilson from Nicholas deploring the perfidy of the Serbians, who, the King asserts, are just as responsible for the world war as the Kaiser—and a letter from Crown Prince Danilo to the King where, in the former discusses the possible assassination of Radovitch, former Prime Minister of Montenegro and later a bitter political opponent of the King.

The letter to President Wilson is the only document in the pamphlet not written in Serbian. French being the language used. It was sent to the President just after his first trip to Europe. The passage quoted from it reads: "My Most Dear and Great Friend:

"Stern and implacable necessity compels me to offend against etiquette and good manners. At the very moment when the great man of victory and world peace sets foot upon these shores I come before him as the first among the petitioners who claim his justice and protection.

"Yesterday my deposition from the throne was proclaimed in one of the chief towns in Montenegro, thanks to the effect of Serbian bombs and money upon a population perishing of famine. The union of my State with Serbia was likewise decreed, by the misuse made of Serbian troops, at a moment when 9,000 Montenegrin notables, 2,000 of whom are officers, had not yet returned from Austrian concentration camps, and their king was detained by the Austrians in France.

"If I venture to write to you, Mr. President, it is for fear lest intrigues concocted by the Serbs or their accomplices should seek to capture in advance the good faith of the greatest man of the country.

"In spite of their perfidy, I was the first to send them a hand by being the first to declare war on Austria, and I am convinced that the provocation originated from their side by the Serajevio murders and their accomplices. I am convinced that the Serbs and their accomplices perpetrated on the Albanians and on the Montenegrins the same crime which today repulses twenty million victims.

"I thought that this country refused to receive me because it was unwilling to receive me as a monarch. I am convinced that it is not because it is unwilling to receive me as a monarch, but because it is unwilling to receive me as a monarch who has betrayed his country.

"In a chapter of the pamphlet entitled 'German Gold,' the charge is openly made that King Nicholas betrayed his country for money in the capitulation of the Montenegrin forces to the Austrians at Mount Lovcen. Soon after the conquest of Montenegro, when the royal family had fled into exile, it was declared that vast sum of this money was deposited to Crown Prince Danilo's account in Switzerland. Here is the published extract of a note from the King to the Crown Prince concerning the gold:

"I return to the deposit you have in Switzerland. Don't forget me, Danilo, and keep a little pigeonhole for your poor old Dad. But quite a little one—quite small—only 5, 6, 7 or 800,000 francs and I shall be most beholden and grateful to you."

"When he wanted some of the dowry of his daughter-in-law, the Crown Princess, who was the German Duchess Julia of Mecklenburg before her marriage to Danilo, Nicholas wrote as follows:

"Au revoir, my dear Danilo, and I wish you good health and happiness for your little family, to whom I wisher softly, little Roche, little Kultur, kolossal little girl—but very softly so as not to make her cross, and so that she shall not forget me, seeing that I am so poor and needy. Your Dad."

The pamphlet charges Nicholas with misappropriation of funds granted him by the Allies for relief of his subjects interned by the Germans. An extract is published from a letter to him from his daughter, the Princess Xenia, in which she urges Nicholas to stop spending money on the suffering people before he rouses public opinion in Montenegro to such a pitch that he may be exiled. The letter reads:

"As regards the caption, entertained in regard to ourselves in Montenegro, and particularly among the interned, I fancy it is not a matter of indifference to you that you are not in a better position and every body is disillusioned. We have not succeeded in looking after them, nor in keeping them informed, nor in arousing their enthusiasm. If it is not too late, then, for heaven's sake send them some food and clothing."

Princess Xenia, who appears from the documents to have been a very capable and more sense of responsibility to her country than her father, wrote the following concerning the report that King Nicholas was selling army stores for his own profit:

"Have you read No. 22 of that poisonous 'Jediničje' (The Union, a Montenegrin newspaper hostile to the King), in which it speaks of the sale of hundreds of thousands of stores, great coats, hides, etc. I know no one is mad enough to do such a thing at this moment and I know it is impossible. But still it would be a good thing to issue a denials (denial), because the reports that are being spread will come to the knowledge of people at home and others who are still in enemy camps, and the impression produced will be disastrous. Andrija and company (referring to Radovitch and his adherents) will say that we, too, got some personal profit out of it. Maybe."

Of the union between the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the majority of his countrymen voted to join. Nicholas wrote as follows to Xenia:

"If the Union is proclaimed, it will naturally be promulgated in a proclamation to the Serbians people. In the meanwhile I shall mark time and see what turn matters will take, and if I can see that they are serious I shall make a move, as follows:

"The proclamation of a republic for all Serbs and Jugoslavs and the declaration of both Serbian Kings and dynasties. The Serbians people are not ripe for a republic, but in advanced Jugoslav circles my move will be acclaimed with enthusiasm and within a short time will lead to a revolution in the present order and regime."

"That is the impression—I may be wrong, but I don't know what else there is for me to do."

The following two extracts are, first, from a letter from Nicholas to his son Peter who had asked for the royal authority to take for his own another man's wife and who, to make sure of that authority, had threatened his father with betrayal of family secrets that would make for a scandal; and second, a declaration given up by the King to be signed by three persons in good repute to the effect that he and the

Queen might acquiesce in Peter's demands without fear. The latter reads: "My dear son: "You write again asking me to send your mother to represent myself and an embassy in suing for the hand of the woman of your choice; falling this, you say you will make a scandal there by the honor of both of us and of the whole family will suffer. To obviate this unpleasant possibility we may see our way to agree to your wish, but under the following conditions: "We, the undersigned, declare upon our consciences before God and man, that their Majesties, the King and Queen, may without fear, objection, or reproach, send their emissaries to ask for the hand of Mrs. Violette Brunet, married and not divorced, neither in the eyes of the Church nor in those of the law, on behalf of their son Peter."

ONLY KAISER PICTURES BARRED FROM SCHOOLS

Dead Hohenzollerns and Living Military Men Not Hit by the Prussian Edict.

Details of the "strikes" called by some of the pupils of several of the higher schools in Prussia for the restoration of the pictures of the members of the ex-royal family of Germany to their places on the walls of the classrooms from which they had been removed by the school authorities found in copies of German papers just received here show that the trouble, which was mentioned in a special Berlin cablegram sent to The New York Times on Sept. 14, was due largely to a misunderstanding of the order issued by Conrad Haensch, the Majority Socialist Minister of Education in Prussia.

It appears that some of the local school officials had understood the anti-Kaiser picture edict as meaning that the faces of all the old-time statesmen and more or less popular heroes were to be banished from the walls and had made a clean sweep of these reminders of the one-time glory of the former German Empire. In order to set the public right and help calm the ire of the young monarchists and their Junker backers, the Wolff Telegraph Bureau gave out the following official statement on Sept. 14:

"Many doubts have arisen as to what pictures, busts, etc., are to be considered affected by the edict. The Minister of Education regarding the removal of the signs of the old political regime from the schools. In complete misunderstanding of the intention of the Minister and in contradiction to the explanations made repeatedly by the Minister and his representatives during the summer session of the Diet, in many cases pictures of Frederick the Great, Baron von Stein, Bismarck, Moltke, Hindenburg, Weddigen, et al. have also been removed from the schools. This has led to deplorable incidents in many places. To avoid these in the future, the Minister of Education, in response to a query by the provincial school authorities in Magdeburg, has once more formulated his idea in a new edict to all the provincial school officials and Government."

The important clause of this edict reads as follows: "The only pictures to be removed are those of the late German Emperor and of the Crown Prince, not those of personages whose worth and significance is historically established regardless of their relations to the State authority. But although it is not the intention of the Minister of Education to exercise any kind of compulsion upon one's conscience, and although he wishes to see his order carried out in the most liberal manner, he cannot, and will not, allow the schools of new Prussia to be misused for the purpose of carrying on monarchistic propaganda."

On the evening of the day that this statement was given out, there was held a protest meeting in Cassel attended by some 2,500 high school pupils, including a number of girls, at which the removal of the Kaiser pictures was hotly denounced. A youth named von Trotz von Solz, a son of a former Minister of Education, attacked the Government so bitterly that a number of young workingmen charged the meeting and broke it up.

The Pan German organs made as much capital as possible out of the "loyal" attitude of the pupils who started the protests, and tried to discredit the Socialist Minister by comparing him with the Dutch. "Image breaker of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Under the heading 'German Girls' and followed by an approving 'Fine!' the Deutsche Tageszeitung printed the following letter from a youthful reader in Pomerania:

"On Saturday, Aug. 23, the Kaiser pictures in a higher school for girls in Stettin were suddenly removed from our classrooms. A storm of indignation swept through the pupils and the result was that our classrooms were decorated with pictures of our imperial family. In a single class, which I saw myself, sixty such pictures were hung up. What else could we do? Should we perhaps hang the pictures of Mr. Ebert and Mr. Bauer (Noke)? In their bathing costumes, as I have seen them? Then the upper class girls banded themselves together and went to the school principal and demanded the return of the old pictures of our Hohenzollerns. The principal promised to do all that he could to get them back. But what good does all the protesting and pleading do today? But even if they don't give us back our pictures, they can never tear out of our hearts. We must draw strength from the past. We must be able to endure the present."

A gown of restrained smartness is this one of black satin with embroidered crepe vestee, irregular tunic, and softly crushed girdle.

Not only extremely Frenchy but extremely jeune fille is this modish model of Danish blue poplin with a suggestion of the military.

Its lines enough to stamp it smart, this black satin prefers to make sure of itself with an embroidered tunic held in with a silk cord girdle.

All sizes from 16 to 44 (with a number of specially designed stouts) are included in this very special purchase and sale. And the five fabrics are those that are most wanted but seldom found at so low a price. An early choice would be wise.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR DISCUSSING MANY QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

GERMANS TO BE TRIED

High Officials Should Be Held to Account for Their War Crimes

By HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D.

New York, Oct. 10, 1919.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It appears that the council of the Paris Peace Conference has determined to set up a court to try certain German leaders who are responsible for violations of accepted articles of war or who committed acts in violation of humanity.

Certainly the Allies are not crying for vengeance, either collectively or as individuals, but there is a general and natural feeling that no peace treaty can properly close the war without some official judgment against deeds of monstrous inhumanity and bad faith, and that judgment, to be effective, must carry penalty to bear upon the wrongdoer in a manner commensurate with the transgression.

It is to be hoped that the prosecution will not settle upon a few inferior officers and sergeants and hope to meet the situation by dealing with them while the real responsibility belongs to the men in command. The responsibility of some of these and their specific acts of destruction and brutality are unfortunately numerous and abundantly evidenced. Among them are such men as these:

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who is responsible for the deportations of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, and who hanged civilians in Russian Poland.

General von Scherff, who collected dead men and women and children in the hospital at Brouage and shelled them because they were "useless mouths," and then gave thirty-one girls to his officers.

Major von Billow, Aug. 22, 1914, said it was with his consent that 100 inhabitants of Arras were shot and the whole place burned. He was also the author of the massacre of Aerchot.

General von Mackensen ordered 1,000 Rumanian children to be shot on the grounds that they had conspired against him, and is responsible for the execution of Rumanian notables and peasants.

General von Treppe is responsible for the earlier submarine sinkings, including the Lusitania.

General von Stenger ordered all prisoners, even if taken in large numbers, to be put to death, and no living man to be left behind.

General von Biegen massacred 800 persons in Dinant, including little children and women.

These are a few of the men under public accusation. The court will undoubtedly limit itself strictly to the cases where the evidence is in its own hands and is conclusive. There will be no case for extent of newspaper stories, nor are there here the illustrative instances. Doubtless the evidence will require the indictment of men still higher and possibly of individuals much lower in position. But the court cannot afford to neglect the deeds of the spirit of revenge or personal animosity unless its final action can be accepted by the world as disposing once for all of the doctrine that might is right, or that the power to do wrong justifies the deed.

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AN A. E. F. FOR THE LABOR WAR

Hopes for a Disinterested and Decisive Power from the Present Conference.

Woods Hole, Mass., Oct. 14, 1919.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

When the United States entered the war it found the Allies tired, worn, and possessed of a strong tendency to grow weary of the struggle with an endless amount of tenacity. The original spirit, vigor, and aggressiveness was dulled. The offensive was decidedly upon the part of Germany, and it was being carried on within the Allies' territory.

It seems to me that we have a parallel situation today in the struggle between conservatives and radicals. There is a need of a great altruistic force, with a desire for material benefits, to enter the struggle in a manner similar to that with which the United States entered the war.

Justice to every man who seeks justice and punishment to every one who transgresses it, regardless of creed or thought, must be the great motive behind any force which can hope to be heard and felt in the present turmoil.

Rallying around such a motive, a carefully selected nucleus of men, whose stability and loyalty to the United States have been tested and proved during the present crisis, should be organized to lay down the law and to build such an organization, which would carry into the struggle the same spirit, vigor, and aggressiveness, as well as altruism, justice and determination, that this country put into the great war and in the same manner, it should be able to bring the hands of the radicals and place the offensive strongly in the hands of the millions of sane citizens in this country who are today in sore need of some organization powerful enough to express themselves properly and some great moral leader to follow.

Such an organization should carry with it the same air of democracy and fearless independence, as well as open-mindedness and desire for truth and willingness to sacrifice anything for it. It should be a national organization, with branches in every State and Territory, and it should be just as cosmopolitan and representative of the people, setting forth equally as many different points of view, in order that the resultant may be a true picture of the most stabilizing and inspiring influences of the nation.

The backbone of this nucleus should be composed of men proved beyond all doubt to be true to their principles.

Article X, to be improved and American sovereignty and interests be protected, needs to be by a wisely conceived reservation, but let the real vital strength of the article be left unimpaired. Let not the stupid lie prevail that it would jeopardize American sovereignty and interests when, in addition to whatever reservations may prevail, there remains for our protection the reservation of the United States and the constitutional safeguard which requires the consent of Congress before our army or navy can be called in response to any demand by the Council. To emasculate Article X, would be in effect to reject the Federal Government and to hand down to posterity that blot upon its record? SAMUEL COLCORD.

New York, Oct. 14, 1919.

THE HEART OF THE LEAGUE.

No Reservation Must Destroy the Force of Article X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

If it be true, as has been said, that "effective" reservations to the League of Nations covenant are now certain to be made, it is for the true friends of the League to see that only such proposals as are effective to make better and not effective to destroy.

The second reservation proposed in the majority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, directed against Article X, would be the saddest of the League of Nations. For it would remove the backbone of its strength and leave it to die of its own helplessness.

With the League thus left a weak and impotent thing, what power could command peace between the nations? What possible power could be kept in leash Germany's inordinate ambition, or support Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other of the newly liberated peoples in their new found independence until they can learn to walk alone? What power could hold back the Potsdam Junkers in their attempt to make the armistice treaty a scrap of paper, or prevent their gaining such commercial, industrial, and then political hold on Russia and the Baltic provinces as would enable Germany in the new combination of power (which would sweep in the German and Russian withdrawal clause and the constitutional safeguard which requires the consent of Congress before our army or navy can be called in response to any demand by the Council. To emasculate Article X, would be in effect to reject the Federal Government and to hand down to posterity that blot upon its record? SAMUEL COLCORD.

New York, Oct. 14, 1919.

where we have 1,300,000 Armenians, with 500,000 Armenians in its contiguous regions, besides a minimum of 500,000 Armenians who are expected to return to Armenia from various regions, when the Armenians will constitute about 85 per cent of the population of Armenia.

It is poor statesmanship to repeat the same expression when experience, reason, and justice alike argue against such repetition. The Armenian and the Turk have no interest in common with each other. The Armenian does not want to have any further direct or indirect political association with the Turk. The Armenian and the Turk have no racial, religious, linguistic, traditional, social, or moral kinship with each other. There are no economic, political, or moral advantages that the Armenian could expect to derive from political association with the Turk.

Americans, who are a fair-minded and justice-loving people, will do well to turn once more to the record of the Turk and, after having examined it, say to whether the Turk is a man who would be to possess any further power to engage in his national pastime of murder and destruction and to excite the rivalries and jealousies of the nations of Europe every where, because that which is being advocated is that the Arabic-speaking sections of Turkey, namely, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Syria, shall be detached from the political system of Turkey, and that the two principal races that shall be forced into a new impossible partnership will be the Turks and the Armenians.

Certain French politicians advocate the retention of unity between Armenia and Turkish Armenia, and they are not, as they no doubt will, upon the incorporation of Cilicia in the proposed Armenian State. These politicians also believe that with the preservation of the Turkish rule over Armenia and Anatolia it will be easier to exploit those regions than if Armenia were to be made into a separate and independent State.

Thus the powers of the Entente are now trying to do in Turkey, at the expense of the Armenians, precisely the thing that they condemned Germany for having attempted to do.

It is urged on behalf of the advocates of the maintenance of administrative unity between Armenia and Turkey that the Armenians are in the minority in Armenia. But the French forget that they are not in the majority in Cilicia—Southern Armenia—which they claim for themselves; that the Armenians now constitute the plurality population there, namely, 150,000 out of a population of 415,000; that the Turks, who are the next largest element, number 50,000, and that the Christian elements number 205,000 as against 80,000 Moslems, the balance consisting of semi-Christian communities. It is true that the Armenians in Turkish Armenia, where they are in the majority, are a quarter of a million, after the repatriation of the refugees, will be in the majority as opposed to over one million non-Armenians. But the destruction by the Turks of one million Armenians and the defection of Russia have rendered necessary and possible the union of Turkish Armenia with Russian Armenia.

There has been considerable discussion in England recently in respect of the claims submitted to the War Office relative to the invention of the so-called tanks, or armored fighting machines on land. As a matter of fact, the tank, like the submarine and the airplane, was invented in America. When the necessity for tanks arose during development was to be expected, as is the case with all inventions, and it is only natural that trained minds should present nearly simultaneous solutions of the strategic problem presented.

The tank was invented by Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske of our navy. In an essay on "Naval Power" in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings in 1911 the concept of the tank was first presented by Admiral Fiske, as set forth on Page 94 of his autobiography, which has just appeared. This invention is the more remarkable from the fact that it is pure invention, deduced from strategic principles.

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THE TURKS' HERITAGE

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It is poor statesmanship to repeat the same expression when experience, reason, and justice alike argue against such repetition. The Armenian and the Turk have no interest in common with each other. The Armenian does not want to have any further direct or indirect political association with the Turk. The Armenian and the Turk have no racial, religious, linguistic, traditional, social, or moral kinship with each other. There are no economic, political, or moral advantages that the Armenian could expect to derive from political association with the Turk.

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Certain French politicians advocate the retention of unity between Armenia and Turkish Armenia, and they are not, as they no doubt will, upon the incorporation of Cilicia in the proposed Armenian State. These politicians also believe that with the preservation of the Turkish rule over Armenia and Anatolia it will be easier to exploit those regions than if Armenia were to be made into a separate and independent State.

Thus the powers of the Entente are now trying to do in Turkey, at the expense of the Armenians, precisely the thing that they condemned Germany for having attempted to do.

It is urged on behalf of the advocates of the maintenance of administrative unity between Armenia and Turkey that the Armenians are in the minority in Armenia. But the French forget that they are not in the majority in Cilicia—Southern Armenia—which they claim for themselves; that the Armenians now constitute the plurality population there, namely, 150,000 out of a population of 415,000; that the Turks, who are the next largest element, number 50,000, and that the Christian elements number 205,000 as against 80,000 Moslems, the balance consisting of semi-Christian communities. It is true that the Armenians in Turkish Armenia, where they are in the majority, are a quarter of a million, after the repatriation of the refugees, will be in the majority as opposed to over one million non-Armenians. But the destruction by the Turks of one million Armenians and the defection of Russia have rendered necessary and possible the union of Turkish Armenia with Russian Armenia.

There has been considerable discussion in England recently in respect of the claims submitted to the War Office relative to the invention of the so-called tanks, or armored fighting machines on land. As a matter of fact, the tank, like the submarine and the airplane, was invented in America. When the necessity for tanks arose during development was to be expected, as is the case with all inventions, and it is only natural that trained minds should present nearly simultaneous solutions of the strategic problem presented.

The tank was invented by Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske of our navy. In an essay on "Naval Power" in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings in 1911 the concept of the tank was first presented by Admiral Fiske, as set forth on Page 94 of his autobiography, which has just appeared. This invention is the more remarkable from the fact that it is pure invention, deduced from strategic principles.

W. P. CROMAN, Captain, U. S. N. New York, Oct. 14, 1919.

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CITIZEN GENET.

A Defense of the Early French Envoy to America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Sunday's New York Times under date of Oct. 12, 1919, publishes an article from the pen of Alfred B. Williams, "When Real Bolshevism Was Here, in 1917." In its departure from truth, justice and righteousness, the whole article smacks of what we are pleased in these days to call "Bolshevism." The long-abused and, during his lifetime, the long-suffering "Citizen" Genet is made the butt of a cruel attack.

If Mr. Williams were to consult facts, he would learn that Genet was a Girondist, one who bitterly deplored the bloody work of the guillotine. Attached to Marie Antoinette's court were two of Genet's sisters and more of his relatives. It is not a stretch of the imagination to imply that Genet was a Girondist. The bloody jaws of the guillotine his own flesh and blood, the more so as that same instrument was hungrily awaiting Genet's own head?

It is true that Washington and Genet had differences; but that Genet tried to overthrow the United States Government is a statement that cannot be confirmed. Mr. Thomas B. Watson, in his "Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson" refers to "the Genet episode" and throws much light upon the subject.

Mr. Williams's description of Genet's arrival in New York is dramatic in the extreme. It is true that cannon were fired; it is true that Genet was escorted ashore by Governor George Clinton and by Postmaster General George Rogers. Each of these men was, in turn, to become the father-in-law of the "Citizen."

The following letter from Governor Samuel Adams of Massachusetts to Genet indicates how one true American patriot viewed the situation:

Boston, Oct. 22, 1793.

Sir: Our late worthy and excellent Governor having been taken from us by death, Citizen Genet, on his arrival, delivered to me your letter, directed to the governor, which on the melancholy event it became my duty to receive. Had the late governor been living, he would have received the new Consul, as he did the old one. Consider with regard and friendship. I do assure you that I shall observe the same line of conduct as he did from a respect due to your recommendation. I am, my attachment to him as an officer of the authorities, I am satisfied in my own mind that I am possessed of feelings of warm affection towards our country as well as your own. I rejoice in the opportunity of making your conduct, being made public, will evidently appear to have been right in the eyes of all reasonable men, and will make those who have been prejudiced have caused them to give the industry to lead you with abuse and calumny.

I earnestly pray that your future residence in the United States as Minister plenipotentiary may render you personally happy, being already persuaded it will greatly tend to promote the common cause of liberty and the rights of men.

I am, Sir, SAMUEL ADAMS.

"Prospect Hill," New York, Oct. 22, 1919.

Genet's country home, became, in course of time, the rallying place of many of New York's most famous and trusted scientists and statesmen. Here Genet died on July 14, 1834.

CHARLES HALE.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 14, 1919.

STORES

DEMOCRATIC MILITARY TRAINING

Universal Education Both for the Emergency of War and the Routine of Peace

By Major M. B. STEWART,
General Staff, United States Army,
Adjutant General in the 93rd
Division.

SHORTLY after my return from France I met an old friend. "Well," he remarked playfully, "now that you've had the big war you're beginning to prophesy, I suppose you are satisfied."

"Not quite," I replied. "What is the name of the man you saw?" he demanded.

"Oh, a number of things," I told him. "Universal military training, for example."

"Oh, I see," he said. "You want to start it all over again? You want to start the country this time?"

"No," I replied. "I only want to demonstrate it to fit it so nobody can start anything over again."

My friend regarded me sadly. "That's the trouble with you army men," he said. "You're never satisfied. You want to keep the world in a turmoil all the time. You wouldn't be happy if you had every able-bodied man and boy in the country doing squads right or whatever it is you want to teach them."

"You're trying to do up some scheme for roving in the women. But you might as well give it up. The country has had all the war it wants for a while. The people are fed up on the soldiering business, and you're wasting your breath talking this universal military training stuff. Forget it, old chap, forget it. Let's talk about something sensible."

My friend is what we call these days a representative man. He is a college man, a successful business man, a staunch American, an all-around fine type of citizen. He may be a Democrat or a Republican, for all I know, or neither. In any event, he is keenly alive to the best interests of the country, as he sees it. He is for the United States, first, last, and always. He believes firmly that it is the greatest country on earth, believes in its principles, its institutions, and its people, and is proud of its way of doing business. All of which goes to make up a fairly accurate description of the average American.

Typical American Mind.
As a matter of fact, he is typically American in so many ways that his views on the subject of universal military training may pretty safely be taken as typical of average American thought.

Assuming that this is true, what's wrong with the idea of universal military training and the typical American thought-habit that they don't get?

Let us suppose that almost any fairly responsible looking man should come along to a group of average American citizens and address them something after this fashion:

"Gentlemen, let me invite your attention to a little matter of peace-time economy and war risk insurance. I wish I could say war risk guaranteed, but I can't do that and be honest. That is a matter beyond human guarantee. However, my proposition goes as far as it is possible to go. It guarantees to minimize the chances of war and, in the event of war, to minimize its expense. I can guarantee you all that. In addition, I will guarantee to take your young men in hand and do them a lot of good. I will make your weaklings strong; your strong young men stronger. I will teach them all the lessons of democracy, and I will make them 100 per cent. better citizens—and I will do it in a way that will make them like it. Furthermore, I guarantee to teach each of them a useful trade and make each a self-reliant, independent wage-earner. Incidentally, as a by-product of my process, I will decrease crime and disease in the land and increase efficiency and contentment among your people. All I ask is that you lend me your young men for a period of a year at an age when you can most conveniently spare them. I am prepared to make this to you at a very attractive figure and I am here to prove all that I have said."

If he should say that to you, would you invite him to forget it and talk about something sensible, or would you ask him to present some of the details of his plan? Shrewd, hard-headed business men are attracted by much less tangible propositions every day, propositions which reach down into their pockets and take real money away from them.

What is the Trouble?
What, then, is the matter with this proposition of universal military training? It is obvious that it does not appeal to the average American—but why not? Does the trouble lie with the idea? Its principle, its desirability, its practicability? Is it possible that the idea has never been presented in a way that the average man can size up? Or does the trouble lie with the average citizen in his lack of interest in the broad principles of national economy?

As a matter of fact, the principle underlying the idea of universal military training falls properly into the A-B-C class of logic and national economy.

Under the Constitution of the United States every able-bodied citizen of the United States and every alien who has announced his intention of becoming a citizen, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, is automatically a member of the militia of the United States. It follows that he is, willy-nilly, liable to military service should the Government decide that it needs him. It rests entirely with the Government to say whether it needs him or not. If it does need him, it calls him to service, and that is all there is to it. This obligation to military service is not a fiction but a fact, just like the obligation to pay taxes, serve on juries, and obey the law. That the country has not always found it expedient or necessary to exercise the right to call its citizens to military service in emergency does not in all that way alter the fact that it is a constitutional provision to which every citizen must submit, just as he submitted to the operation of the Selective Draft Law, which was merely an enforcing act based on that constitutional provision.

Present Liability to Service.
Briefly, this means that every citizen within the prescribed age and physically fit may be called upon at the will of the Government to do the work of the soldier, to suffer the hardships of campaign and to take the chances of war, to the sacrifice of his convenience, his interests and, if need be, his life. It is without saying that the man who has been trained to the work of the soldier can give better service, can take

better care of himself, can protect himself against the hardships, can even reduce the chances which every soldier must take.

It follows, as a corollary, that if the Government is going to demand this sort of service of its citizens, the citizen, in turn, has the right to demand that the Government take steps to train and prepare him to perform this service to the best interests of the country and himself. In other words, the man who must take the hazards has a right to all of the protection that proper training may afford him. The mother or wife who gives up a son or a husband to the service of the country has the right to demand that the Govern-

ment be bolstered up with universal military training—to make them effective in the war through which we have just passed.

Some of my friends talk of the danger of militarism in universal military training. They go further, they prove it to themselves by pointing to Germany and to Germany's part in the late war.

For years before the war both France and Germany had been assiduous in their military training and preparation. Opponents of military training point to Germany as the example, par excellence, of the way in which such a policy leads to militarism, the principle which for

them demanded at least a year for this purpose. As a matter of fact, it was largely a matter of theory with all of them. There was practically nothing in their experience with training to justify them in fixing upon any particular period of time, and their conclusions were based largely upon guesswork or upon an estimate of what the public might be persuaded to consent to.

We know more now. We know to a reasonable certainty what can be accomplished in the way of military training with average material, under a systematic, progressive, intensive program of work. From our own experience, with our own people, we know a great deal about systems, methods, and standards of training. It is no longer guesswork. We have done it, and we have proved it in the acid test of war. We know that six months of training, of the proper kind, under the right sort of instructors, is all that is needed to fit the average man for the work of the private soldier. More time would be desirable, but six months is enough if properly used.

Two-year vocational training was a sealed book in our military experience. It had been the subject of limited experiment in the navy, but the army had never given it even serious consideration, much less trial. Following the armistice in Europe, it became necessary to provide ways of interesting and employing the men of the Expeditionary Force. Military training was to a large extent a dead issue. Every one knew that the war was over and that military training pure and simple would be without future practical value. Every one, from top to bottom, of the A. E. F. was keenly alive to that fact, yet something had to be done to provide employment.

Vocational training presented a practical solution of the problem of employing the time until the men could be returned to the United States and demobilized. The result was the building up of a vast educational system of general and vocational training which accommodated thousands of men, practically every man in the A. E. F. who desired to avail himself of the opportunity. The training was wide enough in scope to meet the needs of every man in the force, from the man who wanted to learn English to the college man seeking post-graduate work. It embraced about everything from agriculture and manual training to architecture and art, and while the movement of troops to the United States interfered with the work and in most cases prevented completion of courses, the experience was positive enough to prove beyond doubt that vocational training on a broad scale is practical in connection with military training.

Vocational Training.
We know from our experience outside of the army what can be done in the way of vocational training. For example, we know that night schools, business colleges, and philanthropic institutions are turning out efficient workmen in a comparatively short period. We know that thousands of young men and women are fitting themselves practically in profitable trades, by working at night and in odd moments, and it is not unreasonable to believe that under a system of progressive, intensive instruction, covering a period of six months, the work of such institutions might not be equaled.

These two facts suggest the proper employment for the year which the young men of the country would be required to devote to training under Government supervision. This year could include two parallel courses of training, one military, one vocational, each equal in time consumed, each equally intense.

Lesson of France.
France had been every bit as zealous in its military training and preparation as had Germany, but with a different purpose. The national spirit underlying her military training and preparation was the democratic spirit of protection, and she made use of her power to that end. With it she was able to stand between the evils of militarism and the rest of the world, while the latter, tardily awakened, prepared to do its part. For a nation to advance the fear of militarism as an argument against military training is paramount to the admission that it fears itself, that it mistrusts its own principles and lacks confidence in the uprightness of its own people.

Perhaps the best reason why the idea of universal military training has never made a serious appeal to the average American is that the plans heretofore advanced have never contemplated anything more than a period of purely military training and service to the end of building up a strong military establishment. To the average man this does not constitute much of an argument, especially in time of peace, and in the face of the necessary expenditure of time and money demanded by even the most economical plan. It has too much of the look of preparing for something not likely to happen. This, added to the length of time which it has been proposed to subtract from the life of every able-bodied young man, has constituted the principal objection raised by the average man to the idea of universal military training, and the most zealous advocate of the idea must admit that it is a substantial objection.

As a matter of fact, if the only object of universal military training were to build up a strong military establishment, the country, the advisability of such a move would be open to serious debate. Military training carries with it certain benefits in the way of physical development and general education in citizenship, but these benefits are not positive enough in character to appeal to the average interest. They save too much of theory. They have no immediate tangible appeal of the dollars-and-cents variety. On the other hand, if military training can be combined with a good, general education in citizenship, the idea begins to assume a business aspect. In addition to military training and education in citizenship, the plan can be made to include training in some useful trade whereby the young man is equipped to make a living, it takes practical shape and an economical character.

That no such combination of training has ever been proposed to the American public is because of the very good reason that up to the present there has been little or nothing in our experience upon which to build such a plan.

Old Theories of Training.
Three years ago our military men, with few exceptions, would not admit for a moment that any period of less than two years would suffice for purely military training. The most radical among

them demanded at least a year for this purpose. As a matter of fact, it was largely a matter of theory with all of them. There was practically nothing in their experience with training to justify them in fixing upon any particular period of time, and their conclusions were based largely upon guesswork or upon an estimate of what the public might be persuaded to consent to.

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ment of the country surround the life of that son or husband with every protection in the way of training and trained leadership that is humanely possible.

To submit that son or husband to the chances of war when he is not trained or only partly trained is not affording him the protection which he, his mother or his wife has the right to expect of the country. Convenience or economy cannot for a moment be permitted to weigh in the balance against human life. War demands an inevitable toll of life, and life lost through proper military employment in war must be expected, but unnecessary loss of life, through lack of preparation and training, is not war—it is murder. It is out of place in a democracy which recognizes no one-sided obligations, but which is based upon the principle of service, by the people to the country, by the country to the people, service in equal proportions and equally loyal in quality.

Probability of War.
The question of whether we want war or expect war does not enter the decision. It is wholly a question of probability. Are we as a nation in a position where war may be forced upon us? Experience has shown us time and again that a desire to keep out of war is no guarantee against it. We may abhor it, we may do everything in our power to avoid it, but life like disease, is always a possibility, and we must either anticipate it with reasonable preparation or stand ready to pay the fiddler when circumstances decide to make us dance. . . .

We have learned enough about war to know that it is a highly organized proceeding which demands something in the way of service from every man in the country. We have seen how it reaches out and effects every phase of national existence. Our experience ought to teach us something as to the scale upon which preparations for war must be made. That, however, is neither here nor there. The outstanding fact is that, without regard to the scale on which preparation is made, it must have its basis in certainty, must constitute an organization which may be counted on to materialize and function in emergency. Whatever the organization, big or little, it amounts to nothing unless it may be counted on with absolute certainty.

It is obvious that any organization which depends upon voluntary service can never be counted on with certainty. The collective will of the people is always at the mercy of the individual. The country may resolve upon war, but the individual is in a position to veto the resolution, a most uncertain theory upon which to build the defense of a nation.

Theoretically, voluntary service is admirable. It is indicative of the highest type of patriotic citizenship on the part of the man who volunteers, but the military policy which depends upon such service is little more than a gamble. It leaves a loophole for the selfish George-do-it-type of citizen to shirk his plain duty and foster a national spirit which is neither patriotic nor democratic. . . .

The evils of such a policy are many. In the first place, it tends to place those who volunteer their services in a class apart, to separate them from the people as a whole, and is for this reason that the regular army and our organized militia have never enjoyed the confidence of the people, but have always been the subject of criticism and fault-finding.

Volunteer and Hired Service.
The principle itself, however, is that neither voluntary nor hired service is dependable. Our late experience has demonstrated that beyond question. As organizations, both our regular army and our organized militia, were inadequate and ineffective, one as much as the other. The individuals of both, due to their previous training, were our only immediately available military asset. Both branches of the service have proved to be expensive. Both have invariably required bolstering up to make

four years threatened to wreck the world and which was only prevented from so doing by the combined powers of democracy. All of which is truth, but not the whole truth, or for that matter, the greater part of the truth. In Germany the army was just as much "a people's army" as in France. But in Germany the army was merely an agency of the real evil, a spirit that had required years of scientific, painstaking effort to foster in the people of Germany. It was only by educating the German people, through the schools, the pulpit, the press, the literature, through every possible form of propaganda at home and among Germans abroad, that the attempted misuse of Germany's military power was ever possible. Militarism is not synonymous with military power—it is the spirit of misuse military power—and no nation can be militarized unless its military training is combined with a national doctrine, carefully instilled in the minds of the people, to misuse that power. Militarism lies in the education of a people, not in the raising of an army.

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As a matter of fact, if the only object of universal military training were to build up a strong military establishment, the country, the advisability of such a move would be open to serious debate. Military training carries with it certain benefits in the way of physical development and general education in citizenship, but these benefits are not positive enough in character to appeal to the average interest. They save too much of theory. They have no immediate tangible appeal of the dollars-and-cents variety. On the other hand, if military training can be combined with a good, general education in citizenship, the idea begins to assume a business aspect. In addition to military training and education in citizenship, the plan can be made to include training in some useful trade whereby the young man is equipped to make a living, it takes practical shape and an economical character.

That no such combination of training has ever been proposed to the American public is because of the very good reason that up to the present there has been little or nothing in our experience upon which to build such a plan.

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them demanded at least a year for this purpose. As a matter of fact, it was largely a matter of theory with all of them. There was practically nothing in their experience with training to justify them in fixing upon any particular period of time, and their conclusions were based largely upon guesswork or upon an estimate of what the public might be persuaded to consent to.

We know more now. We know to a reasonable certainty what can be accomplished in the way of military training with average material, under a systematic, progressive, intensive program of work. From our own experience, with our own people, we know a great deal about systems, methods, and standards of training. It is no longer guesswork. We have done it, and we have proved it in the acid test of war. We know that six months of training, of the proper kind, under the right sort of instructors, is all that is needed to fit the average man for the work of the private soldier. More time would be desirable, but six months is enough if properly used.

Two-year vocational training was a sealed book in our military experience. It had been the subject of limited experiment in the navy, but the army had never given it even serious consideration, much less trial. Following the armistice in Europe, it became necessary to provide ways of interesting and employing the men of the Expeditionary Force. Military training was to a large extent a dead issue. Every one knew that the war was over and that military training pure and simple would be without future practical value. Every one, from top to bottom, of the A. E. F. was keenly alive to that fact, yet something had to be done to provide employment.

Vocational training presented a practical solution of the problem of employing the time until the men could be returned to the United States and demobilized. The result was the building up of a vast educational system of general and vocational training which accommodated thousands of men, practically every man in the A. E. F. who desired to avail himself of the opportunity. The training was wide enough in scope to meet the needs of every man in the force, from the man who wanted to learn English to the college man seeking post-graduate work. It embraced about everything from agriculture and manual training to architecture and art, and while the movement of troops to the United States interfered with the work and in most cases prevented completion of courses, the experience was positive enough to prove beyond doubt that vocational training on a broad scale is practical in connection with military training.

Vocational Training.
We know from our experience outside of the army what can be done in the way of vocational training. For example, we know that night schools, business colleges, and philanthropic institutions are turning out efficient workmen in a comparatively short period. We know that thousands of young men and women are fitting themselves practically in profitable trades, by working at night and in odd moments, and it is not unreasonable to believe that under a system of progressive, intensive instruction, covering a period of six months, the work of such institutions might not be equaled.

These two facts suggest the proper employment for the year which the young men of the country would be required to devote to training under Government supervision. This year could include two parallel courses of training, one military, one vocational, each equal in time consumed, each equally intense.



"Will I ever go back to that?"
"Not if I know myself."

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Lesson of France.
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OCTOGENARIAN MERCHANT

CLONEL A. J. NUTTING, an 85-year-old merchant of Brooklyn, was asked the other day what he thought of the numerous strikes now disturbing the country.

"These strikes don't bother me at all," said he. "Neither does this unrest and uncertainty in the industrial market. It is all the natural aftermath of the war. Just give things a chance to settle and they will settle. What's more, I am looking forward to seeing the most prosperous era that the country has ever gone through. That will come just as certain as I am sitting here."

"Fear and ignorance are the greatest causes of failure. The country today is afraid of what is happening and is losing sight of the fact that unrest of this nature always follows great upheavals. We have had crises after every war. We have only forgotten them."

"One thing against which we ought to wage a fight is the ignorance of the man not familiar with the American language and American customs. He allows himself to be led astray by violent agitators speaking his own language. These are the things that ought to be eliminated if we are to arrive quickly at some peaceful conclusion. We will get there anyway, but the employment of proper methods will hasten the solution."

"The men, you say, are asking, in some cases, a dollar an hour. Things have changed. I used to live in New York on \$2 a week. I bought my luncheon from an old woman who carried around a basket with such delicacies as doughnuts, apples, and candy. I made \$7 a week, and managed to put something aside on that. I used to sleep on a counter in the store. Before I came to New York I made, on an average, \$38 a year, and thought myself very fortunate. Of course, it didn't leave me anything much for having a good time, but I managed to get that by working overtime. I remember that my mother used to grow very angry at me for buying pocket Bibles in the evening, so that I could earn enough money to go to dancing school. It was surpluse to her to apply the work of God to unholy purposes. I never saw it that way. The amusement was wholesome and clean. I went right on buying pocket Bibles."

"Six weeks was the entire schooling that I got. The rest of my education

came from knocking about with men and reading newspapers. The newspapers were the biggest source of information to me. I now read six of them every day, in order to get an idea of what is happening in the world. It's not that I would deprecate the value of schooling. I like schools. I have gone through many of them—in the front door and out the back. But in my own case, I found that I could get more of the things I wanted in life by going out to meet them. Today, maybe, they come to meet you in your own town or city. They didn't in my day. Election Day was the only time that anything ever happened. We were a family of Whigs. The Democrats would come to town and start things moving. My mother would hide me under her apron, fearful that I would get into the fray in the streets. Things were certainly lively then, even up in old Chateaugay, Franklin County, where I came from."

"I always voted the Whig ticket and later the Republican ticket. I cast my first vote for John C. Fremont, who was running against Buchanan. I voted straight Republican until the last Presidential election. It was hard changing a habit of years, but six weeks before Election Day I decided that it was not time to make a change when the house was on fire. I have an honest belief that President Wilson is the great pathfinder of the nation, and that he'll steer us in the right direction. His calling of the labor conference is a step in the right direction. I expect great good to come out of that."

"I've no trouble with my employees for the reason that I want only intelligent workers, and am willing to pay for intelligence. As I have said before, ignorance is the great evil that the country must combat. Once you get a corps of intelligent workers, however, and treat them in an intelligent manner, half the battle is over."

When he was 15 years old, Colonel Nutting made a trip from Troy to Buffalo, selling shirts and collars. Three years later he rented a store at 3 Cortland Street, paid \$10 a month for it, and began his business connections with A. T. Stewart, Arnold Constable, Claffin's, and other eminent dry goods merchants of that day. He then opened several clothing stores in the West, before moving to Brooklyn about forty years ago.

"Hello, Daddy!" "Don't Forget Your Kiddie!"

THE MAGIC THEATRE

"But GRANDMA what great teeth you have got!"

\$1.75 SPECIAL

Remember this from "Little Red Riding Hood":

The children can produce the whole play, the characters moving about the stage by an unseen magnetic force. They never tire of playing with this Magic Theatre.

Characters, scenery and booklet for one complete play with each theatre.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Toys Bought Now May Be Held For XMAS Delivery.

Birthday Gift Suggestions and Illustrations Sent on Request.

Doll's Hospital All kinds of repairing Moderate prices.

STRAUSS TOY SHOPS

"The Children's Fairyland" Dept. A.

308 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street

Branches: PENNSYLVANIA STATION — SHOPS HUDSON TERMINAL CONCOURSE — SHOPS

We Carry the Largest Assortment of Toys Made in the U. S. A.

CAN YOU QUALIFY?

A ten-billion-dollar industry needs men. An unusual opportunity to learn more of the possibilities will be offered at the FOREIGN TRADE FORUM on Tuesday night, October 21, at 8:15 o'clock, when Edward Ewing Pratt, former Chief United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will address the first session of the Forum in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st Street.

If you wish to investigate a thorough training in Foreign Trade which will prepare you for business advancement in this field of almost unlimited possibilities.

Pin this ad to your business card or letterhead and post it today. A card of admission will be sent you. No obligation is involved, but admission will be by card only.

BUSINESS TRADING CORPORATION

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185 Madison Avenue New York City

DR. DELMER EUGENE CROFT,

Mental Scientist and Lecturer

of New Haven, Connecticut,

will speak in the ballroom, Hotel McAlpin,

Tuesday, October 21st, at 2 P. M.

SUBJECT:

The New Era of Limitless Mind

A new era of Revelation, Progress, Power, and Wealth is dawning. Will it find us groping in the shadows of the past, confused, disheartened and defeated by conditions?

Why not catch the full-orbed gleam, vision, spirit and power of this new world that is forming?

ADMISSION FREE. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

Open Evenings

To accommodate men and women who want to shop together we will keep the Music Store on the Eighth Floor Open, Evenings during this sale until 9 o'clock. Use the 33d St. Entrance and Special Elevators.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA—\$100.00

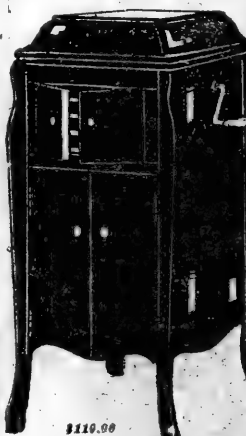
This Grafonola is very large for the price, is of a design that is very pleasing to the eye and one that will perfectly harmonize with almost any design of furniture. Finished in red mahogany, English brown mahogany, American walnut (satin finish), golden oak, fumed oak, and early English oak. Compartments with a capacity for seventy-five records. Size 42 1/2 inches high, 19 1/2 inches wide, 21 1/2 inches deep.

This Grafonola also furnished with II Unit for electric operation.



STYLE "7"—\$100.00

Mahogany and Oak—Height, 43 inches; width, 19 inches; depth, 21 inches. Equipped with newly developed Single Diaphragm Ultona all-record Reproducer. All-wood Tone Amplifier. Tone modifier. Strong double-spring motor. Twelve-inch turn-table. Automatic stop. Trimmings nickel-plated. Shelf filing system.



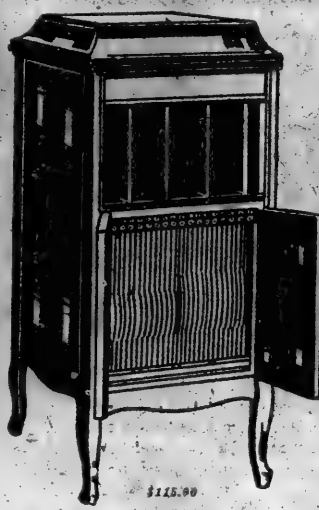
VICTROLA—\$110.00

Mahogany or Oak cabinet, 42 inches high, 18 1/2 inches wide, 23 1/2 inches deep. 12-inch turn-table. Nickel-plated Victrola No. 2 sound-box, new improved Victor tapering tone-arm and tapering "goose-neck" sound-box tube. Automatic brake and speed regulator, and automatic speed indicator. Newly designed, patented and improved double spring, spiral drive motor (can be wound while playing).

Records

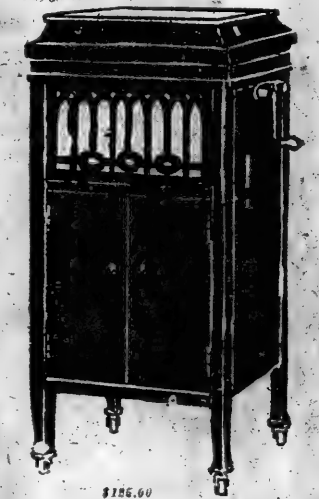
Victor
Columbia
Aeolian

may be purchased on Credit at the time of the purchase of the Phonograph, in an amount equivalent to the first payment on the machine.



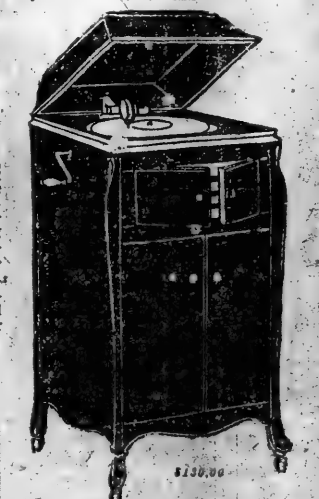
COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA—\$115.00

This cabinet has the Columbia Individual Record Ejector, a feature to be found exclusively in Columbia-Grafonolas. Just a touch of the proper button and any desired record is instantly ejected. Contains forty-seven protecting compartments for records. Finished in red mahogany, English brown mahogany, American walnut (satin finish), golden oak, fumed oak, and early English oak. Size 42 1/2 inches high, 19 1/2 inches wide, 21 1/2 inches deep.



STYLE "10"—\$125.00

Mahogany and Oak—Height, 45 inches; width, 19 inches; depth, 21 inches. Equipped with newly developed Single Diaphragm Ultona all-record Reproducer and the new oval all-wood Tone Amplifier. Strong double spring motor. Twelve-inch turn-table. Automatic stop. Trimmings nickel-plated. Shelf filing system.



VICTROLA—\$130.00

Mahogany or Oak cabinet, 43 inches high, 20 inches wide, 23 1/2 inches deep. 12-inch turn-table. Nickel-plated Victrola No. 2 sound-box, new improved Victor tapering tone arm and tapering "goose-neck" sound-box tube. Automatic brake and speed regulator and automatic speed indicator. Newly designed, patented and improved double spring, spiral drive motor (can be wound while playing).

For Other Gimbel News See Pages 16, 17, 18

Gimbels Ninth Birthday

Presents a glorious opportunity for the Best Music in existence to be in your home

90 Phonographs a Day
And Some Days More Than That

is the magnificent Sales Record of this great Musical Instrument Section on the Eighth Floor at Gimbels ever since this tremendous Sale started some weeks ago.



There Is a Reason for This Wonderful Performance

Gimbels is a great public Service Institution that serves the Masses, and the Classes— for there is Merchandise here for the Millions, as well as for the Millionaire. "Everyone" comes to Gimbels for all sorts of needs, and the one great needful in the life of every person is Entertainment. Music is the best form of Entertainment for "Music speaks a universal language." Every one can understand it—and every one loves it. So what is more logical than to buy at Gimbels this great Needful—Music—in the form of a Phonograph that is so ever ready to entertain.

\$5.00 A Month
will Bring
a Phonograph
to Your Home

Will Bring the Best Phonograph in the World

The one you, yourself, will choose at Gimbels,
for they are all here—

The Victrola,
The Columbia-
Grafonola,
The Aeolian-
Vocalion
The Brunswick



This great store's activity is exactly what makes possible the nominal payment.

Music Salons on the
8th Floor

The most delightful place in New York to visit, if you love music; for here you will find a splendid group of Salesmen who will act as your hosts and demonstrate these marvelous musical instruments.

The Gimbel Music Booths are well ventilated, quiet, restful places, and you can fully test these fine phonographs to your fullest satisfaction. So come and partake of Gimbel Music-Hospitality.

Customers living out of town, or New Yorkers unable to get down to the store (even though the Phonograph Section is open evenings until 9 o'clock), are invited to send in—without any obligation whatsoever—the coupon printed below.

COUPON

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
Music Salons,

Broadway and 33d Street, New York City.

Send without obligation to me full particulars of your offer on Phonographs.

Victrola () Columbia Grafonola () Aeolian-Vocalion () The Brunswick ()

Name

Street and No.

City and State

GIMBELS MUSIC SALONS—Eighth Floor



AEOLIAN-VOCALION

\$140.00

Cabinet Measurements: Height, 43 inches; width, 19 1/2 inches; depth, 21 1/2 inches.

Case Woods: Selected Mahogany or Oak.

Motor: Multiple-spring, constant speed, non-vibrating and mounted free from contact with resonating parts. Equipped with speed regulator.

Vocalion Automatic Stop: An improved type; superior to and simpler than any other on the market.

Reproducer: The Aeolian Improved Sound-Box.

Record-Space: Cabinet affords liberal space for filing records.

This instrument is equipped with The Grafolia, giving a most delicate and artistic control of tone.



AEOLIAN-VOCALION

\$115.00

Cabinet Measurements: Height, 43 inches; width, 18 inches; depth, 20 1/2 inches.

Case Woods: Selected Mahogany or Oak.

Motor: Multiple-spring, constant-speed, non-vibrating and mounted free from contact with resonating parts. Equipped with speed regulator.

Vocalion Automatic Stop: An improved type; superior to and simpler than any other on the market.

Reproducer: The Aeolian Improved Sound-Box.

Record-Space: Cabinet affords liberal space for filing records.



THE TOUR THAT FAILED

The car was a success and the party was congenial. The tour as planned promised well, but there were comforts lacking in the car that should have been provided.

FUR LINED LEATHER COATS ROBES AND FOOT MUFFS for comfort DONEYAL BLANKET COATS for women HATS AND CAPS LEATHER DRIVING GLOVES CHAUFFEURS' STORM COATS LUNCHEON KITS VACUUM BOTTLES AUTO ACCESSORIES

JOHN JURIE BROADWAY - 559 and 559 1/2 ESTABLISHED 1892 THE AUTO SUPPLY CO. Everything for the Sportsman and Motorist.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS Ask for Ardel Photographic Developer M. Q. Tubes or in Bulk Non-Poisonous Chemicals Pure HYDROQUINONE WHITE

On Sale in New York: Gambel, Wiloughby's, Von Leengerke & Detmold, Lewis; also Dealers in photographic supplies. MANUFACTURED BY Franco American Chemical Corporation, Manufacturing Chemists, 112 Arden St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

BOOKS WANTED. The Book Corner, 231 Fifth Ave., buy small collections or entire libraries. Name, address, price, or representative will call. No. 10, 10000 4400.

TREASURES OF THE AVERY LIBRARY

Collection to Be Dispersed Next Month Contains Samples of Finest Art in Bookmaking.

THE fine library of Samuel Putnam Avery, who died on Aug. 11, 1904, aged 82, will be sold at the Anderson Galleries on Nov. 10, 11, and 12, by order of his son, Samuel P. Avery, Jr. At the time of his death Mr. Avery was regarded as the Nestor of New York's art world. It was through him that William H. Vanderbilt obtained some of the finest paintings in his collection.

He was a Director of the Metropolitan Museum and a member of the National Arts Club, the New York Public Library, and the National Academy of Design. He gave the Avery collection, consisting of some 25,000 volumes, to Columbia University as a memorial of his son, Henry O. Avery. He also gave numerous gifts to the Grolier Club and to the Lenox Library. Theodore L. De Vinne, master printer, said of him:

"One of Mr. Avery's hobbies is the collecting of fine books in fine bindings. Friendship that he had formed abroad in artistic and literary circles had made him acquainted with forgers of keener discrimination than are usually found among dealers in old books, and they have helped to add to his collection. To go through his library is an education in bindings. One will find there specimens of the oldest Italian and most modern French, German and English binders. From the stamped missal of vellum, with silver clasps, and the carved ivory covers of mediæval craftsmanship, down to the carved leather and brilliant mosaic of the Renaissance, one may find excellent examples of the handicraft of able decorators of books for more than seven centuries."

A feature of the library is the number of association books. "Roland Furieux," by Ludovico Ariosto, was owned by Louis XVI, and has his arms in gold on both sides of each of its four volumes. "Charles Baudelaire," by Charles Asselineau, Paris, 1869, is illustrated, and contains a four-page autograph letter by Baudelaire. "The Two Books of St. Francis Bacon of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Humane," Oxford, 1638, is Isaac Walton's copy, with his name on the title page. The "Golden Remains of the Ever-Memorable Mr. John Hales of Eaton College," London, 1671, is Isaac Walton's copy, with the following inscription in his handwriting on the title: "Isaac Walton, given me by Mr. Pawlet, Feb. 13, 1753." Pawlet was the bookseller for whom the book was printed by Thomas Newcomb. A few notes, also in Walton's hand, are written on the margins of some of the pages.

"Pithonon Distribue Dune," by Philippe Bertrier, 1605, is dedicated to Marguerite de Valois, wife of Henry IV, and is bound for her by Clovis Eve. "Oeuvres," by Nicholas Boleyn-Bouquard, 1722, is from the library of Marie Antoinette at the Chateau de Versailles, as indicated by the crowned letters "C. T." on the back of the book. "Discours," by Claude, Paris, 1769, has the arms of Marie Antoinette in gold on both sides. "Antropologia," by Galeazzo P. Capella, Venice, Aldus, 1532, was formerly owned by Jean Grolier, the great French bibliophile, and has his autograph at the end of the last page. Cicero's "Questiones," Basel, 1538, contains the autographs of the two famous book collectors, Grolier and Malouin. "Dictionnaire," by M. Christophe, Paris, 1660, has the arms of Na-

poleon in gold on the sides. "Aus-treliæ Reges," by Nicholas Clemens, Colonia, 1591, has the arms of Charles I, King of France, Wales, Ireland, and the Holy Roman Empire, in gold on the sides. A catalogue of the Comédie Française, Paris, 1774, has notes and figures in the handwriting of Louis XVI. "An Elizabethan Garland," by George Daniel, London, 1536, is the author's own copy.

"Le Montenegro," by Henri Delarue, Paris, 1882, was bound by Petit for the Empress Eugénie. Bindings from this source are rare, as most of his library was destroyed during the Commune. "Poetica," by Jason Dorothea, 1588, is a handsome old binding executed for Prince Eugene of Savoy. The books bearing the arms of Prince Eugene were bound under his immediate supervision, the binder having a workshop in one of the rooms of the Palace. "La Dissection," by Charles Estienne, Paris, 1546, first edition, is from the library of Diane de Poitiers. "Oeuvres Diverses," by Bernard de Fontenelle, 1725, is a large paper copy, with the arms of Mme. de Pompadour deeply impressed in gold on both sides. "Alexandri Benedicti Physiologia Anatomica," 1707, is from the library of Jean Grolier. Homer's "Bibliotheca," 1577, is a fine example of Italian binding of the sixteenth century. It is Prince Borghese's copy. "Notre Dame de Paris," 1844, contains a letter by Victor Hugo regarding the book. "Châtiments," Paris, 1833, is a presentation copy from Victor Hugo to P. Bury. "A History of New York," London, 1821, contains the autograph inscription: "Mrs. Thomas Moon from her sincere friend, Washington Irving, London, July 17, 1821." Presentation copies from Irving are rare.

"Bob-Thin," by W. J. Linton, 1845, first edition, is a presentation copy to George Sand. It contains an autograph letter by her. Frederick Locker's "London Lyrics," 1857, has two autographs by George Cruikshank. He signed it first on page 111, and finding the ink run he said, "I must sign this again, for it looks as though one could not write." He then signed it on the title page, with the same result. "L'Ordre de la Sainte-Église," Paris, 1773, is the copy owned by Marie Lecznka, the wife of Louis XV. It contains a letter by her to her father. "L'Épiphane des Français," by Jean de Loyac, Bordeaux, 1615, was bound for Marie de Medici. Peter Martyr's "Mort Léopold and Fruitful Commentaries," London, 1688, is a fine specimen from the library of James I. "Recueil de diverses pièces de poésie," by Messanger, Paris, 1714, is the Duchesse de Berry's copy. It is a rare book. "The Order of the Garden," is a manuscript on paper in bindings by Samuel Meane, executed for Charles II. "Le Divorce Celeste," by Ferrante Pallavicino, is from the library of Napoleon Bonaparte. "Compendium vitae," by Balthazar Polmann, 1691, has the arms of the Margravine of Austria. "Urania," of the Hesse Virgin, Hesse, 1777, is dedicated to Marie Louise, and is from her library. "Observations," by Isaac Vossius, 1638, is the copy owned by Louis XIV. "A Description of the Villa of Horace Walpole," Strawberry Hill, 1774, is his own copy. There are notes by him throughout the volume.

"An History of the Earth," by Oliver Goldsmith, London, 1770, is from the library of George Washington, and contains his autograph and bookplate. "The Contrast," a comedy, by Royal Tyler of Vermont, is Washington's copy, with his autograph on the title page. It was the first play presented on the American stage written by a native American. "Holocene and Cretaceous Doctrines," by Bishop T. Watson, London, 1858, is Robert Southey's copy, with his autograph signature and manuscript notes in his handwriting. An original pen-and-ink drawing by James McNeill Whistler of a seated woman is inscribed by him to Mr. Avery. An autograph note by Whistler is accompanied by a proof of his small etching, "Little Arthur." "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," edited by Sheridan Ford, Paris, 1890, contains two autographs: one by Whistler to Theodore Child. "The Sonnets of William Wordsworth," London, 1838, contains a letter by him. Among the other books in the library is "History of Bologna," by Leandro Alberto, 1541, in fine Italian binding of the seventeenth century. "Fasciculus Florum," by Thomas Ashe, London, 1518, is the rare first edition. "Vita Miraculi of Saint Anton of Padua," by Luca Assarino, Genoa, 1646, is a beautiful Italian bound binding of the seventeenth century. "Eugénie Grandet," contains an autograph letter by Honoré de Balzac. "Les Fleurs du Mal," by Charles Baudelaire, first edition, is in binding by C. Meunier. "La Lyre du Jeune Apollon," by François M. G. de Beauchateau, Paris, 1557, is a choice copy of this rare book of the celebrated infant prodigy. "Traité," by Cardinal Robert Bellarmine, Paris, 1628, is a superb specimen of Gascon's beautiful workmanship. "Les Vrais Portraits," by Theodore de Besa, Geneva, 1581, is a rare work, in binding by Lortie. The first Protestant Bible printed in Italy, 1582, is said to have belonged to Bénédict de Besa, Duke of Ferrara, daughter of Louis XII, and Anne of Brittany. "Biblia Sacra," is a fine manuscript of the fourteenth century. The Book of Common Prayer, London, 1717, is engraved throughout on plate paper by Sturt.

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FACTORS IN THE H. C. L.

Five Ways of Attacking Problem Are Suggested, Including Increased Production and Co-Operation.

The following discussion of the factors in the high cost of living appeared in *The Daily Garment News*, a trade publication, as an editorial, and was written by Manuel Komroff:

THE high cost of living could be attacked from five different angles and the best results would be obtained if all of these were applied simultaneously by all people in all parts of the United States.

(1) There must be more production—not a nervous, feverish production, but a continuous flow from industry. In order to accomplish this, all members of society should be active continuously.

This would, in itself, eliminate one of the causes for strikes. Strikes are seldom constructive, but are more usually destructive in the nature of the harm they do. If it is always accompanied with increased costs.

At this rate strikes react and strike wage-earners even harder than they do the employers. According to the law of supply and demand, if it were not for the fact that with a greater production of the articles necessary for comfortable living the result would be a decrease of prices.

Society is fundamentally founded upon work and play. The unwillingness of many people to do any real useful work is one of the post-war evils, and one of the main factors causing the increase in living cost.

(2) The question of the wage scale also enters into the high cost of living. Wages should be logically and conscientiously considered by both employer and laborers themselves.

One class of workers should not be pitted against another class. There are certain classes of labor that are receiving wages quite disproportionate and, in a way, unjust compared to the amount of money received by other classes of workers whose services to society are no less important. For instance, furriers, bricklayers, painters, railway engineers, and other classes of labor have been receiving much more than their middle intellectual class, the teachers, bookkeepers, preservers, clerks, scientists, and literary workers. Yet the former are no more important to the welfare of society than the latter.

Organized labor is receiving a large share of its production, while unorganized labor is not. If no adjustment is made, the temptation will be for professional classes likewise to organize. What would be more dreadful than a strike of doctors?

(3) America went into the war on a gigantic scale. People became accustomed to thinking in millions. Large numbers is an ordinary thing to the American mind. The solution of the problem here men think in millions. Nevertheless, there has been and still is in America a class of men whose business profits are above normal. It is for this reason that the war against profiteering must be continued.

Whatever the public is charged for food and other necessities of existence.

NEEDED: PRODUCTION

Industrial Expert Holds That Wages Should Be Based on Output, Not on Power of Extortion

INDUSTRIAL experts agree that the question of wages is of minor importance compared to the question of production. Just as the employer has been forced to appreciate the economic and social needs of his employees, it seems now as though his employees must come to some basis of understanding of production requirements.

The prevalent opinion seems to be that some form of industrial representation where the employee can sit in conferences with the management and learn about the production end of the industry is the solution of the problem. H. F. J. Porter, an authority on shop committee systems, explained the other way the value of this closer co-operation between the two factors in industry and at the same time showed its effect on the public in keeping down the cost of living.

"It is the established custom in business as now conducted," he said, "for the employer, when he increases the wages of his employees, to add the amount of the increase plus a certain percentage of profit to the selling price of the product. This custom, in view of the present universal demand for higher wages, has resulted in increased prices on all commodities. A vicious spiral is developed in which the cost of living rises faster than the wage rate. Consequently very increase in wages procured by the employee makes his problem of how to make ends meet seem more difficult of solution.

"Neither the organized employers nor the organized employees have aimed at increased production and reduced prices, but the one has held production in check as to not to break the trend and the other has established a daily output to maintain his wage. Each exploits the other and both exploit the public.

When employer and employee get together, however, through a committee system, it is not difficult for both elements to see that it is to the interest of each to co-operate in their mutual interest and also in the interest of the public to which both belong.

Reversing the Process.

Instead of the employer's demanding shorter hours and higher wages, without giving increased efficiency, the principle of operation should be reversed. The employee should increase his efficiency first. This would increase the amount of product and reduce the cost. By this reduction in cost, the profits of the company would be increased. These profits should be distributed equitably among the shareholders by increased dividends; the employees by increased wages; and the public by decreased selling prices. At the lower price money of the business would expand, more people would be employed and receive adequate wages.

strained relations between the parties in interest. We have excellent authority for the inevitable fact of a house divided against itself.

"At all events, as the contest becomes more acute, the public, which has to pay the cost of this industrial strife, is gradually getting its eyes opened to the situation and is becoming restless under the continued stress. It appeals to the Government for redress, but the latter, in attacking the high cost of living, is treating the effect without considering the cause, and so the condition is not ameliorated. For this reason the agitation and protest against existing conditions are more articulate than ever.

"The more articulate the discontent becomes the better, for it is based on a sense of deep-seated grievances. The people are giving serious thought to the subject at the present time and discussion is becoming intelligent and general. There is hope that when the matter is settled it will be settled in the interests of those who are most deeply interested, namely, the public."

NOTES OF CURRENT ART.

The Modern Greeks.

An exhibition is open in Paris of work by a group of modern Greek artists. The sculptors, according to the critics of the press, show no sign of having respected the traditions of their glorious past, and the frescoes of these commentators assume that the less said about them the better. But the painters are on a different plane. Oddly, the best of them have been inspired by the Post-Impressionists, and the gifted M. Parthenis in his finest canvas is a study of the frescoes of the Parthenon. M. Galanis Dimitrios evokes the memory of another of the school in his child riding a hobbyhorse. A certain number of the group have had their education in Germany, and one is praised for his still life. The exhibition as a whole seems to awaken but moderate interest.

The promenade and interior balconades, which were designed by Stanford White for the Garden Theatre, now converted into a Yiddish playhouse and occupied by the Jewish Art Theatre Company, have, after a lapse of years, been put to their proper use. In accordance with the program outlined by the Literary Advisory Board, controlling the artistic destinies of this new home of art drama, the balconades will be utilized for art exhibitions.

During the month of September and continuing to the first of October, the balconades are showing a number of drawings and paintings. Mr. Walkowitz is showing his exhibition as a whole, because several of the paintings were done over ten years ago, while some of them are examples of this artist's recent work.

Symphonies for Young.

It is said that Paris and London are about to copy New York's famous "symphony concerts for young people," which will soon enter their twenty-second year at Carnegie Hall.

The concert of Nov. 10 will have Oskar Gershwitz as soloist, and Dec. 13, a Christmas program; Jan. 8, Misha Levitsky; Jan. 31, Fritz Kreisler; Feb. 21, Adolph Bohm's Ballet Intime, and March 6, Lucy Gates.

Mr. Darmochew will also give Saturday morning "concerts for children" at Aeolian Hall on Nov. 8, Dec. 27, Jan. 10, and Feb. 7, a series now in its third season.

Oratorio to Enlist Stars.

Mrs. Tetzel is to sing at the Oratorio Society's festival next April, which will also include a Rachmaninoff evening, in honor of the Russian composer, and another special program in which Heifetz and Casals will play a double concerto of Brahms. The choral works are to be Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and Edgar Stilleman Kelly's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Among the soloists are Mabel Garrison, Frieda Hempel, Florence Easton, Mary Sundell, Sophie Braslau, Julia Clausen, Marie Alcock, Charles Hackett, Edward Johnson, Lambert Murphy, Reinhold Werrenrath, Emilio de Gogorza, Louis Graveure, Royal Daddum, and Charles T. Tittman.

Brooklyn Music.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra has announced the dates and assisting artists for five concerts in Brooklyn as follows: Nov. 7, Serge Rachmaninoff; Dec. 6, Louis Homer; Jan. 9, Emilio de Gogorza; Feb. 8, Fritz Kreisler; and March 10, Emmy Destinn.

For the New York Symphony Orchestra, the special features will be: Dec. 20, Christophers with choir; Jan. 24, Reinhold Werrenrath; Feb. 14, Misha Siman, and March 13, the Duncan Dancers.

Steamboats.

Other Steamship Advertisement, Section 9, Page 5.

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People's Singing Classes.

No Examination. No Previous Training. Dues Ten Cents.

Public School No. 63, East Fourth Street, near First Avenue, young lady, 15 years, beginning October 28, 1916.

Public School No. 64, 227 East 57th Street, near Second Avenue, young lady, 15 years, beginning October 28, 1916.

Public School No. 65, 125 West 42nd Street, near Broadway, young lady, 15 years, beginning October 28, 1916.

Public School No. 66, 125 West 42nd Street, near Broadway, young lady, 15 years, beginning October 28, 1916.

F. F. PROCTOR'S

125th St. 125th St.

The Healthy Vendor, David Harris, 125th St. 125th St.

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AMUSEMENTS

Other Amusement Advertisements, Section 9, Pages 3 and 4.

HEFETZ

CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT. OCT. 23. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

WERRENATH

CARNEGIE HALL, SUN. NOV. 2. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

SCHILLIG

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft. Oct. 23. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

JULES FALK

AEOLIAN HALL, Tue. Aft. Oct. 24. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

ALEXANDER GUNN

PIANO RECITAL (Chamber Piano).

FRANCIS SCHMITZ

PRINCIPAL THEATRE, Sat. Aft. Oct. 23. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

ROSE AUSTIN

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft. Oct. 25. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

LOTTA MADDEN

AEOLIAN HALL, Thu. Aft. Oct. 26. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

DAVID JONES

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft. Oct. 23. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

DAVIDSON

PRINCIPAL THEATRE, Sat. Aft. Oct. 23. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

MILDRED COUPER

PRINCIPAL THEATRE, Sat. Aft. Oct. 23. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

CECILE deHOVARTH

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft. Oct. 23. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

GERMAINE SCHNITZER

AEOLIAN HALL, Tue. Aft. Oct. 24. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

FRANCIS ROGERS

PRINCIPAL THEATRE, Sat. Aft. Oct. 23. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

GRETA TORPADI

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft. Oct. 25. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

EDWARD MORRIS

AEOLIAN HALL, Thu. Aft. Oct. 26. 11:00. VIOLIN RECITAL.

75 TICKETS FOR ALL CONCERTS AT BOX OFFICE.

To the Public

(No. 4)

The management of the Capitol Theatre realizes that size, comfort, luxury, cheerful service, a friendly atmosphere and beauty of decoration and appointments merely constitute the shell for the kernel patrons seek in attending the theatre—entertainment.

The programme is to consist of motion pictures, music and novelties. The pictures will be chosen from the markets of the world without favoritism toward any producer or group of producers, selections being based upon merit.

The established favorites and less known artists who have the good fortune to produce a really great drama will alike smile from the "Capitol" screen.

Scenic, scientific and comedy pictures, news reels, travelogues and novelties are also to be embraced in the picture programme.

The musical features and supplemental entertainment will later be described in this space.

CAPITOL THEATRE
EDWARD BOWEN, Managing Director.

TONIGHT

AT THE SELWYN
WEST 43d ST. NR. BROADWAY

GREATEST GROUP OF STARS
REVEALING TOGETHER
AND THEY WILL AFFAIR.

Raymond Hitchcock
Bessie McCoy Davis
Louise Groody
Hal Skelly
Dorothy Stevenson
Lorraine Marshall

Irving Berlin
Otto Kruger
Francine Lawrence
Florence Shirley
Harry D'Arcey
Juanita Fletcher
Alan Dale

Hal Ford
Lucille Manion
Julia Kelsey
Tom Powers
John C. Hazard
Walter Harrison
Eleanor Hart

Alma Edwards and Ruth Mabie, and others.

Tickets \$1.50 to \$3.00; no war tax; now at Box Office.

STAR OPERA CO., Inc.

LEXINGTON THEATRE
TO-MORROW EVE., (OCT. 20) AT 8 SHARP

GALA OPENING PERFORMANCE

"Die Meistersinger" Conducted by Theodore Spiering.
With: Maxine (dubst), Carl Longtin (dubst), Albert Reiss, Salvatore Solito and Otto Germaus.

"A Night in Granada" Conducted by Louis Koenig.
With: Maxine (dubst), Carl Longtin (dubst), Albert Reiss, Salvatore Solito and Otto Germaus.

"Zar und Zimmermann" Conducted by Theodore Spiering.
With: Maxine (dubst), Carl Longtin (dubst), Albert Reiss, Salvatore Solito and Otto Germaus.

"Die Fledermaus" Conducted by Theodore Spiering.
With: Maxine (dubst), Carl Longtin (dubst), Albert Reiss, Salvatore Solito and Otto Germaus.

with Barbara Eldridge—Gardner Renshaw—Margaret Ober-Ardt, William Wagner, Herman Weil, Carl Braun and Otto Germaus.

GREAT GALAXY OF STARS

Prices \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1, 75c, 50c

Raymond Hitchcock
Stella Mayhew
Van & Schenck
Whiting & Burt
Walter J. Pond
Sylvia Clark
Hal Hixon
John Steele
Bert Levy
B. F. Keith's Boys' Band of 180 Pieces
Conducted by "Mrs. Wellington's Surprise"
Gypsy Playlet—Summer, Lottie Britton, Walter C. Wilson and Harriet Marlow—MANY OTHERS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT

AT 8:15 SHARP.

The following Artists will positively appear:

Raymond Hitchcock
Eddie Cantor
Bert Williams
Ray Dooly
Ruth Royce
Oddie Dowling
Elga Bergstrom
Hal Hixon
John Steele
Bert Levy
B. F. Keith's Boys' Band of 180 Pieces
Conducted by "Mrs. Wellington's Surprise"
Gypsy Playlet—Summer, Lottie Britton, Walter C. Wilson and Harriet Marlow—MANY OTHERS.

RIVOLI RIALTO

MOTION PICTURES.

HUGO RIESENFELD, Director

Beginning To-day at 1 P. M.

CHARLES RAY
"A Crooked Straight"

ENID BENNETT
"WHAT EVERY WOMAN LEARNS"

PRIZMA
"The Last of the Romanovs"

Lawrence Grossmith Comedy
"Making Good With Mother"

RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
"La Traviata," Selection

What Is Your Pedigree?

MAJOR KENNEDY
"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Continuous Today SAMUEL GOLDWYN Presents
MADGE KENNEDY
in "STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL"

By JEROME K. JEROME
REVIEW—CHSTER KENNEDY
"MUTT & JEFF" Comedy
Edith Carey (dubst)

STAND RYBON ORCHESTRA
ALSO RYBON, Conductor.

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VALUATION OF HABITS

Science Shatters Idol of the Neat and Obedient Boy and Sets New Standards

BY JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

ARE you a good citizen? If so, what habits of good citizenship are being taught to your child? There is now a scale for determining the extent to which the members of the younger generation are becoming worthy members of the body politic. It represents the study of educators, business men, parents, and publicists.

Now that science and psychology have taken hold on this subject of personal conduct for young and old, they show that we have been paying too much attention to little things and ignoring fundamentals. There may be differences of opinion as to what really constitutes an exemplary and useful citizen; but the views of 100 educators, 22 leaders in such callings as merchandising, making, and manufacturing, and of 25 parents, all duly tabulated, may be considered on the whole as correct. The new system, which is now being worked out at Horace Mann School, was devised by two instructors in that institution—Mrs. Siegfried Malt Upton, teacher of the fifth grade, and Miss Clara Frances Chaswell, psychologist. It has the approval of the Faculty of Teachers College, which is a part of Columbia University and has the Horace Mann School under its direction.

The tabulation of the work of the experts shows that there are twenty-four such qualities or attributes of good citizenship, and that the scale includes 187 different concrete acts. Let us first consider the plan of the civic virtues as worked out on the basis of one thousand points. They have all been evaluated in the table which is herewith presented.

Good posture	25
Refinement	25
Taking care of health	25
Orderliness	25
Self-control	25
Self-reliance	25
Courage, without foolishness	25
Thrift	25
Generosity	25
Courtesy	25
Co-operation	25
Loyalty	25
Willingness to accept criticism	25
Assuming responsibility	25
Broad sympathy and outlook	25
Obedience	25
Choosing good associates	25
Promptness	25
Helpful initiative	25
Grasp of fundamentals	25
Honesty and reliability	25
Realizing when help is needed	25
Teacher or fellow-pupil	25
Ability to concentrate	25
Shows improvement	25
Conscious of school program	25
Total	1,000

The relative values which experts have put on these qualities are shown in the accompanying chart. The peak of achievement is at 85, that assigned to assuming a civic responsibility, and such qualities as honesty, initiative, co-operation, and courage have a good rating; while those things once held in high esteem, such as posture, promptness, and obedience, hover about the bottom of the chart.

There seems something revolutionary in this. It was not so long ago that the

palm was awarded without question to the towheaded boy in the neat blue suit who sat on the back seat and did nothing. He grew up to be a clean desk man. He never did get far along after he passed those halcyon days in which he brought home bundles of neat cards marked "Reward of Merit for a Good Boy."

But in the requirements which go to make up that quality of citizenship known as "assuming civic responsibility" other qualities are required. In this alignment E stands for the judgment of the educators, S for the specialists, P for parents, and C represents the composite, or average, judgment. Here is the table:

Assuming Responsibility for Good Citizenship

E S P C (100) (100) (100) (100)

Takes upon himself the responsibility of the most of his educational opportunities in order to prepare himself for service.

Has a knowledge of the needs of the community and of civic problems.

Investigates the qualities essential for leadership, and elects a person for the position.

Is willing to follow a chosen leader provided no principle is violated by so doing.

Uses influence to oppose the wrong, and to uphold what he thinks is right, unimpaired by unpleasant consequences to himself.

Assumes responsibility to report wrongdoing to proper authorities.

Expresses a preference when some issue is at stake and when he can support his preference with valid reasons.

Tells the truth without flinching or compromise, correct impression.

Stands for fair play in games and in argument.

Takes pride in the appearance of school property, doing his part to keep the classroom in order, picking up paper from floor and stairs, and taking pains not to deface desks, books, pictures, walls, woodwork, etc.

Is careful in the use of apparatus and school supplies.

Assists heartily in measures to prevent the spread of disease and sickness, taking care in case of colds and consulting a physician promptly when there is need.

We now turn to a method of evaluation based not on attributes but on specific acts, and graded for another

chart on the basis of the opinions of seventy-four judges who have graded these definite acts on a score of from one to ten. Putting these acts in a stairway formation, we find that the pupil is credited with ten if he is democratic, if he supports the right, and if he is devoted to his country. Among the important acts are clear expression, returning loaned articles promptly, being pleasant in difficult situations. On this scale it is considered of only minor importance if one washes his hands before eating and closes the door promptly, although it is socially desirable. Dwindling at the top of the pyramid are the trivial acts of life, such as holding the books correctly. How many parents and teachers, after all, get values from which to consider the acts of their children?

It is difficult to sum up what are all the factors useful in taking care of the health, for this every citizen ought to do, not for his own sake alone, but for the benefit of humanity and the community. Here are some of the acts and their relative importance:

Health Conservation.

1. Plans his daily program so that there may be a healthful balance between work and outdoor play.

2. Is clean in habits, person, and dress.

3. Carries out directions of school and family.

4. Reports symptoms of illness promptly.

5. Spends in sleep, in a well-ventilated room, the number of hours prescribed for one of his age.

6. Is careful of his eyes, not reading in a dim light or when lying down.

7. Takes care that the sun does not shine on the page, and that the light comes over the left shoulder when he is working or reading; and keeps the book or the paper at a proper distance (about fourteen inches) from the eyes.

8. Orders well-balanced luncheons suited to his needs.

9. Avoids getting wet, getting chilled, or cooling off too suddenly after play.

10. Washes hands before eating.

11. Takes a sufficient amount of time to eat properly.

12. Does not indulge in sweets to a harmful extent.

13. Keeps hands and materials away from mouth, and fingers away from nose and ears.

Next in order we have clear thinking duly evaluated. This is revealed in finding solutions to problems, in putting the lesson in one's own words, in expressing one's self coherently and in many other ways which are pedagogic, but show that the teacher is attentive to the work of supervision.

Helpful initiative is counted of great worth as manifested in resourcefulness in finding new tasks when those assigned have been completed and being ready with helpful ways of doing things.

Under the head of courtesy there are twenty-three points. The highest form of courtesy in the scale is the avoidance of saying or doing anything which would unnecessarily pain or annoy another. It is chivalrous to women and girls "if a girl acknowledges an act of chivalry pleasantly." Courtesy has a standing of four points when it permits an older person to pass first through a door. To pick up something dropped by another registers three points of a score of ten. The same award is given

for using pencils and other articles quietly and closing a door or desk gently.

Exercise in Thrift.

The table on thrift follows:

1. Concentrates upon the task at hand.

2. Uses leisure time to good advantage.

3. Is economical in the expenditure of money for lunch and other personal necessities, and refrains from extravagances.

4. Anticipates his needs and does not overbuy.

5. Employs the most efficient method of work, such as the use of short cuts in arithmetic.

6. Saves time by having a consciousness of the daily schedule, preparing for the work of the next period when that of the preceding one has been completed.

7. Is systematic in saving money.

8. Does not waste paper, pencils, paints, and other materials.

9. Keeps books and apparatus in good condition.

We are now down to 4 on the composite scale of attributes where good citizenship belongs, such as being neat in dress, putting away the school apparatus and materials when through with

them; putting table, desk, or locker in good order, and making a good arrangement in the materials on a desk during the industrial and fine-arts lessons.

Promptness is very well in the way, but it has only markings of one for such commendable acts as putting on wraps quickly or removing gymnasium shoes in three minutes or less, and obedience is appreciated, but not extravagantly.

Meet on the scale is honesty, a good posture, which includes such points as holding the head erect and chest high and walking with a light step.

To facilitate the development of the new plan a special report card has been devised, which does away with all the old markings and confines itself to the essentials. It calls upon the parent to help in keeping up standards and to follow the development of the child along lines which need peculiar attention.

Studies and good citizenship are placed on equal terms. This shows a tendency to get away from mere book learning and to bring about education as shown in the industrial and fine-arts lessons, the striving toward civic responsibility.

up, not only by the watch, but by hundreds of citizens, rushing half-dressed from their beds into the street. The bellman of the old State House was hurried out from his home to announce the tidings; lights were seen moving in every house; the people were astir as they had not been before since the day when the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed five years before. The city was wild with joy. Some of the cannon were booming. Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress, in his rounds of the homes where the members were living, found his errand of notification useless. The patriots were all in readiness for the early morning session and eager to hear the official dispatch from Washington.

A prayer of thanksgiving was offered, several speeches made, and then the Congress adjourned to the Lutheran church where at 3 o'clock thanks were given "to Almighty God for crowning the armies of the United States and its ally with success."

Dispatch riders were sent out in every direction, heralds of a new era, the dawn of a democracy whose influence was eventually to permeate every path of the earth. Congress voted thanks of the nation and appropriate honors to Washington, Rochambeau, De Grasse, and a day was appointed for general thanksgiving and prayer throughout the Union, for God's great favors to the struggling patriots. Legislative bodies, executive councils, city corporations, private societies, churches, and other organizations overwhelmed Washington with congratulatory addresses; bonfires were kindled on the mountain peaks.

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STRAY NOTES OF MUSIC.

Kosak Yamada, now in Japan, has published through the Composers' Music Corporation here two "poems" for piano, inscribed to the memory of Scriabin.

Raymond Walters, Secretary of the Bethlehem Bach festival, has issued two pamphlets of the Field Artillery Training School at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Harry Barak, Kenneth Clark, and Paul Morris are among eighty song leaders named in a final report of the Camp Music Division of the War Department.

Josef Hofmann has written an introduction to "Music and Childhood," a booklet connected with the work of the National Child Welfare Association.

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BARRING UNDESIRABLES

How This Government Protects Itself
Against Influx of Bolsheviki from
Foreign Countries

IMMIGRATION authorities here wish all the more power and luck to Captain Albert Johnson, member of the United States House of Representatives, who a few days since declared that hordes of Reds gathering on European and Asian shores ready to invade this country should be kept out by continuing the present passport regulations for at least another year.

By the time Captain Johnson's restrictive bill has been enacted there will be opportunity for amending the present immigration laws which are not yet enough of a network to prevent the crimson invasion.

Captain Johnson, in explaining the reasons for his measure, stated that except the war passport law, we have nothing but the literacy test and a far-etched about anarchy and poverty to keep out the radicals who are seeking to undermine the foundations of the Republic.

"Bolsheviki," he added, "are assembled begging for passports at London, Paris, Madrid, The Hague, Rome, Constantinople, Stockholm, Christiania, Copenhagen, Prague, Vladivostok, and Archangel. Certain European countries are endeavoring to unload these undesirables upon us."

Corroboration of the assertions of the publicist comes from several sources. A large number of these undesirables are hovering in the Orient waiting for the descent on the Pacific Coast. Thousands of riff-raff driven out of Russia have made their way into Siberia, and hence to Japan and China. It is said that the cities like Tokyo swarm with this evil brood, who work at all kinds of tasks when they must, in order to keep themselves in food and clothes. They look upon the United States as the land of the red rainbow of promise.

It has been the practice of lawmakers that America is the refuge of the oppressed and that those who suffer for the sake of their political opinions should in times of peace at least find here the safe and comfortable haven. The Reds have the vision of a better life known by his pen name of Trotsky, finding a base of operations in New York City and returning to Russia as lord and master. Some of the undesirable aliens who are now in the ports of the Orient have lived their lives on the east side, according to report, and would like to live them some more under the fostering care of a Government which they would like to destroy.

Drastic Regulations.
Only a man who has struggled to get a passport, on his way back to the United States can sense to the full the trouble which the present wartime regulations make. It is easier for the camel to get through the needle's eye than it is for the Red to escape the vigilance of our Consuls abroad at the present time.

Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New York, said recently that, owing to the efficient manner in which the Consular forces have been working, not a Red had been able to get into the United States by way of Ellis Island. Numerous deportations of radicals have been largely due to the capture of agitators who several years ago gained entry. Even with the strictest application of the immigration laws before the European war, it was not possible to get such a check on undesirables as may now be obtained through the present regulations.

The present scheme is far-reaching and thorough. It works usually with a precision which starts the lawless. The executive order of July 26, 1917, signed by Frank L. Polk, then Acting Secretary of State, and by W. B. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, is still in force.

It provides that every person leaving every foreign country except Canada and bound for the United States shall present a valid passport or some other official document in the nature of a passport. This must be accompanied by a signed and certified photograph of the bearer.

Each passport of an alien must be valid by an American Consulate or the diplomatic mission, if especially authorized in the country from which the holder starts on his trip.
Every alien, under the provisions of this order, must make a written declaration to the American diplomatic or Consular officer abroad, in which he must set forth his name, occupation, and nationality. He must give the date and place of his birth, the nationality and the race of his father and mother; the place of his last foreign residence and other places, if any, in which he has resided for the last five years. If he has ever been in the United States he is expected to state the date and the objects of his visits and the places in this country where he lived or where he sojourned. He must tell the date at which he expects to leave this country and give the name of the vessel by which he expects to leave, if he goes by the water route. His application must contain the names and addresses of persons acquainted with him in the country from which he would start as well as similar information concerning his friends and acquaintances in the United States. It is required also that he tell how long he expects to stay here, present documentary proof of the objects which move him, and a list of places in the country at which he proposes to live or stop.

Investigating "Prospects."
Each of the declarations must be affirmed or sworn to before a Consular officer or a diplomatic officer of the United States and signed in triplicate. As the declaration must be made at least two weeks before the applicant intends to sail, there is ample time for the Consul to make some inquiries. One copy of the declaration is filed with the Consulate or embassy; another copy is the Commissioner of Immigration or his inspector in charge of the port of entry and another copy is affixed to the passport.

Once the alien has made his declaration the machinery of investigation proceeds with rapidity. It takes little detective work to trace down most of the Reds. Even in foreign cities, remote from their original homes, the police authorities and other agencies may materially help the American Consuls in getting the required information. A comparison with the regulations governing immigration before the United States entered the war, with the passport rules which now govern the arrival

of aliens, shows a far greater latitude for the undesirables in days of peace than is generally known.

Unless the Commissioner of Immigration has a positive tip about the identity of an alien, it is hard for him to determine if he is a dangerous agitator. He can exclude the congenial idiot, but not the political madman. On sight, he may be able to determine whether or not an alien is likely to become a public charge, but he cannot always tell whether or not said alien is likely to be supported in luxury by deluded followers while he sows the seeds of sedition. The worst kind of undesirables may have plenty of money and show no signs that they will become destroyers of industrial peace and bring poverty to labor.

Under the immigration laws, the steamship companies in their manifests are required to enter opposite the name of each of their storage passengers whether or not that person has less than \$50. The suggestion was made by William Williams, when Commissioner of Immigration for New York, that the immigrant ought to have at least \$25 to meet his immediate expenses after landing. Hence the impression that many of

LAND OF ETERNAL FIRES

So the Little Republic of Azerbaidjan Is
Called—Its Territorial Dispute
with Armenia

AZERBAIDJAN, the "Land of Eternal Fires" of the ancient Persians, independent or semi-independent for many centuries, then for a hundred years crushed into submission to the iron yoke of the Czar of all the Russias, only to rise again after the Russian revolution, is one of the most interesting of the various small republics that have arisen from the wreckage of the world war. Occupying 94,000 square kilometers in Southern Caucasasia in the twilight zone between Armenia and Georgia, and bounded on the south and east by Persia and the Caspian Sea, the Republic of Azerbaidjan, born on May 28, 1918, claims a population of about 3,500,000, of whom some four-fifths are Moslem Azerbaidjanians proper, and the others Armenians, Georgians, Russians, Jews, et al.

The young republic declares, in an elaborate statement prepared by its delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, that its natural boundaries extend all the way across the Caucasus to Batum on the Black Sea and that its population, under the law of self-determination, would amount to nearly 5,000,000, and its territory to 130,000 square kilometers. Its spokesmen also admit that they hope to see the day when the adjoining province of northwest Persia of the same name and practically the same ethnographic makeup will be allowed to add its 2,000,000 inhabitants to the Azerbaidjan Republic.

On Sept. 25 a report received in Paris by the American Red Cross said that Colonel William Haskell, High Commissioner for the four Great Powers in Armenia, was negotiating with the Secretary of State of the Azerbaidjan Republic with the view of submitting to the Armenian Parliament a treaty transferring some Armenian territory to Azerbaidjan in return for the withdrawal of Kurdish and Tartar troops from the eastern and southern frontiers of Armenia. In a statement given out here on Sept. 17 by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, headed by James W. Gerard, urging American aid to prevent further outrages upon the Armenians, it was asserted that "3,000,000 Azerbaidjan Tartars, who are the tools of the Turks," were working hand in hand with 2,000,000 Georgians to help the Russian Bolsheviki and the Turks. In their statement given out in Paris last summer the representatives of Azerbaidjan insisted that they had fought the Bolsheviki and driven them from Baku, with the aid of Turkish regulars, and accused the Armenians of playing the rôle of Bolsheviki for the purpose of seizing territory naturally belonging to the Azerbaidjanians.

It was from the abundance of natural gas and mineral oil found in the Caspian section that the "Land of Eternal Fires" took its name, and the inhabitants proudly boast that, like these fires, their spirit of independence has never been quenched, even during the period from 1825 to 1917 when the Russian Government was doing its utmost to wipe out the language, religion, and customs of that part of its empire. One thing the Russians did do thoroughly: they succeeded in making the geographical and encyclopedists of the world believe that no such territorial division as Azerbaidjan existed under the Czar, so the name is only found in books of reference as applied to the northwest province of Persia. This part of ancient Azerbaidjan, overcome by the pressure of circumstances, recognized the sovereignty of the Shahs in the seventeenth century. The Azerbaidjanians, a people of the Iranian race gradually absorbed by the Turks, deeply resent the Russian Government's classification of them as Caucasian Tartars.

According to the data contained in the statement made public in Paris by the new republic's representatives, Azerbaidjan, broke away from Russia after the Bolsheviki revolution of Nov. 7, 1917, and organized the Federated Republic of the Caucasus, which was proclaimed a title on April 9, 1918, by an assembly of 132 members elected on the basis of universal suffrage laid down for the elections to the All-Russian Constituent Assembly. This Federation proved weak, however, and on May 28 Georgia withdrew and organized as an independent republic, quickly followed by Azerbaidjan and Armenia. The Azerbaidjanians assert that in the region of Erivan they were raided and slaughtered by Armenian bands without any action being taken by the Federation.

As soon as a Ministry of twelve members had been created the Government, located provisionally at Elisabethpol, moved toward ridding the natural capital, the great oil port of Baku, of the Russian Bolsheviki. Early in the Spring there had been clashes in Baku between the Bolsheviki and the Azerbaidjanians, and on March 17 a four-day struggle was which resulted in the killing of

as have, that the possession of that amount is required for admission to the United States. The authorities do not enforce this as an arbitrary regulation, for a young man with only a few dollars, having a good physique and a fair education, is likely to win his way, while an old man with a large sum of money and no friends or relatives is likely to become a public charge and therefore subject to exclusion.

These Considered Ugly.

The Government gets an additional leverage in an act passed last October which allows of certain classes are directed to be excluded from the United States. Among these are specifically mentioned: Anarchists; those who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; those who disbelieve in or are opposed to all forms of organized government; those who advocate or teach the assassination of public officials; those who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; members of organizations which entertain or teach the measures above mentioned.

The second section of this act has proved of especial value in dealing with trouble makers.

"Any alien," it reads, "who at any time after entering the United States is found to have been at the time of entry, or to have become thereafter, a member of any one of the classes of aliens enumerated in Section 1 of this act shall upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor be taken into custody and deported. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens mentioned irrespective of the

time of their entry into the United States." Under this drastic regulation, the migration authorities have been able to get rid of many dangerous radicals, as their records show. The offenders are of all nationalities and have been taken red-handed in the large centers of population.

The Roy sisters, notorious agitators who were caught in Seattle and sent back to England, had come to this country by way of Japan.

Carl W. Newlander, a Swede, was among the first to come under the official ban.

Many Spaniards of the radical groups, such as the violent Red, Placido Santamaría, were taken in the net. Boston had a large gathering of Italian undesirables such as Frisetti, Galliani, Solari, and Sanchini.

Many of these had, however, been in the country for three or four years and had been able to spread a good deal of their propaganda before they were arrested.

Immigration's tide has now set in toward the United States. Despite the prediction that there would be little or none of it, immigrants are already arriving here at the rate of 5,000 a week, although the ocean ferry is hardly in commission. There are few cullings over here, because under the strict regulations of the passport which will continue until the treaty is formally signed the offerings of the foreign world are carefully examined before they are permitted to take ship. Many of these are broken in fortune and hardly of the most desirable class for the building up of a country, but they have passed the strict scrutiny of the alert immigration officials. It is not likely that there are many moral imbeciles among them.

ence and the inviolability of the frontier of its member States shall be constituted, this treaty ceases its existence from the date of its contracting parties becoming members of the said League of Nations.

(10) The Third Republic of Transcaucasia-Armenia is given, from the date the treaty has been officially presented to its Government, two weeks' time to consider and sign this treaty.

(11) The exchange of ratifications is to take place at Baku two weeks after the signing of the treaty.

(12) The present treaty is written in two original copies. (Here follow the signatures.)

The Constituent Assembly of Georgia on June 22 unanimously ratified the treaty.

FIRE HAZARD FROM OIL.

GROWING danger of destruction by fire of shipping, docks, wharves, piers, warehouses, and other waterfront property, due to the discharge of oil into the tidal waters of the Harbor of New York and its adjacent tributary waters, has led the New York City Fire Department, the Association, which is composed of concerns engaged in ship repairing at the Port of New York, to take the matter up with the Chief Engineer's Office of the War Department, Washington, D. C., the Supervisor of New York Harbor, and the New York City Fire Department. The United States Shipping Board has notified the masters and chief engineers in charge of its vessels not to permit the pumping of oil into the tidal waters.

On June 20, 1918, Congress passed an act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses.

When cleaning tanks or bilges of vessels, oil is pumped into the water and stored by the tide at piers, docks, wharves, and other waterfront property. It appears that the discharge of oil into the water is invariably done at night, making it difficult to detect the offender.

Very often a thick layer of oil is observed on the surface of the water at ship repair yards. A lighted match, or cigar, or a red hot rivet dropped into the water would be sure to cause a serious fire. Several fires have already occurred at the repair yards in Brooklyn, resulting in the damage of vessels, property of the yards, and in the death and injury of workmen. The clothes and tools of workmen in these yards are also subject to destruction by fire. The floating drydocks of one repair yard were so thoroughly covered with oil that all the keel blocks, lines and bilge block lines, which it is essential should be in good condition for the safety of ships, were rotted completely.

The oil should be disposed of in some other manner than discharging it into the tidal waters of the harbor.

The New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association is urging the passage of an amendment to the city ordinance on the subject which will stop the practice, and the ordinance will be introduced into the Board of Aldermen this week.

It is suggested that the oil be put into a receptacle, and that the scows employed by the City of New York or by contractors for removing refuse matter shall be required to receive such oil for dumping at a proper place.

A Postscript
to MR. KNOPF'S FALL
ANNOUNCEMENT

(See Book Section for Main Announcement)

TO BE PUBLISHED DURING THE FALL

LINDA CONDON

By Joseph Hergesheimer

A novel of today that holds the spirit of all longing for human perfection. \$1.75

THE PLOT AGAINST MEXICO

By L. J. De Bekker

An expose of a gigantic and imminent capitalistic junker plot. \$1.75

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNMENT

By Samuel Peterson

Does democracy work? An important answer by a competent and trained observer. \$1.50

SOPHIE By Philip Moeller

A brilliant new play by the author of "Madame Sand," "Moliere," etc. \$1.50

THE INWARD LIGHT

By Allan Davis and Anna R. Stratton

A powerful drama of Quaker life. Introduction by Walter Pritchard Eaton. \$1.50

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By Marjorie Allen Saffert

Poems of genuine human experience. \$1.25

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IF Washington had written a history of the American Revolution how precious it would be now!—how much more interesting than any record of those times written by some historian long after the events described had taken place.

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The greatest war of all history has just been ended. A thrilling record of it, *a record written by the men who directed the war*, is available in the

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THE War Volumes are not the work of any individual historian. Every leader of thought and action involved in the war is represented in these volumes by his own speeches and writings.

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H. G. Wells
Bernard Shaw
Leon Trotsky
Gabriele d'Annunzio
Winston Churchill,

and a host of others.

The pages throb with life. Before the reader's mental vision pass vast fleets and armies; military moves and strategy are depicted with a vivid realism and swift dramatic power. It is like reading paragraph after paragraph of the most fascinating romance, as stirring as the call of trumpets.

Think what it will mean to you, to your children, and to your children's children to own this complete and comprehensive history of The Great War through which you have lived and toward which you have, perhaps, given your aid!

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Why Blonds Make Good Salesmen — and Brunets Good Buyers

One Evening's Experience That Changed the Career of
Donald Warwick and Gave Him the Big Job of His Dreams

I SHALL never forget the light that flooded my mental vision when Dr. Blackford singled me out from that audience of 153 purchasing agents and said: "This gentleman is wasting his time in the wrong kind of work—for he is the blond type!"

We were gathered at the Hotel Astor for a dinner and meeting of purchasing agents—and the men represented the greatest concerns of their kind in the United States.

Dr. Blackford had come to give us one of the famous demonstrations in Character Analysis about which I heard more than once—and the eager audience by this time was leaning forward to catch every word of a remarkable message.

No wonder! For Dr. Blackford had begun with the startling observation:

"It is exactly as I told your president it would be—when he invited me to address this company."

"All of you—with a half dozen exceptions—are rather pronounced brunets."

"You will never fail to find this true of any group of successful purchasing agents—no matter where you meet them."

"But, were this an organization of successful salesmen, you would find most of them to be blonds."

"The brunet is the man from Missouri. He must be 'shown.' He is thoughtful, analytical, conservative, deliberate—everything a buyer should be. The blond is usually quite the reverse. He is a man of moods, of imagination, impetuous, easy to sell, but remarkably qualified to influence other people and to make them buy things."

And I am the blond type—thought I—one of the exceptions in this room! Can it be that I am "in wrong"? I had felt that in that group of purchasing agents I could hold up my end quite well. And I was jolted!

But as Dr. Blackford went on I became more and more certain that this remarkable teacher of character analysis had called the turn correctly.

"There is more to this scientific fact than color of the eyes, hair and skin—vastly more," continued Dr. Blackford.

"I observe that the prevailing type of features among you gentlemen is what science knows as the 'concave type'—prominent forehead at the top, short nose, prominent chin."

I found my hands playing about my face—and, looking in embarrassment, I found many of my neighbors doing the same thing! Then I realized that my features were just the opposite—sloping forehead, prominent nose, receding chin. (The convex type, Dr. Blackford called it.)

If I needed any more proof, I got it overwhelmingly when Dr. Blackford asked the audience to choose "subjects" from their fellow-members, invited them to the platform, and after a quick survey of their features told them with startling accuracy what their special capabilities were and where their greatest powers lay.

I cannot remember when I have seen a group of men more deeply or more seriously interested. But Dr. Blackford's revelation of the science of Character Analysis had done more for me perhaps than for any other man in the room.

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character analyst in the United States, and join the many thousands who have learned, in an amazingly short time, not only how to size up other people from outward signs, but how to size up one's own character, how to attract the friendship of other people, how best to strive for the success that your ordinary qualifications entitle you to achieve. DONALD WARWICK.

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1919

October 19, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Section

4

SIXTEEN
PAGES



Senator Borah, Spokesman of the
Extreme Opponents of the
Peace Treaty.

IF THE TREATY IS REJECTED— WHAT THEN?

The Question Answered by Hitchcock and Borah.

What will happen if the Peace Treaty is rejected by the United States?

Two answers by Senate leaders on the opposing sides are presented below. The two spokesmen are the Administration floor leader who is fighting to have the treaty ratified without any reservations that will change the meaning, and the leader of the extreme opponents:

By GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
Senator from Nebraska; Administration
Floor Leader in Urging Adoption
of the Treaty.

If the Senate should fail to ratify the treaty, or should amend it so as to kill it, or should adopt such reservations as to change its meaning, the situation would arise which your question contemplates, and the United States would not become a party to the peace settlement.

The treaty would, however, go into effect so far as the other nations are concerned. The United States would be isolated and would lose all concessions which the victorious nations have wrung at the cannon's mouth. We would lose Germany's acknowledgment of responsibility for the war and her promise to pay damages to our Government and our citizens.

We would lose her promise not to impose higher or other customs duties on

our goods than on those charged to the most favored nation.

We would lose her promise to treat our shipping in her ports as favorably as German shipping is treated.

We would lose her agreement that we shall have the privilege of reviving such of the treaties that existed before the war between Germany and the United States as we desire to revive.

We would lose Germany's agreement validating the acts by the United States and by the Alien Property Custodian, under which we seized and proceeded to liquidate \$800,000,000 worth of property in the United States belonging to German citizens.

We would lose Germany's agreement that we could use the money derived from the sale of these properties to reimburse our citizens who had lost property in Germany. We would lose the right to use these funds to pay debts which Germany or German citizens now owe to American citizens.

We would lose the right to use these funds derived from the sale of this great amount of German property in the United States to pay pre-war claims against Germany, including the claims for the destruction of life and property involved in the sinking of the Lusitania and other vessels.

We would lose the agreement which Germany made that we shall not be held responsible for property, American pat-

ents, and other things of value belonging to German citizens and companies which the United States seized and used during the war. Many of these patents were very valuable, and claims against the United States for patents on dyes, explosives, and medicines would run into millions of dollars.

We would lose the right to retain over 500,000 tons of German shipping which had been left in the United States when we were a neutral country, but which Germany has agreed in the treaty to surrender. The nations associated with us in the war would set up claims to a part or all of this shipping, which they cannot do if we are a party to the treaty.

We would lose our membership on the Reparation Commission, which will be the most powerful international body ever created, and will have enormous power over the trade, finance and commerce of Germany, and, in fact, of the world, for years to come. This commission will have the power to control the German economic resources and dictate where and how and to what extent Germany may export its goods and its gold to buy imports from other countries.

These are some of the material things we would lose by failure to become a party to this treaty, which was secured from Germany at the cannon's mouth. They all represent concessions which Germany would not willingly grant.

We would then be reduced to the alternative of drifting into an unconditional peace with Germany with all the

war issues unsettled, or, on the other hand, of approaching Germany with a proposition to negotiate a peace. This would give Germany the opportunity to make conditions, and it would deprive us of the power to dictate the terms ourselves. We have withdrawn our armies from Europe except a few thousand men, and have practically completed demobilization. We are through fighting, and Germany knows it. If we fail to hold her to the bargain made at Versailles when the armies were in the field and when Germany was helpless, we will be compelled to negotiate as equals and lose a large part of all that was granted in the settlement. If we fail to negotiate a settlement Germany can insist on a settlement at a future date. What we did with regard to the \$800,000,000 of property belonging to German citizens in this country was done on the theory that we were going to be victorious in the war and could dictate terms of peace to Germany, but if we lose our opportunity to dictate terms of peace the question of disposition of this vast sum of money would be one that would remain open until the two countries can agree upon a settlement.

It is evident, moreover, that the Reparation Commission, on which each nation that signs the treaty will be represented, will so control the industrial, commercial and mining resources of Germany as to facilitate the payment of damages to those countries, but that they will also use that control to benefit their own commerce, and if the United States is not represented on that

commission it is almost inevitable that we will be greatly discriminated against and find it difficult to sell our products to Germany in competition with those nations that control the Reparation Commission and that are parties to the treaty.

Another result of our refusal to participate in this treaty would be a feeling of resentment against us by those nations with which we have been associated in the war. They would undoubtedly feel that we had deserted the cause and abandoned the association before a settlement had been made. They would be drawn closer together in their relations with each other and feel a common interest against us.

Our failure to participate in the treaty also would enormously cripple the League of Nations. It would endanger the smaller nations of Europe, which for some time must be under the protection of the League of Nations until they can get organized.

Our failure to participate by weakening the League of Nations would also weaken Governments everywhere. There would be danger that the League of Nations would become an alliance of certain nations rather than a world organization to promote and perpetuate peace. The restoration of Europe would be greatly delayed because American financiers would not feel justified in backing enterprises which need American capital and American brains. The ten thousand million dollars which our Government has loaned to other Governments would be endangered. The value of this great national asset depends on the stability of Governments in Europe.

The opportunity would be given to the anarchistic and Bolshevistic elements of all countries to proceed with their destructive influences and the prospect would be very good for revolutionary movements in many countries. Only the presence of the United States in the League of Nations can give that stability and high character to the organization which will convince the public opinion of the world that it is organized not only to establish permanent peace everywhere but disinterested justice in dealings between nations. All this would be lost to the world if we fail to ratify the treaty or to participate in the League of Nations.

Nations would be compelled to look forward to an uncertain future. Each would contemplate the possibility of another war and would resume war preparations. This would include the United States. The hatred and vengeance of Germany would not have the restraint and control of any peace settlement. The nations that have been associated with us would be greatly embarrassed by our refusal to take part in a permanent peace settlement. Poland, Bohemia, and the Yugoslavs would feel that we had deserted them, and their future, instead of being made secure by a world organization for peace, would be endangered by the failure of the most powerful nation in the world to participate.

By WILLIAM E. BORAH,
Senator from Idaho; leader of the extreme opponents who seek to defeat the Treaty.

If the treaty is rejected, the United States will be relieved at once of all obligations, legal or moral, to take part in European affairs, and we will as a people be enabled to take up at once and devote our entire time and attention to the solution of impending domestic problems. Whatever we should see fit or think proper to do in the way of friendly assistance, advice, or support for other peoples anywhere, we should be able to do of our own volition and in our own way, relieved entirely of the embarrassment of carrying forward the plans and schemes of other nations.

For illustration, we are in Russia now not by reason of any interest or desire of our own, but because certain other powers have ulterior motives with reference to Siberia, and we have become entangled by understandings, express or implied, and hesitate to draw out. Our men are being sacrificed for no interest of our own, but because of an intertwining of ourselves in European affairs. To draw out of Russia is to create discord in other directions. Therefore we stay and our soldiers are being sacrificed. If the treaty were rejected, all such things could be cleaned up, our men could come home, and our people could be at ease upon these questions.

If the treaty were rejected we would be relieved of the responsibility in such

moral breakdowns as the Shantung affair. We would not and could not be charged with the shameful betrayal of an old friend and associate in the war. We would not incur the ill-will, possibly the settled enmity, of 400,000,000 people. We would not forfeit our moral prestige and our national honor in the court of civilization. Whether we could through friendly counsel or even insistence upon the Hay policy effectuate justice for a friendly people, we would at least not be a party to the crime—and moral prestige is, after all, still the greatest asset of a nation. How clean and relieved and exultant the whole national mind would feel upon tomorrow morning if it were known that this shameful crime against China had been forever removed as a charge against our country!

If the treaty were rejected we would not be a party to the betrayal of Egypt—a people who fought side by side with the Allies but who at the close of their voluntary service were trapped and robbed of their birthright. We would have no part in the continued denial to those people of their claim for independence.

In full, we would be free of oppression and clean of injustice. We would have honor and independence, moral prestige and incalculable material power. And these are things without which the Republic cannot exist. We would and could continue to be, as we have long been, the most powerful influence for peace, for progress and for Christian nationhood in the world. But if we enter this League and become bound by this treaty we are enmeshed and entangled into all kinds of obligations—secret treaties which have been interwoven into the treaty—and we are parties to all kinds of oppression and injustice and wrongs. We become one of the four dictators which are to rule one-half of the inhabitants of the globe by force.

If it said, What about peace? The answer is that peace is here now.

Great Britain has been carrying on trade to her highest point with Germany ever since ten days after the armistice. France has been trading with Germany. The United States has been and is trading with Germany. Peace in all its practical features and appearance is an established fact and has been for weeks

and weeks. The treaty ratified by Great Britain, France and Italy fixes the status of Germany. Those countries interested in receiving the reparation will proceed to collect and enjoy it. Those interested in the work of the commissions will perform the service of the commissions. The United States, being in no wise interested in those things, would be and should be relieved of all obligations touching them. Any legislation necessary to remove supposed obstacles to trade or war legislation could be had within a fortnight. The result would be that the United States would settle down and deal with domestic problems. People would become at once contented in mind and happy in their old accustomed beliefs and traditions, and we would enjoy, in my judgment, a period of prosperity such as we have never before known.

But if we enter this League, take on the obligations of administering this treaty, continue to meddle and interfere in European affairs and assist in the settling of all European questions, all these matters will be thrown into our home politics, will divert attention from our domestic affairs, will estrange our own people, and prevent the return of that peace and confidence so essential to our future prosperity and happiness and indispensable to the permanency of our institutions.

In view of the nature of our domestic problems and of their complex and searching import, it seems to me nothing less than a crime to throw into American affairs and American politics the torturing problem of European surveillance. It will present questions so long as we occupy that attitude which will dominate elections, divide our people, divert the public mind, engage the attention of Congress, and shape national policies to the exclusion of any proper consideration of things local or domestic. Instead of devoting our time to these problems and mobilizing our moral and intellectual forces for their solution, we will be dragged constantly and everlastingly into considering questions growing out of our commitments, of the sending of our soldiers hither and thither, and all the belligerent and antagonistic forces of the Old World. If the treaty is rejected these things will be put behind us.

What a venture, what a hazard it all is! Nations and peoples differing in beliefs, standards, customs, colors, languages, religions, and government, all joined together under a working combination to be controlled by unanimous consent. If civilization were seeking a deadly weapon for suicide would it need to go further? Japan vetoes the United States and the United States vetoes Japan. Then they get down to business to work out a unanimous consent—and another Shantung is the result. Or the whole thing blows up when touched by the Ithuriel spear of reality, as in the case of Fiume.

Let us take an illustration, homely and practical, near home: Mr. Gary is a Covenanter, intoxicated with the desire to see Japan and the United States sitting at the same table and settling all questions of international concern by unanimous consent. There is now industrial war in the steel plant, and industrial peace is quite as essential to the preservation of civilization as any other kind of peace. Why does not Mr. Gary exemplify his faith by seeking out Mr. Foster, the leader of the union labor forces, and say to him, "You are a syndicalist, you believe in the closed shop, you believe in direct action. All these things are at war with my ideas; nevertheless, for the sake of humanity and industrial peace I take you to my bosom. You shall sit upon my Board of Directors. We will make it safe by doing nothing except by unanimous consent. You can veto me, and I can veto you. It will no doubt wreck this great business, the pride of my life, but for the sake of humanity and industrial peace it must be tried." Was there ever such quackery! As old Dr. Carlyle growled forth years ago, "Quack ridden, in that word lies all misery whatsoever."

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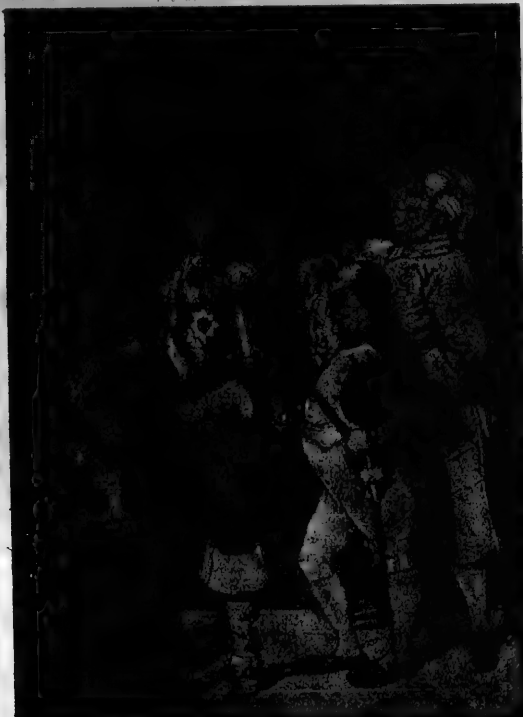
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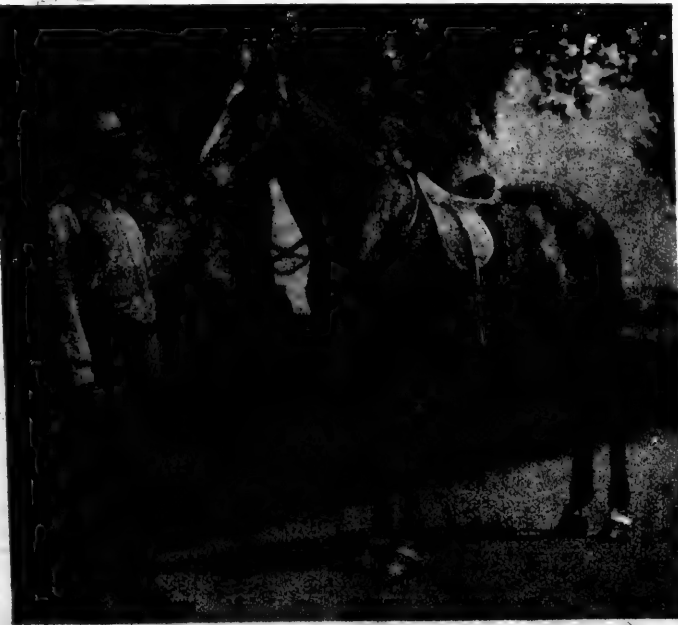


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From the Bystander.

House with No Servant Problem



John Macon, with "Mac," Surviving Member of the Coach Team.

(Continued from Page 9)

now occupied by her granddaughter, it was Thad who drove the hack. That was in the late fifties, and Thad was just a shavetail little negro.

He is still on the farm, and is noted as a fine shot. Sporting residents of Chattanooga have spent many pleasant hours hunting with him, and he is regarded as an authority on where the best game in that section is to be found.

His wife, Ellen, has been doing the laundry for more than twenty years. One interesting thing about Thad and his wife is that they have now been married fifty years, and should they desire to entertain with a golden wedding anniversary, the mothers of both the aged bride and bridegrooms could attend. "Aunt Cynthia," Thad's mother, is a resident of an adjoining county, while "Aunt Laura," Ellen's mother, lives on the farm. Thad and Ellen have great-grandchildren and "Aunt Cynthia" and "Aunt Laura" have great-great-grandchildren.

The black mammy of "Altameda," who has mothered the five grown men of the family and presided in the kitchen for forty-seven years, is Rosa Peake, affectionally called "Peggy" by members of the household, but known as "Miss Rosa" in colored society around Chickamauga.

Peggy cooked the first meal Judge Shepherd and the present mistress of "Altameda" ate after their marriage, forty-five years ago. She worked for the Judge two years before that, thus making her length of service now forty-seven years. Throughout the years Peggy has only left the kitchen on six different occasions, and each time she left it was for a little journey to the altar.

Marriage, however, did not increase Peggy's independence, for she always returned after a few days' honeymoon. Even at that, it is said of her that she has never been completely out of service, for each time she left the kitchen to get married she carried along the "washing."

"When it comes to faithfulness, Peggy is in a class by herself," one of her "chilluns," a middle-aged, successful editor, said of her recently. She had as much to do with the upbringing of the five boys on the farm as their mother did, and, although the oldest of those "boys" is now a prosperous lawyer of 40, and the youngest nearly 30, she calls them all by their given names and threatens to "spank" them when their friendly gibes border on what Peggy calls "sass."

John Macon, former coachman and now man of all work, arrived at the farm forty-three years ago. He was a forlorn,

homeless little negro in search of work. He was taken in, and there is no indication he will be marked A. W. O. I. soon.

Before the days of gasoline John was the family coachman. He was especially proud of his team and carriage. He is an ardent lover of horses, and, despite the fact that they have been superseded by motor equipment, John continues his allegiance to the stable and refuses to learn tricks about the garage.

Among the negroes on the place John is known as "de Judge." His pride in days gone by, when he drove Judge Shepherd to the courts in the surrounding counties, gained this nickname. "De



Ellen.

Judge" familiarized himself with all the cases his master tried, and while the latter was inside the Court-House John sat outside and regaled the negroes with "inside" facts on the case.

Anthony Smith, or "Pap," now a bent old dandy, followed his young master to war and was in the battle of Chickamauga. He fought in the Confederate Army through the civil war, and his reminiscences make him an interesting character. He is an excellent example of the ante-bellum negro, and is beloved by the entire family. For many years he has been on a pension. Residing on the farm in a comfortable cottage provided by his master, he finds enjoyment taking care of the chickens. Turner Davidson, another veteran of the service at "Altameda," has worked for twenty years for the family, and lingers on with no inclination to change his address.

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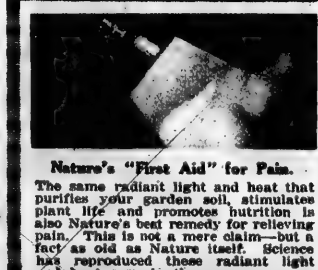
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A Tenderwing in the High Air

Sensations and Observations of a Confirmed Groundling on an Aerial Passenger Liner Between New York and Washington

By RICHARD WIGHTMAN,
Vice President of the Aerial Touring Association.

BEFORE Sept. 19, 1919, only five civilians had made a continuous airplane flight from New York to Washington. Army and navy men had done it, the aerial mail had been in successful and profitable operation for more than a year between the two cities, but only five general citizens—and no woman—had ventured over that air path. Then the order changed. A new vogue was born. From Mitchel Field at Mineola a great seven-ton plane rose on sturdy wings into the arching blue carrying fourteen people, ten men and four women, bound for the National Capital, with nine of them wondering whether they would ever get there!

The five who did not wonder were Alfred W. Lawson, designer and owner of the air liner; Charles Cox, the pilot; Vincent Buranelli, engineer; Andrew M. Surini, chief mechanic, and Charles Schory, engineman, constituting the crew. These had sailed the ship over the high course from Milwaukee, making five stops, and knew her to be a dependable air lady, with some temperament, but no ill-nature—so long as you kept her dressed and fed and didn't interfere with her natural or, shall we say, scientific, program of performance.

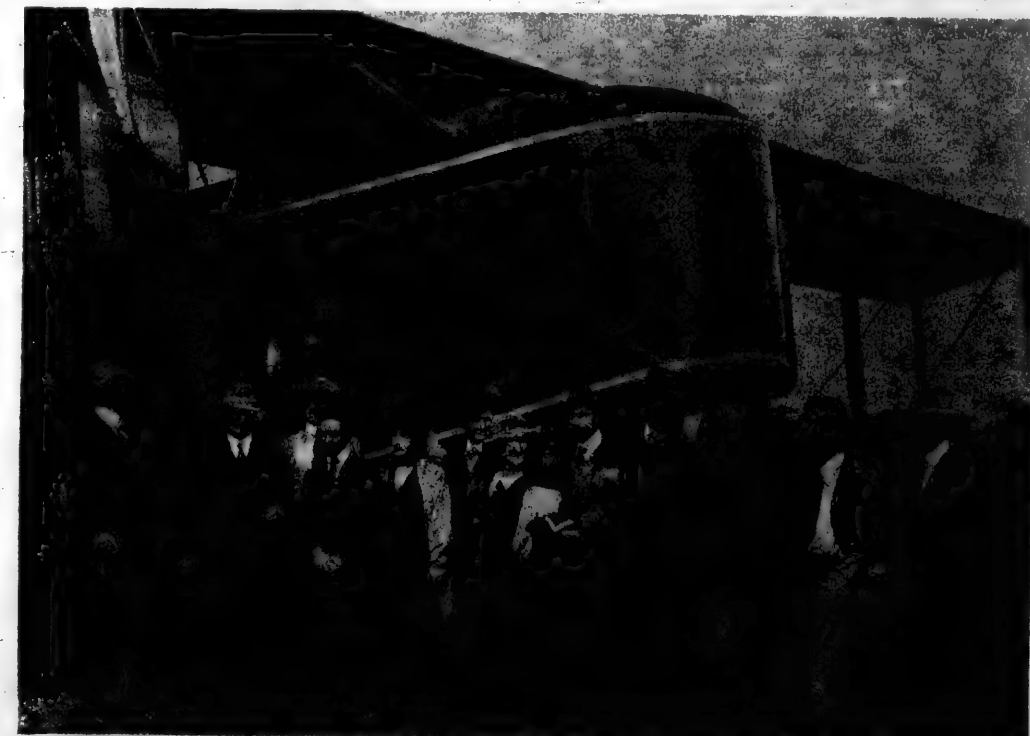
A tenderfoot is defined as one who is not yet hardened to the life of the plains, so a person who is not yet hardened to the life of the air must be a tenderwing. The word isn't in the dictionary yet, but I fancy it will be there some day soon. Aeronautics is already bulging all sorts of books with new words.

Well, I was a tenderwing, an air greenhorn, a hater of altitude—one of those fellows who feel safest when he's down low, and constitutionally inclined to pitch over the railings of high hotel balconies, or steady himself with a clutch at saplings on the tops of tall mountains. The steeple-climbing business had always been absent from my vocational calculations. But now all of a sudden, and literally out of a blue sky, I was invited to leave the earth around good old solid New York, climb up into the air a couple of miles, and beat it for Washington at ninety miles an hour!

In the course of a fairly adventurous life, during which I have adhered closely to the planet of my birth, I have received and accepted many invitations. People have asked me to make speeches, to attend week-end parties, to sit in a poker game, to pick out a present for the departing clergyman, and, in the former and popular days of degeneration, to take a drink. All of these invitations have carried a certain element of peril, but usually I have been game and accepted without fatal results. I live to tell the tale.

But this particular invitation was different from the others. It sounded different and operated on me with strange effect. It made me swallow hard, and something was the matter with my hair. No; my hair didn't stand up. It remained seated, but tingled at the roots and seemed to squirm around and tangle and pull. My heart was also affected. Hitherto it had been a stentless heart, behaving in a regular and exemplary manner. Now it climbed upward in my chest two or three times and fell back exhausted. It was pretty nearly all in. But there was that confounded aerial invitation looking me straight in the eye and waiting for an answer.

It wasn't waiting patiently, either. Air things are quick and demand quick response and co-operation or else you're out of it. So, desiring to be in all the new swims, and not wishing to be set down by certain aerial experts as a ground piker quite beneath their distin-



The Lawson Airplane with Its Passengers on Its Arrival at Bolling Field, Washington, from Mineola, L. I.

guished notice, I resolutely gathered together all my inner belongings classically called guts, puckered my lips into a forced smile, and answered strongly and as nonchalantly as possible into the ear of the waiting invitation, "Certainly I'll go to Washington—certainly! When does the old boat start?"

That was three days before the flight—my first flight. On each of these days I prayed for unpropitious weather which no aerial navigator would dare tackle; by night I dreamed I was the stick of an exploded rocket and rapidly approaching the earth on the return journey, falling straight down. My eyes took on an absent stare, my memory failed, my appetite practically disappeared. In the restaurants I ordered things I had never eaten before, and once asked the waiter for a pen when what I wanted was pie.

On the night before the ordeal I left a call for 4:30 A. M. I was bound to be at Mitchel Field on time and ahead of time. As a matter of fact I was the first passenger to arrive. The Lawson air liner, with her ninety-five-foot spread of wing, rested on the sward like a great green beetle asleep in the morning dew. One of the mechanics was fussing around her, tightening up this, loosening up that.

I sat on a pile of canvas and lit my pipe, reflecting on my past life. The sun came up. It was the same faithful old sun! I wondered if we were going to continue to be friends and go on together just the same, or if I would soon drop out of the fellowship. "Drop out" struck me as being rather good, and I smiled sadly in the direction of the giant beetle.

My past life, bad as it had been, grew relatively unimportant. It was my future life, not so much the quality of it as the tenure of it—in this mortal body—that was bothering me. I wanted to stick around my accustomed haunts a little longer and couldn't see any special use in the air travel proposition. Railroads were good enough, and steamships and automobiles. But when the other passengers arrived and we laughed and joked together, mildly pitying the poor dubs who were thronging the outside of the ropes and couldn't go, I felt better

and began to perk up with a sense of aerial importance.

Besides, I never had my picture taken so many times as I did that morning. All prominent people like to have their pictures taken, including Presidents and Generals. And right here let me say, please, that taking pictures of air travelers about to get aboard will soon be over. In a few months the novelty will be worn thin, and the news value of the thing lost forever. There is no particular lust for photographs of obscure citizens about to enter a railroad train. Their used to be, but there isn't now. If the oncoming army of aerial tourists want their pictures taken they will have to get it done in a gallery or be snapped on the lawn.

We were due to "take off" at 8 o'clock, but the telephone at the Weather Bureau informed us that it was raining and blowing in Washington, which was hard to believe, for we were amid glorious sunshine, the leaves of the trees scarcely stirring, the wind funnels on the hangars unbelieved and limp.

We waited a little, but nerve, with an airman, is nerve.

At 8:30, when Lawson gave the word, we climbed into the cabin, the fourteen of us, and seated ourselves in easy wicker chairs with cushions and back-rests of green leather. Each passenger had his own individual window. The window was not glass, for glass has a way of breaking and cutting people. It was of celluloid, slightly amber, to ease the eyes from the sun, but perfectly transparent.

In the two front chairs, each behind a wheel of the dual control, exactly like the wheel of a motor car, sat Lawson and his young pilot, Charles Cox, late of the Royal Air Force, and skilled in the manipulation of heavy air machines. They were dressed like a couple of business men out in their automobile to drive around the block—no leather coats, no helmets, no leggings, no goggles. Cox was bareheaded and wore a pair of light kid gloves to aid his grasp of the wheel. Often during the journey we watched those gloved hands and knew that upon their movements hung our safety, though in no greater degree than

one's safety hangs upon the movements of the hands of one's chauffeur guiding a motor car along unfamiliar roads and in the midst of city traffic.

We taxied across the field for a few hundred yards on pneumatic tires as large around as your thigh, and then Cox turned and said over his shoulder, "She's stepping up." If he hadn't told us we wouldn't have known it, but we were in the air, the green field shaking beneath us.

About this time one of the crew walked along the aisle tossing boxes of bonbons into our laps exactly as the train boys of the old days used to do when we rode on the "accommodation trains" which stopped at all the little stations.

With a furtive glance through my celluloid window I took my box of candy and slowly broke the wrappings. It took me a long time to extract the first bon bon. I didn't feel like making any quick motions. My legs were crossed and somehow it seemed better to keep them that way. If I shifted them the thing might tip over and we'd all spill out!

I had carefully decided before starting that I would sit in my chair hunched, like a sack of meal, but before very long it occurred to me that it would be more sensible for me to sit there like a human being, and even get up, stretch my legs, and walk around and enjoy myself, taking my slice of the fun. And so it was. We were sailing the air ocean on an even keel.

Occasionally the nose of the ship would tip up a little or down a little, but never so much as when your rowboat is going against the waves.

Sometimes Cox would lean on his wheel as a motorist does when his car is going slowly over a smooth road and he is sure of everything. Sometimes he would steer with one hand, putting his other arm around Lawson. Sometimes he would look back at us and smile as a father on the front seat of an automobile turns around and smiles at his children "in behind."

As the plane rose higher and higher and the earth beneath looked like a

(Continued on Page 11)

Pleasure Tours to Europe Possible, But Difficult

Resumption of Transatlantic Jaunts This Month Is Handicapped by High Cost and Restrictions Left Over from Wartime

AMERICANS have become European tourists again, after more than five years, during which transatlantic steamer pleasure travel was prohibited.

On Sept. 15 the United States Government let down some of the bans on tourist travel, and on Oct. 2 the first group of "personally conducted" voyagers to leave these shores since the late Summer of 1914 sailed on the Mauretania. These went under the guidance of the American Express Travel Department. On Oct. 4 Raymond A. Whitcomb, another tourist company, sent out two groups of travelers, about thirty-five people all told. A few days later Cook & Son reported that their first group of European tourists had sailed. And many parties and individuals are sailing under their own lights.

According to an officer of the International Mercantile Marine Company, every one who has the means and the time to get away is making an effort to get across. In the large majority of cases, however, the matter ends there; the consummation of the wish to be among the first to visit the historic battle grounds is balked and thwarted by lack of facilities.

"The demands for accommodation are unlimited," said this official. "Perhaps I should say the inclination to travel is unlimited, for very often it is only a question of inquiry. 'Can I get passage to France or to England or to Italy or Belgium?' The answer is the vast majority of instances is 'You can't.'"

The reasons for this negation are manifold. It was only a short while ago that the Government removed some of its onerous travel restrictions. A good many of them are still in force. What with getting passports, foreign visas, and passing through other official red tape, the American tourist finds that the business of satisfying his curiosity seems to be a very unpopular one with the Government at present. The man who sails on business has difficulties enough, but not to the extent as those encountered by the pleasureseeker.

"It is not that there is any desire to keep the American and his American dollars at home. It is simply a problem of accommodation. Preference is naturally given to the men who must go and not to the man who wants to go."

"The problem is one of mathematics. Every steamship company during normal

times has a definite shipbuilding program which provides for yearly increases in its tonnage. As a country grows and as the demand for travel accommodation and freight accommodation grows, new ships are provided. During the last five years the facilities have not only not been increased, but fearfully decreased. The fleet of this company as existing on Dec. 31, 1918, consisted of ninety-three vessels and a tonnage of 896,524 tons. During the war we lost through submarine warfare forty-three vessels of 409,967 tonnage. So we are



The Steamship St. Louis, Known During the War as the U. S. S. Louisville, Now Again Taking Civilian Passengers to Europe.

not only working under the handicap of not having made the normal increase in our tonnage in the last five years, but have besides been forced to suffer the loss of ships we already had.

"That is not all. This company, for instance, consists of a number of subsidiary companies incorporated under one head. We have the Atlantic Transport Line, the Dominion Line, the White Star Line, the Red Star Line, the Leyland Line, and a few others. None of the boats now running is an American boat. Most of them are English; a few Belgian. The United States Government took over our nine American boats for war service, and these are just now being returned to us. They are the St. Louis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, New York, Finland, Kroonland, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Minnesota. The amount of

passenger service they can do is appreciable, but they will not be in shape until after the first of the year.

"Another point of interest is that a large number of vessels which in 1914 were started as passenger boats were during the war turned into cargo vessels. The rebuilding and renovation of these will take time.

"There has been some loose talk to the effect that passenger service will be greatly increased by the American acquisition of German ships. People seem to be ignorant of the fact that it is not

rise in second and third class is proportionately the same. This advance, however, is in no way commensurate with the ever-growing increase in operation rates. Coal that used to cost \$5 a ton now costs \$10, \$15, and \$20. A ton of coal at an Italian port costs as much as \$25.

"We are limited in our passenger service by the demands of the foreign Governments. Great Britain, for instance, wants a good deal of the space for cargo and feedstuffs. Every steamship has what is known as interchangeable space; that is, in addition to the specially built

passenger cabins, there is an amount of space that can either be turned into passenger service or converted into cargo holds. Where a country makes a certain demand upon freight service this interchangeable space must, willy-nilly, be turned over for that kind of service.

"From a conservative point of view I should say that the demands made upon us are not abnormal as compared with the demands made upon steamship companies in 1914. The number of people desiring to sail today is not really very much greater than the number who were anxious to visit Europe before the war. But, compared to the facilities of today, the inquiries do seem overwhelming.

"The rates have gone up from 60 to 70 per cent. A first-class cabin on the Olympic, for instance, cost \$130 before the war; it costs \$205 now. The

England had not yet lifted her restrictions which make it impossible for any but those coming on business to visit her. According to the consensus of opinion of officials of the tourist agencies, the cause for these can be traced to her food shortage. The same shortage, it is true, exists in France, Belgium, and Italy, but those countries are working on the same principle as they did during the war—that is, scarce as food is, the man with money can buy it.

Switzerland is sending out S. O. S. signals to the effect that her arms are aching to welcome tourists. It is a well-known fact that before the war Americans were one of the great sources of income to that country.

There has been, up to date, silence as to tourist travel into Germany. The three drawing cards of the steamship lines and touring agencies are France, Belgium, and Italy. One company includes an airplane excursion over a portion of the battlefield in its itinerary. The Plave front and a visit to Geneva play an important part in this program. Something short of two thousand dollars is expected to cover the expenses of the trip.

The prospectus of another tourist company makes an appeal to the American traveler who wants to miss none of the horrible details of the war-ridden countries by offering him a five-day automobile trip through the devastated regions. Prefacing the description is the remark, "persons taking this trip must be prepared for some hardships, as the roads are not all in the best condition and the hotels are not all of the highest class."

The first American touring party bound for Europe since 1914 sailed on the Mauretania Oct. 2. Congressman Ackerman is fifth from the left in the top row. State Senator Roberts of Mississippi is at his left.



The First American Touring Party Bound for Europe Since 1914 Sailed on the Mauretania Oct. 2. Congressman Ackerman is Fifth from the Left in the Top Row. State Senator Roberts of Mississippi is at His Left.

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We have heard men say "I am the captain of my soul." Fly!

But how many can truthfully add: "I am the captain of my body."

Surely no man can say this who has never had his body examined or who disregards the evidence of the examination after it has been made.

The advice to "GET YOURSELF EXAMINED" is particularly timely.

We are passing through a world crisis that will make a heavy call on human endurance and the morale of the entire race.

As we view the chaos in Europe and Asia we may truthfully say that though the great war is finished, the tremendous human upheaval of which it was the expression has just begun.

It is not from such sources that liberty directly comes, but it is in such fires that it is often tested and purified. There is now need to be healthy in mind and body, to know the truth, to hold our faith, to fight all forces that menace the happiness and welfare of our fellow-men. The first commandment of the Life Extension Institute is—GET YOURSELF EXAMINED.

We are sometimes astounded at how very little some men and women know about their bodies. Even the smattering of physiology they learn at school has been forgotten. They seem to think the human machine will go on and on forever without care or a periodic "going over."

The man who has his body inspected once a year, just as any far-seeing manufacturer insists that his machinery be periodically inspected, is protecting himself against the insidious development of disease.

Don't wait until you get sick before you begin thinking about an examination.

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Do the same with the entire body. Wait until the pain comes and you may be too

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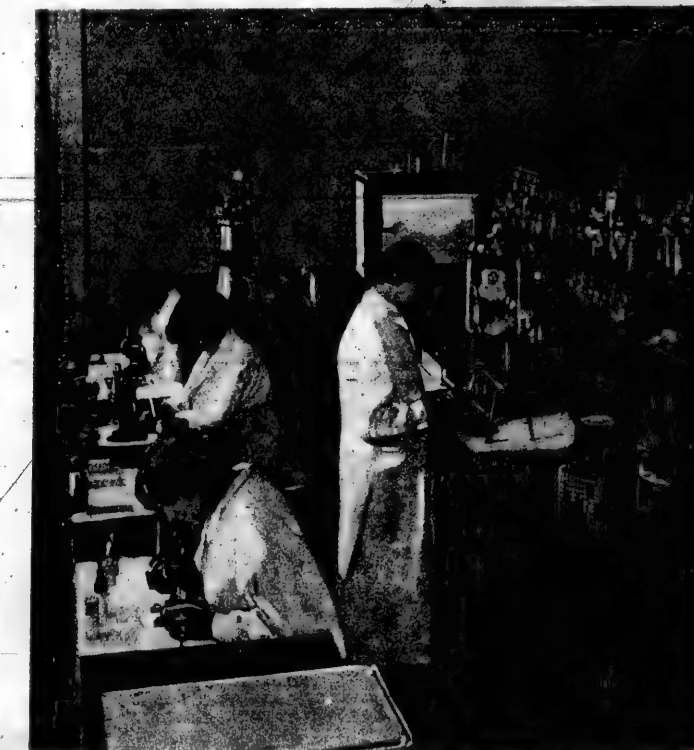
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Among the Autumn Exhibitions

Art at Home and Abroad

EXHIBITIONS opening in the early Autumn, although seldom as impressive in size and character as those reserved for the later months, often have charming things to say to the gallery visitor who has not yet shaken off the vacation spirit and is glad to take his pleasure lightly.

This year these exhibitions are especially early, and the world expects in defiance of luxury taxes and the high cost of everything except luxuries to see a remarkable "season" in art. The little groups of paintings, etchings, and drawings put on view for the present month are not unlike those of the years before the war. It was demoralizing in no slight degree during the war to have so many good reasons for looking kindly at various mediocre works offered in aid of the suffering. Possibly all students of art will feel more keenly the desirability of curbing their indulgent emotions and hardening their hearts against art but the most insistently excellent in art. In that case much will be missed, since pleasure-giving things seldom are insistent. Unless they tower over you with the magic and majesty of girlhood, as the Venus of Milo does, or assault you with the tragedy of advancing age, as Rembrandt's portrait of himself in the Frick collection does, or embody some intolerably poignant state of the soul—unless, that is, they are and-out masterpieces, they are apt to be quite content to let you grow very quietly into knowledge of them, and to find them increasingly lovable.

One of the delightfully pleasant exhibitions that will remain open until the last of the month is at the Keppel Galleries, the etched work of Arthur Heintzelman.

It may be a horse capering a little in his freedom at pasture, the roundness of his sides and the gayety of his mood equally expressed; or it may be a Jewish head with a long beard, beautifully modeled with special care for the eloquence of the eyes in their deep sockets; or a successfully foreshortened cow turning a characteristically inquisitive gaze toward the spectator; or a flock of sheep, the thick texture of their woolly coats admirably suggested by the broken line without meticulous imitation; or a worker on the Gloucester wharves weighing the fish that lie in piles at his feet, the strong lines of the weighing machine and other constructions forming the motive of the design—whatever it is, the workmanship is at once bold and delicate, the design thoughtfully studied, and a certain indefinable element of personal interest, of palpable pleasure in the subject as well as in the interpretation of the subject, is felt.

One of the recent plates is called "The Sun Bath." Two figures, a woman half kneeling, half reclining on the floor, an open book before her, and the little nude child of the outdoor subjects stretched beside her. The beauty of the treatment in this plate calls for applause. There is not a superfluous line, and every line that is there plays into a lovely rhythm. The face of the mother, her gesture, and the pose of the child combine to express intent interest and complete absence of self-consciousness.

Another plate, the "Annisquam River from Baboon's Hill, Gloucester," shows an interest that might be considered old-fashioned, so little has it obtained with modern artists in the exact character of foliage and the idiosyncratic features of tree form.

Intimacy with the subject is not a negligible characteristic. It is seen in nearly every plate in the exhibition. It lends substance and reality to the decorative designs and a certain romance to realism.

A series of little figures, drooping ladies with pensive profiles and long beautiful hands, show the kind of sensitivity that Whistler and Rossetti had to models of this special linear elegance. One of these ladies, of the exotic Jane Burden type, fingers a long chain as she



"In the Twilight," from a Recent Etching by Arthur Heintzelman. (In Exhibition at the Keppel Galleries.)

leans forward in a chair draped with a patterned material. A peacock is the principal element in the pattern, and the whole design has individuality and piquancy.

Perhaps the series in which a nude child is playing out of doors best represents the difference between Mr. Heintzelman's attitude and that of the artist who either fears a "sentimental" subject or embraces it without discrimination. A little youngster with a child's round body and thin arms and legs dabbles in the waters of a pool overhung with foliage, or perches on a bank from which a dead tree stretches picturesque bare limbs across the composition, or clambors up a rock clutching at a slender twig for support and intent upon treasures of moss or weed newly discovered. The beauty of childishness is in every line of the small figure, but it is a firm, daintily muscular beauty, avoiding compromise with mere prettiness.

To turn from these to the realistic Gloucester characters, the musician with his bagpipes, the clumsy women seated among old coppers and brasses, the old woman knitting, is to perceive the breadth of the artist's sympathies. But in all the subjects there is something of distinction. The common clothes of the men who work and play in the town and on the shore, the kerchiefs and bodices of the foreign-born women who have not yet adopted the standardized American costume, the extraordinary bonnet of "The Market Woman" are seen with a selective vision. The nobler line is separated from the line that is mean and insignificant, the curves are large, the light and shade fall in spacious masses, the hands, where they are shown, support the story told by the features and add to its significance.

There is every reason to expect from the artist a more concentrated art, and a more sustained tension. Most of the plates would gain by the elimination of detail; but there is none of the idleness of mind that does without detail to avoid study, and Mr. Heintzelman's public will know very well that what he has left out he first has mastered.

It is amusing to turn from this accomplished and highly personal art to the conventions of an earlier period as they are illustrated in the rare collection of Americans at the Kennedy Galleries. The portraits of Washington alone would make this exhibition one to invite collectors. It is noted in the catalogue that a study of these portraits shows that most of the important and imposing early engravings are by British engravers, proving a real public demand in England, our War of Independence notwithstanding, which justified their publication. There is the extremely rare line engraving by John Norman after B. Blyth, printed in colors, of which not more than half a dozen proofs are known. There is a proof before all letters of the mezzotint by Charles Wilson Peale from his own painting, with a note on the back from Washington's aide-de-camp, Joseph Reed, to the effect that it is from the first engraving made in the United States; there is a mezzotint, one of five known impressions, by an unknown engraver believed to be George Graham, who was in this country at the time. These are a few among many rarities, but the interest for the general public in the collection is the evidence it gives of fine craftsmanship.

A quite modern artist, Emile Brandard, is having an exhibition at the Bourgeois Galleries. A large number of small paintings show a sense of limpid color, and a group of pen-and-ink drawings show delicacy of handling and a certain naïveté in the presence of nature that is not assumed. The artist seems to have enjoyed a stroll through the woods, just for its own sake, without taking notes, to have gone home and put down what he remembered of the pleasure-giving experience, quite simply and lucidly, and to have let it go at that. He is not clever in his selection of the elements of his composition, he does not make you feel that he has observed very closely or lived very intimately with the scene he is describing, but he is agreeably frank, all his defects and all his virtues are on the surface, and as yet there is not much beneath the surface.

At the Milch Galleries is a collection of well-known American artists who never lack for a roof to shelter them. Of the sixteen or seventeen pictures, two or three have the kind of distinction that makes itself felt: the hundredth time the picture is seen with more force than when it was first seen. Childe Hassam's glorious color in his "Autumn" is the color of the outdoor world. It is not transmuted or translated, it is simply transferred. If you like being out of doors on a late October day with the foliage waving its American banners above your head and the sky a truly celestial blue, the air clear and not too keen, and windless, and the beauty of the world at its full, you will like looking at Mr. Hassam's picture, for he has not abated his own delight in such experiences, and he lets you into it.

J. Alden Weir's "Peacock's Feathers" is a picture that has been seen before, and its reappearance emphasizes its enduring quality. It has the peculiar serenity and composure characteristic of the artist's work at all periods, and especially characteristic of his later period in which every charm of the early years has deepened. There is an "Interior" by Mr. Dewing, and there is a particularly beautiful landscape by Twachtman. Also there is "The Brook," by Willard Metcalf, which is the strongest work he has done for many a long year, with problems solved that have balked his clever brush in earlier versions of a similar subject.

In the outside gallery is an interesting group of Jane Peterson's pictures of all sorts of subjects and places. There is a garden in Westchester, beautiful in color; there are apple blossoms and shipyards and creeks and petunias and beaches and streets, and the impress of the artist's personality is so definitely placed upon them all that they have an almost uncanny family likeness, which is better than a signature in deciding authenticity for future generations of collectors.

At the Ehrlich Galleries a large exhibition of Brangwyn's work is on view, including the war subjects. It makes an imposing array. The technical resources employed by Brangwyn are many and of a kind to win the respect of his fellow craftsmen. He knows how to bite his lines upon copper or zinc mildly or ruggedly as the subject demands; he is a master in the art of wiping ink from the surface of the plate in a way to give atmosphere and tone and variety of interest. The paper he works on is important to him and he uses it in every instance to enhance the effect of his printing. He is unquestionably an artist.

Nevertheless, in looking over the collection the impression of too much size and too little energy is deepened. One feels in him a lack of strength that reveals itself in an effort to appear superhumanly strong. It is when he accepts himself at his moderate best and does small things without obvious effort that he seems indeed a man of power. These small things—farm buildings with sun on their outer walls, a little street where nothing in particular is happening, are the treasures for sojourners—but they are not, of course, typical Brangwyn.

Every park and open space in New York has its peculiar race of bench lizard. The hot-air Soviets are in season day and night. Only a Jean Richépin could do them justice. These strays and wasters by the hundreds have chosen their special park or square by a sort of instinct peculiar to the open-air liver. The Battery Park lounge talks quite another lingo from that of the shabby-genteel woodwarmer in Central Park, and those that have elected Bryant Park never mix with the sedentary dreamers of the Bronx.

The Battery Park Chapter of the An-

Literary Ancestry of Bench Lizards

Open-Air Park Squatter Belongs to the Tribe of Verlaine, Villon and Socrates

By BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.

NEW YORK, like all big cities, breeds three kinds of lizards—the lounge lizard in the hotels, the corner lizard, and the bench lizard in the parks. The lounge lizard is the Brahman of lizards, the corner lizard ranks below him in the caste system of loafers, while the common garden variety of the park bench lizard is the proletarian among the tribe.

The bench lizard is a European product. In Paris and the Italian cities the open-air squatter traces his descent back to the Middle Ages. The right to loaf in the open has always been recognized in Europe. But once in a while a work-or-fight law got through some of the American Boards of Aldermen, and the hoboes of the place and the out-at-elbows philosopher of the municipal gardens were scooped up—somewhat as the dog catchers today seize the common unleashed mutt.

In Paris the parks and squares have their regular guilds of bench lizards. Paul Verlaine was, by common referendum, elected their President in his lifetime. This great poet was probably the most famous of park idlers in his day. He chose, we believe, the Gardens of the Luxembourg as the Parnassus wherein to air his abstinence-perishing body when he was not sleeping in a wine cellar or getting pressed out in a hospital.

We wonder where François Villon, gunman, burglar, parasite, poet, and pickpocket, aired his limbs. Probably somewhere around the old Sorbonne, where the theological discussions inside, such as the number of angels that could stand on the head of a tack, would tickle his fancy; for François, like a great many crooks who write ballads, was of a religious turn of mind.

We must not skip Socrates, either, while seeking the origin of the park loafer. Socrates gabbled morning, noon, and night in the public squares of Athens to any one who would listen to him. For work he substituted wind. He refused to support his family, and it was not an unusual sight to see him cut short while expounding his doctrine of the inside of words by a flying wedge of scrubwom, led by his good old hausfrau, the gentle and unreasonable Xantippe, who was always being served with disposes notices by some stern-brained landlord.

Sometimes the flying wedge let fly a barrage of pots and bricks at the head of the sublime bum of Athens. He was, as we all know, deported to jail as an undesirable citizen, and as a man existing without visible means of support.

Villon escaped the gallows several times by the skin of his wit. But his philosophic ancestor was not so fortunate. He warned the bench for a while in the Tombs of Athens, and finally drank the perfumed wood alcohol handed to him for violating the Eighteenth Amendment of the Grecian Constitution, which prohibited philosophers from loafing around the village pump and talking without a license.

Every park and open space in New York has its peculiar race of bench lizard. The hot-air Soviets are in season day and night. Only a Jean Richépin could do them justice. These strays and wasters by the hundreds have chosen their special park or square by a sort of instinct peculiar to the open-air liver. The Battery Park lounge talks quite another lingo from that of the shabby-genteel woodwarmer in Central Park, and those that have elected Bryant Park never mix with the sedentary dreamers of the Bronx.

The Battery Park Chapter of the An-

cient and illustrious Order of Worknois is the most cosmopolitan of the whole batch. The members of this council constitute a study in international sociology and racial ideals. They are culled from the eight corners of the world. The sea is in their eyes, and they are pickled in liquor from many lands. They have played poker with the Turk at Aleppo, chinned the Sphinx in Egypt, rubbed down the fat of the rich at Marienbad, trekked it through Whitechapel, and shot craps in Thibet. You can get enough "stories" out of these young and old soldiers of fortune and misfortune down around the aquarium to make your fortune in the "movies." It is well, however, to leave your long green at home. They have a way with them.

"Salty Mike," for instance: I interviewed him one hot August evening just as the 6:30 boat for Coney had cut loose from Pier 1. "Salty Mike" he said his name was, and he spoke a perfect semi-American. Italian by birth, he strung me along to the tune of having taken a boat when a boy that put out of Genoa



"Thought Sitting."

for some Chinese port. It was many years ago, when mutiny was in fashion on the high seas, and when the marlin-spike settled all disputes with the first mate. "Salty" got into one of these altercations, and, although he was, I believe, ethically right, he was adjudged legally wrong, and spent a few years thinking it over in one of the hallrooms in the county jail at Yokohama. He worked his way to San Francisco, where, looking over America afoot, he finally settled on Battery Park as his home.

"Salty" washes dishes in the restaurants around the Battery when he is pushed by the hunger germ, and even peels potatoes when the thirst comes or him extra strong. When not occupied he is a Socialist—Left Wing. He said he had chosen the park down by the sea wall for his five-year loaf because it combined the advantages of both seashore and the country.

Washington Square is strictly highbrow. The bench lizards here are all Idealists. A Manet might paint any one of the habits of these benches and label the picture "Thought Sitting." These fascinating dreamers of the how-tea workday and chanters of the far-off divine event to which all arid artists move cling to their wooden thrones with a tenacity that makes a mollusc look like a bumsaw.



Near the Buses an Artist Was Doing a "Plein Air."

On the afternoon I spent among these pallid and dark-haired Olympians I heard the twittering in back of me of a vegetarian poet who was reading his penciled thunders to a lady who—one had only to look at her—was Leading Her Own Life in Her Own Way without any parental restrictions. It was good stuff, but not quite according to the rules of that taxidermist of words, Harry Kemp.

Near the buses an artist was doing a *plein air*, if you catch on the bounce what we mean. The sparrows in the tree he was painting stood stock and reverently still. The tribute of Nature to Art. A gentle-looking adolescent of bomb-juggling propensities was rehearsing, Bakunin (I believe it was he) from a pamphlet for his evening speech down in Fourth Street.

A gust of wind from upper Fifth Avenue blew a quantity of rain in the face of a comos of Russian extraction deep in meditation. He arose in disgust at the insinuation.

It is, in truth, the most interesting of all our little parties—because the persons who make a rendezvous of it are the most thoroughly alive. There is hardly any sparking beneath those trees; it is all talk, ideas, vision, and radicalism.

I have been a volunteer bench lizard in this square. My companion on a certain June evening was Elias Lieberman, whose satiric stories are *Heinesque*. It was he who proposed to make of this square a sort of radical Sorbonne, a Genius Soviet, a Sanhedrin of Chin Music, a Federation of Artists—or something like that. And why not? If New York, the super-city of the world, is to be another Paris, the sooner we get busy the better.

Union Square, sad to relate, is purely socialist. The loungers here are all waiting for the Grand Upset that will land each one of them in the foremanhood of a State-owned factory or bank.

The Right Wing squats down on Fourteenth Street and the Left Wing airs itself toward Sixteenth Street. The Secret Service men are corralled in the centre of this historic grass plot. Union Square has always belonged to the proletariat. I have seen the same bench shiners there year after year.

It was on one of these benches that Hippolyte Havel, patrician of vagabonds and the anarchist with the fatal baby stare, exfoliated his theory of rent-jumping which finally penetrated to the Bronx. I never knew an anarchist who didn't love music, flowers, and babies. There are many of this type to be found in Union Square each day. And there are memories of George Francis Train and John Macfield, not to speak of O. Henry.

Madison Square is the refuge of the solid bourgeois. In the afternoon the

benches are graced by the tired night worker, who reads his paper, smokes his pipe, and meditates on Sam Gompers. In the evening the still soldier bourgeois sit around the fountain, sometimes on families, sometimes lonesome, bachelor or spinster like.

Everything is proper here. The faces are cut and dried and the epigrams are stately and prim. The Philadelphia Sunday spirit suffuses itself everywhere. One recalls Tioga or Overbrook or the sweet little parks of Camden in post-Whitman days. Unlike Union Square and Washington Square, one seldom sees the same face here twice. It is the spot par excellence in New York for the upright meditation and the legal reverie.

The magnet in Bryant Park is the Library. These benches—many of them—are the open-air sofas of the book worm. Even the soldiers and sailors who frequent the Eagle Hut at the Sixth Avenue corner feel the influence of the Muses. They read everything from Darwin to Fannie Hurst, from Freud to Julian Street. The horn-rimmed Council of highbrows meets every day around the smiling countenance of Washington Irving, who bears such a striking resemblance to the lions in front of the big marble pile who gaze benignly and serenely upon the wealth of the avenue—sweet pacifist faces, pretty Bryans in marble. In fact, the loungers in Bryant Park are strictly pacifist.

Quite another story from all this in Central and Riverside Parks. These two parks are show places. Riverside Park is the Riviera of Manhattan; Central Park is the Bois. The benches in both of them are patronized by the dits—often the glass of fashion and the mold of form. Beau Brummell (first stage) and Lady Clare Vere de Vere (middle stage) here sit cheek-by-jowl.

I once saw, at dawn in Central Park, one Summer day, something that, far away, looked like Lady Godiva in her classic uniform. She sat on a bench, dabbling her toes in the lake near Fifth Avenue. But it may have been an optical illusion—I had lingered late over the ukelele waltz.

Have you ever noted the total absence of happiness in the faces of the Central Park sitters? Many of the titled nobility of the Old World are here, but you can observe, if you have the Balzacian eye, the ravages of bacchanal Over There.

Thousands go into Riverside Park to watch the sun set over the Palisades—on a clear evening the most magnificent sight in the East. The benches should be set as though for a feast, and they should be made of onyx and Jasper. The drama of the heavens is given free for the asking, and your aesthetic bench lizard in the park is seeing something for nothing that was never dreamed of in the philosophy of Fard or Hyman.

American Women Who Had Married Enemies

Stories of Their Discomfort During the War—Possibility That the Coming of Woman Suffrage May Alter Their Legal Status

By CHARLES J. ROSEBAULT.

JURISTS have not been in accord in regard to the nationality of the American-born wife of the alien. Some have held that she may still retain her American citizenship. Others have insisted that her nationality merged in that of her husband. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer declared recently that "under every rule of law" American wives of German or Austrian subjects "were clearly enemy persons on account of their marriages, even if their sympathies were with the land of their birth."

International law is sure to undergo reshaping when the world emerges from its present confusion, and maybe the doctors will do some operating upon this limb of it. Some countries, especially on this continent, always have reserved to their women the right to hold to their old nationality upon marriage. Others, like France, have restricted the power of the husband to affect his wife's citizenship by giving her the right to hold on to what it was when they married, even though he changed his own. But, apart from what the lawyers may conclude, what will women themselves decide? When existing international law was made, woman was not the free and powerful person she has since become. In most countries she was legally but a chattel of her husband, having only few rights of her own. The feudal theory still persisted and laws were made to accord with it. Problems affecting her were considered and decided upon the understanding that she was merely a part of the family of which her husband was the head. That situation has been entirely changed by the acceptance of woman suffrage in many countries. Women are voters now and record their own judgments in political action. They can make and unmake the judges and the statesmen who have hitherto been free from their influence. It will doubtless be possible for them to decide whether in the New World the wife shall have a say about her nationality.

There has been a good deal of topay-turveness in the practical operation of the law as it stands at present. I have in mind a wedding I attended in one of New York's suburbs some years ago. It was a brilliant affair, and the newspapers all over the country printed columns of gossip and description about it. The bride was beautiful, and her parents were rich and prominent socially. The bridegroom was of distinguished lineage in his own country, and bore a high-sounding title. The best man was a prominent diplomat, and the Diplomatic Corps was well represented. The bridesmaids were all daughters of our "best families."

Somewhere in our broad land there may have been criticism of this bestowal of one of our fair daughters upon "a foreigner." Here and there a disgruntled Socialist or a dyspeptic patriot may have uttered a sneer of disparagement. But were there not millions who pored over the newspaper accounts, eagerly taking in every detail of description and comment; wealthy parents, even captains of industry, wishing that their daughters might do as well, girls of high and low degree retiring to their beds to dream of coronets upon their brows? Disgusting snobbery? Well, perhaps, but let us be frank and avoid hypocrisy.

In those days the present discount of foreign nobility had not been dreamed of, and such a marriage as this opened the way to a life of infinite color and variety, romance and adventure. The home founded by this young couple would, through the social standing of the husband, draw to it the great in art, literature, and science, as well as the rich, the powerful, and the high-born. Musicians,

artists, and professors would, in the mere act of social intercourse, give of their own knowledge and talents to this young American woman, opening the doors of her mind to glimpses of the beauties and wonders of life.

Did she deserve to be punished for this act, even to the point of hunger and physical hardship? Was it right that her children should be pinched for lack of the necessities of life? These are the questions for the women of America to ponder in the light of the experiences developed in the great war. For this young wife I have mentioned did come to know the want of bread, as did her two little boys, when we entered the war, and she was cut off from her sources of supply, for her husband was one of our enemies.

Our representatives in the enemy countries had a most trying time with cases of this kind. Usually these were former Secretaries of Embassy or Consuls who had been attached to the Spanish embassies by a diplomatic fiction which enabled them to do the practical work of representing us in negotiations with our own citizens, while the Spanish Ambassadors represented as before the enemy Governments. To be left behind amid enemy surroundings was unpleasant enough, but this descent upon them of American women with whom, in many cases, they had been on intimate social terms a few days earlier was far worse. There was not one of these men who was not overrun with pleading and appealing women, and everywhere they were helpless. Some of the women wanted financial aid, the war having come when their husbands were away or deprived of their normal incomes by the war, and the usual remittances from America had not arrived. Others wished merely to communicate with relatives at home, to inquire about some one who was ill, or reassure those who would worry as to their safety. In every case the appeal had to be refused. They were enemies of the United States as much as the husbands, who might even then be serving in the armies. Imagine having to tell that to the lady who was your hostess at a charming little dinner the week before!

As a matter of fact, there had not been much dining or other elaborate hospitality for some time. Even before our entry into the conflict the blockade had made entertainment difficult even for the rich. And many of these women were stranded now. Their daily existence depended upon the charity of friends and the Government of the country with which America was at war.

The experience of Walter F. Reineck may be cited as typical. Mr. Reineck had been Vice Consul at Vienna. When Ambassador Penfield received his passports from the Austrian Government and turned the archives over to the Spanish Embassy, Mr. Reineck was directed to remain and assist the Spanish Ambassador to look after American affairs. Mr. Reineck, although a young and vigorous American, was beginning to show the wear and tear of his experiences when I met him last April. He was still struggling daily with the problems of American women desperate under their hardships.

Among the cases with which he had to deal was that of a woman who was pleading less for herself, although in the most difficult straits, than for her grandchild. Her daughter had also married an Austrian, but the latter had become a naturalized American. This made their child American. But there was no legal proof of this. The child's mother was dead, and the father, who had gone to Rumania on business before that country had become involved, had been swallowed up there. For more than two years no word had come from him, and there was no

way of telling whether he was dead or a prisoner. All the papers showing his naturalization he had taken with him, and there were no copies. Both the grandmother and the child were on the verge of starvation, this being the period when Vienna was cut off by the Czechs on the north and the Hungarians on the south from her ordinary sources of supply, while the Allies' blockade prevented communication with the rest of the world, with the result that it was the hungriest capital in a hungry world. Reineck had some packages supplied by the Red Cross which contained good food, tins of beef and vegetables, and which he was authorized to sell to bona-fide Americans at the exchange value of 10 francs a package. That would have been less than 50 crowns, while the cost of the same articles, even when procurable, would have been nearer 300. But his instructions forbade his selling them to these two unfortunates. He could not pay for them himself and give them away. The best he could do was to communicate with Washington and ask for leniency in construing the situation.

"How long would it take before you could get an answer?" asked the old lady.

"I suppose it would be three months," he replied.

"I won't put you to that trouble," she returned dependently. "In three months we will have found a way out—or it will be too late."

In Germany I met one of these Americans, who had lost thirty pounds through lack of nourishment. She was going about begging tradespeople to sell her something she could assimilate. Here again was one who would have rejoiced had she been permitted to buy the Red Cross packages, which were, however, sold to Germans naturalized in America, but who had returned to Germany before we entered the war.

I met one of these Americans in a café in Berlin after the armistice had been signed. He had joined a group of Germans whom I had known prior to 1914. They had never been in America and therefore had no reason for friendliness to America. Yet I was convinced that they were more sympathetic, at that time, to the principles which America stood for than this alleged American citizen. He had returned to Germany because his sympathies had remained German. I was satisfied from his talk and his bearing that he had taken on American citizenship in the first instance for practical reasons only, and that he would cast it off without the slightest compunction should the shift of events make that profitable. Like many others he had taken advantage of the German dual nationality law to take on a temporary allegiance to Uncle Sam, but he was making the most of it while it lasted. Each week he was getting his Red Cross packages, and there was little attempt to disguise his feeling that in doing so he was "coming it" over that institution. He was boasting of the value he was receiving, his fifteen marks procuring for him what was worth at least a hundred in the shops of Berlin. I was sure that he would not hesitate to sell at the highest prices obtainable whatever surplus he had over his own needs.

Here was a case where following the letter of the law certainly worked against the spirit of America. It was not the fault of our diplomatic agents. I am convinced that they stretched the discretion allowed them in favor of the American women who were still loyal to the country of their birth, and held rigidly to the statutes in cases like that I have described. I have reason to believe that some of them even forgot the law in individual instances, where American women appealed to the higher law

of humanity, and more than one of the none-too-well-paid representatives of Uncle Sam found his personal budget affected through permitting his emotions to overcome stern sense of duty. Likewise there were instances where naturalized Germans who had returned to Germany during the war because of their sympathy with Germany, and incidentally to give advice and suggestions for overcoming American sympathy with the Allies and to interfere with America's commerce with the Allies, found the American officials extraordinarily slow and dense, insisting upon weeks and months for the construing of credentials which seemed plain enough upon their face. Nevertheless, in the main the official discretion was extremely limited. Neither the State Department nor that of the Treasury is tolerant of departures from statutes or instructions.

It was necessary to be on guard against feminine persuasiveness, too. Not all the wives had remained American at heart. A great many had in fact adopted the allegiance of their husbands and were hoping that America would be beaten, which will complicate consideration of the proper law for the future. Some of these went about loudly proclaiming their sympathies. More concealed them from all but their intimates, and applied to our agents for relief with the same assurance as the loyal Americans. Very likely they would have resented being called to account for this duplicity.

I met some of these anti-Americans. They seemed to be quite unconscious of the fact that they had abandoned title to their birthright. One, whom I charged flatly with having gone over to the enemy, indignantly denied this. It was not she who had ceased to be a good American but the Americans who opposed Germany had failed to see the true path of Americanism. Not all had become so thoroughly converted to Teutonic logic. These others were simply wrathful because their persons and their interests had been affected through American perverseness.

In Switzerland I met a German Count who had married a Boston girl of a rich and prominent family. He assured me that his wife had almost made herself disliked in her noble set by arguing against the submarine warfare, "because it would be sure to bring America into the war, and American energy and enterprise would be a menace to Germany." From other sources I was informed that the lady had been markedly pro-German in sentiment. Her husband was carrying in his coat pocket a package which, he informed me, contained some of her jewels which he was about to dispose of, "as she was unable to get her remittances from America," and food was scarce in their home.

Early in the war an American woman living in Geneva, Mme. Ludovic d'Arcis, founded a society in neutral Switzerland to establish communication between the men in both camps who had been taken prisoners of war, or who had been compelled to flee their homes before an advancing enemy, and their families. The society was encouraged by high and low of all nationalities and achieved considerable success. Perhaps it will be well to have such an institution for promoting communication between American parents and their married daughters in enemy lands should another war burst upon us. Or have foreign marriages lost their glitter and will there be few from now on? With Germans and Austrians undoubtedly. But how about the French, the British and the Italians, not to mention all our present friends?



Rather Embarrassing for the Pall-Bearers

A Tenderwing in the High Air

(Continued from Page 3)

patchwork quilt made apparently of green and yellow fields about the size of postage stamps, I tried to analyze my feelings, but they seemed normal, so there wasn't much to do in that direction to take up my time. Hence I began to write, and wrote until my fountain pen was dry, occasionally looking out of my individual window, at what was below and beyond, and there was no terror in it. In one small half-hour the Unusual had become the Usual. With the common human faculty of adaptation I had automatically and without conscious effort become at home in the air.

My case of mind was still furthered by the steady purr of the two 400-horsepower Liberty motors, the intermittent whir of the propellers, and the smiles and amiable conversation of the passengers and crew who had gathered strangers and suddenly become friends by a lift into the sky.

As we passed over New York City at a height of 6,000 feet it seemed something other than the largest city in the world. No longer was I walking along its canyons of commerce, hot and jostled, I could not even see the canyons. They had apparently healed as wounds are healed, or been drawn together as seams are drawn in a finished garment.

Occasionally some great building could be identified, but it was such a funny little building. I wondered if Mr. Woolworth had even seen his famous structure from my altitude. If he had, he must have laughed, for it resembled a toothpick, clean and white, just taken out of its box. And the great banks and financial institutions of Wall Street and lower Broadway, where were they?

Oh, they were there all right—like the baby's building blocks in a nursery. The overgrown Bedlow girl on the Island of Liberty was there, too, as big as a penny doll, waving some little thing at us. I guess it was a torch. So far as size went, the big liners in the harbor could have been bought for 10 cents and pulled around in a tub by a thread.

Over New Jersey the smokestacks of the great factories looked like rows of clay pipes stood on end, and smoking like fury with no man sucking them; the Princeton bowl was as a wedding ring, and the cemeteries patches of green velvet,

on which some prodigal dentist had scattered his stock of nice false teeth.

This sort of journey gives one a feeling of superiority and independence. You have left all your little worries below. The important buildings and affairs of the earth, over which you are passing seem very unimportant. You don't care what you are passing over. You don't care where the roads go or where the rivers run, or where the tracks are laid, for you are independent of them all, faring on the free wide way named "Whithersoever Ye Will."

It was interesting to watch the passengers. What were they doing? Why, just what passengers do in Pullman parlor cars—chatting, reading magazines,

knitting, writing, munching caramels, looking out the windows, walking up and down the aisle. One of the women curled up in her chair and went to sleep for an hour, and an air-traveling fly lit on her nose and tickled her into wakefulness, but she soon dozed off again.

As for me, I kept on with my writing. When going to Mineola in the early morning on the Long Island Railroad I had tried to do a little of it, but the train jiggled so much I had to give it up. On the air liner I found that I could write as comfortably and legibly as in my own New England study, thus becoming, as it were, a pioneer in aerial authorship. A woman artist on board drew cartoons of her fellow-travelers which have since been published in a magazine.

And so we journeyed without jolt, jar or shock—no car dust or smoke, no station waits, no heat or fret, no "brushing off" at the end of the trip, no porter to tip. I have traveled to Washington by train many times but never so quickly, comfortably and happily.

From the time of our leaving Mineola till we arrived at Washington I didn't see a human being below engaged in a peaceful pursuit or any other kind of a pursuit. They must have been too little for me to see, for we passed over their farms and stores and some of them must have been around there somewhere.

And the gist of the new truth about aerial travel is this: Over our heads always and always has been a path as safe and scientifically dependable as the steel rails over which we have been accustomed to travel, but we have not known how to use it till now. The roughness of railroading lies in the fact that it is a proposition of steel on steel. And the softness and smoothness of aeroplaning lies in the fact that it is a proposition of air on canvas.



German Industry Working for the Entente Allies—Trainloads of Motor Ploughs Destined for France.

New Stage in Work on the Episcopal Cathedral

St. John the Divine, Eventually to Cost \$10,000,000, May Be Finished Before Another Forty-Seven Years Elapse

By REMSEN CRAWFORD.

WORK will be resumed on the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine as soon as the Treaty of Peace is ratified by the United States. Word to this effect has gone forth to the clergy and laity alike. No definite announcement of plans, however, will be made until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, late in the present month.

More than ordinary interest will be fixed upon that meeting, for it is pretty generally known that construction of the nave, or main part of the Cathedral, is the next great task at hand. Architectural designs, tentative in their nature, are to be debated and finally fixed. Some material and significant changes have been suggested—changes which involve the question whether St. John the Divine will be fourth in size among the cathedrals of the world, as the original design would make it, or whether it shall, by enlargements upon that plan, be made third in size.

Another change of design, tentatively accepted with a change of architects in 1912, may be reconsidered. This has to do

building the cathedral. That was why they fashioned those four massive arches of solid granite masonry which some of us saw go up eighteen years ago with their ponderous girders taking grip seventy-two feet beneath the sod. That was why they made the crossing at the juncture of transepts, choir and nave more than 100 feet square and crowned it with a dome 254 feet high.

But another architect was chosen in 1911, Ralph Adams Cram of Boston, and by his plan there would be two towers, neither of which would be as lofty as the central tower of the Heins-La Farge design, which was to have been surrounded by four minor towers rising from the angles of the arms of the transepts. It now appears that the Cram plan for towers was adopted in a tentative way, and there are those whose preference clings to the original lofty tower design.

What has already been done on the great structure? How long has it taken to do it? What remains to be done, and how long may it yet take to complete the prodigious project?

When it was first decided to build the

How long would it take to build the American cathedral? Everybody asked a question which nobody could answer. Now that forty-seven years have passed since first the chartered rights of St. John the Divine were taken out, everybody is still asking, "How long will it take to build it?" Nobody answers it except with a shrug.

When a layman takes a look, he sees a meaningless, half-finished pile of granite on the top of Morningside Heights with a long-stretching plaza in

followed. If the Cram plan be followed the crossing's dome, as already indicated, will be capped by two lesser towers.

But the choir and crossing are not all of the cathedral now completed. The crypt, or mortuary chapel beneath the crossing, was the first auditorium of the great edifice that was opened. It seats 600 persons, and has its altar, reredos, font, lectern and five windows.

The seven Chapels of Tongues, too, are finished. These are grouped about



Cathedral of St. John the Divine as It Will Look According to the Cram Plan.

front of what seems a ruin from antiquity. This "ruin" is the choir, the newly finished choir, if you please, of the cathedral, and this "plaza" is the newly finished base of the great nave, which is now about to be begun. But, when the disappointed visitor walks within that pile of seemingly neglected stones he finds himself surrounded by vaulted passages, all finished with a temperamental architecture which baffles interpretative imagination. Lost in the monastic stillness of the place, he finds himself far removed from the tumult of the world and in communion with the Infinite. Before him is the high altar. Beyond is the spacious choir, or presbytery. The architecture is Romanesque with Byzantine influence, the stalls are of American oak and richly carved, the Bishop's throne, the sanctuary, the great organ with its 7,000 pipes and chimes—here, indeed, one finds that the American cathedral is on its way, and these forty-seven years have not been idly spent.

In the "crossing" one finds a half-completed auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,500, where services are now held. The northern, western and southern walls are temporary, as they cannot be finished until the transepts and the nave have been built, the crossing being the space within the intersection of transepts, nave and choir. The dome, which is 162 feet above the floor over the crossing, is also temporary, and was built without scaffolding. The permanent dome will be 262 feet high, and above it on the exterior will rise the 425-foot tower if the original plan is

the choir. They are St. James, or Spanish Chapel, Mozarabic rite; St. Ambrose, Italian rite; St. Martin of Tours, or Huguenot Chapel, French rite; St. Savior, Eastern Chapel, Oriental rite; St. Columba, or Scots Chapel, British rite; St. Boniface, or Holland Chapel, German rite, and St. Ansgarius, or Swedes' Chapel, Scandinavian rite. These chapels were all donated by men and women of wealth as memorials.

It is natural that criticism for delay should arise, that people should ask questions about the cathedral. The American way is to build firmly and strongly, but build in a hurry. Skyscrapers have sprung up in every big city in the country like mushrooms since the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was begun. But there is a wide difference in building a skyscraper, however strong and wondrously appointed, and in building a cathedral, and this difference cannot be told in words. It must be impressed through the vision of its bewildering spectacle. On leaving the cathedral site this is the conclusion that forces itself upon the mind of the visitor: St. John the Divine is not quite half finished, then it must take another half century to complete it.

Yet it is not safe to speculate that it is going to take as long to complete the structure as it has taken to go half way with the work. In the first place, the foundations are all laid. The base of the immense nave has been planted, and when hundreds of artisans and lifters and bulldozers are set to work upon it, the walls will rise rapidly in the American way, until they are ready for the roof.

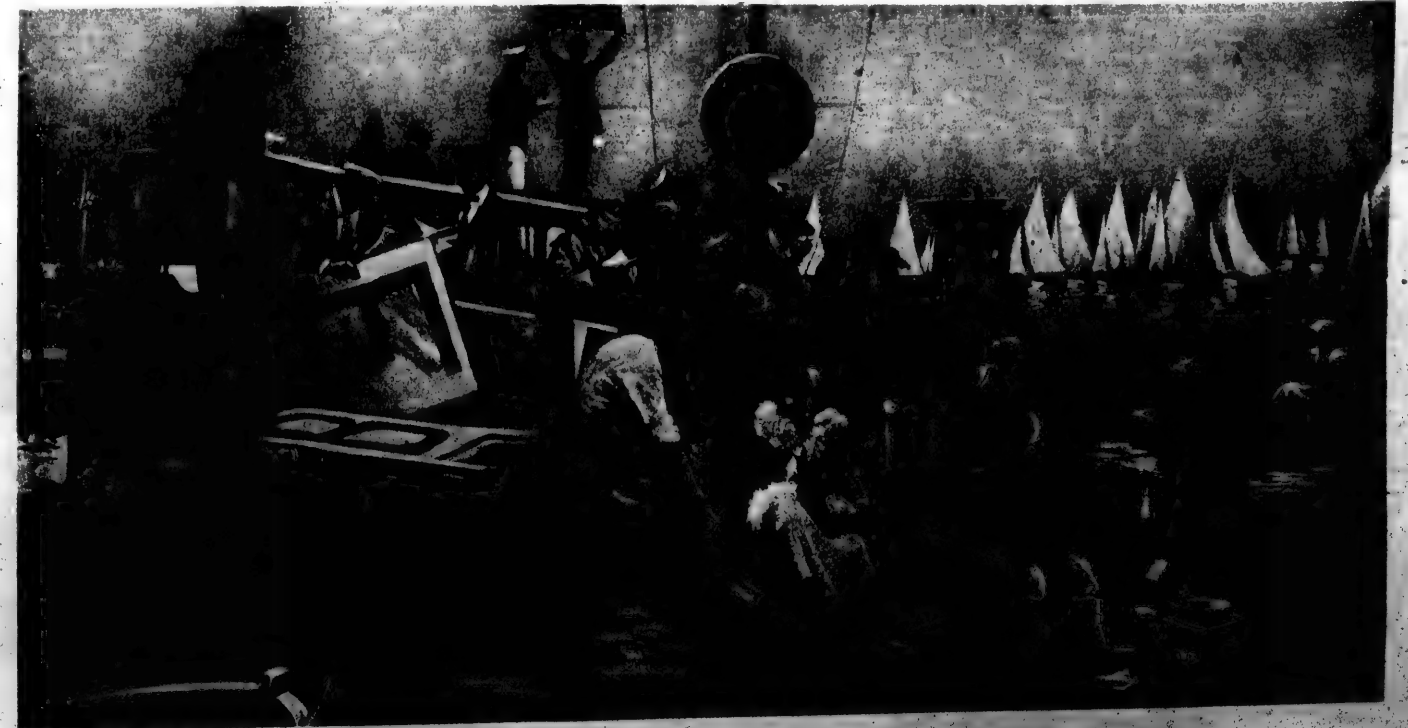


View Looking West of What Is Expected to be the Most Magnificent Cathedral Nave in the World.

with the great central tower. One of the cherished dreams of Heins and La Farge, whose design for a great American cathedral triumphed over architects many years their seniors twenty-eight years ago, was that a majestic tower should rise on Morningside Heights, throwing its spire to a height of 425 feet. To their artistic sense of the fitness of things this was to be the crowning glory of the age-lasting task of

edifice wherein might be centralized the widespread endeavors of the Episcopal Church of this country, everybody wondered how long would it take to finish it. The European way of building cathedrals had always been to start them and then let posterity take care of the completion. Years rolled upon years and ages yielded to ages while succeeding generations contributed to the construction.

Costly Pleasures in War-Worn Germany



Above:
Regatta on the
Starnberg Lake,
Munich.
Start of One
of the
Sailing Races.



At the Left:
Race Meet at the
Grünwald Track
in Berlin.
Reproduced from
the Illustration
Zeitung.



Crowd at Flying Field Near Leipzig. Woman Getting Aboard an Airplane for a Joy Ride.

Making Men Mentally Fit for Football

Gridiron Battles Depend Only in Part Upon Physical Condition, as Is Shown by These Anecdotes of Some Famous Coaches

By CHARLES E. PARKER.

TAKE the case of Al Sharpe—That is rather an abrupt way to launch an article having to do with psychology. Perhaps the subject more properly could be introduced by enlarging upon the words of Noah Webster, who defines psychology as "the science of the mind," or by turning to the treatise on that science by Professor William James, who wrote: "Psychology is the science of mental life, both of its phenomena and of their functions; the phenomena are such things as we call feelings, desires, cognitions, reasonings, decisions and the like, and, superficially considered, their variety and complexity leave a chaotic impression upon the observer."

In neither definition, however, does its author indicate the application or possible application of the science of psychology to the college sport which just now is attracting hundreds of thousands to the football arenas of our institutions of learning. Such being the object of this article, why not—

Take the case of Al Sharpe? If you have followed football at all you know of Al Sharpe. He played football at Yale some years ago; coached football there and elsewhere, and now is coaching it there again.

The incident in mind occurred while he was coaching football elsewhere—to be specific, at Cornell University. To be more specific, it was while Al Sharpe was coaching the Cornell football team of 1918—the first Cornell team Al Sharpe ever coached. And, to be still more specific, it was on the eve of the

foreign territory, spent the afternoon of the day of its arrival in testing the Franklin Field gridiron, and after this testing and a light workout the men repaired to the hotel for their evening meal and, as they supposed, an early tumble into hotel beds.

For three months the early retiring schedule had been in effect with the men of the Cornell squad. As with most football squads, everything had been subordinated to football and football conditioning. The food they ate, both in kind and



Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, Head Coach, Cornell.

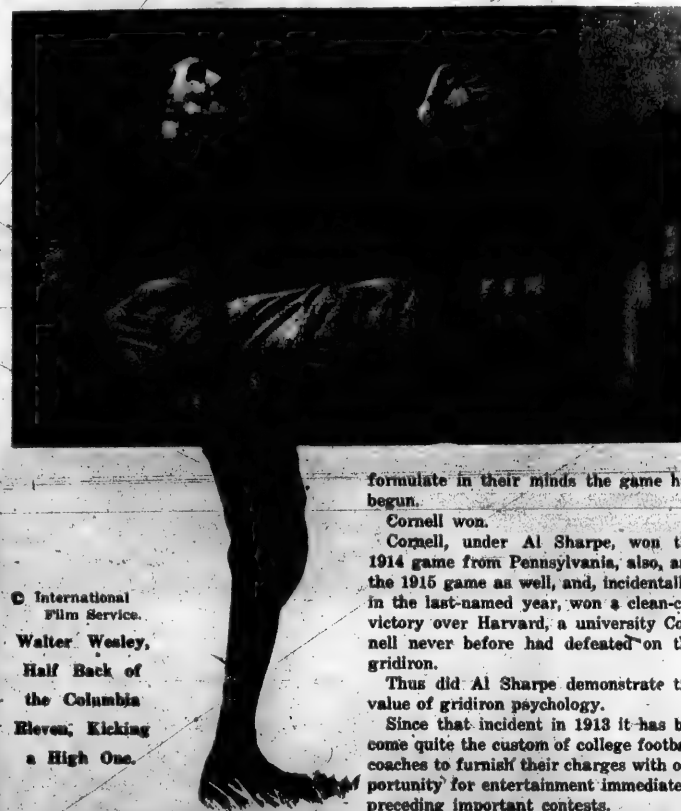
quantity, had been selected by their trainer. Their social activities had been ordered by their coach. Their goings and comings from morning until night, and even through the night, had been of other than their own choosing.

As this particular night approached they felt keenly their hardships. Only once in twenty years had Cornell men been able to enter with the proper spirit upon a "night after" celebration of the Pennsylvania game, and rather than be denied their fun Cornell graduates and undergraduates had formed a habit of celebrating on the night before. Consequently, every one of the restriction-enveloped football squad coveted the enjoyment that that evening would bring to all Cornell men but themselves.

They listened without any show of interest to the announcement of Coach Sharpe calling all members of the squad to report to him in the lobby immediately after dinner.

Imagine their sensation when, upon ascertaining all were present, Al Sharpe addressed them substantially as follows: "Men, I want every one of you to chase out of this hotel. Go to the theatre. Do anything you fancy will entertain you. And don't dare to show your heads in here before midnight if you expect to get into tomorrow's game."

There were wild protests from some of the graduates. It is recorded that some of the players, despite their natural desire to gain immediate freedom from three-month-old restrictions, believed they owed it to their Alma Mater to follow the customary procedure of retiring early, of thinking only of the approaching game, of going over and over



© International Film Service.
Walter Wealey,
Half Back of
the Columbia
Eleven, Kicking
a High One.

again the signals of the plays which were to be used. All looked askance upon the coach.

Al Sharpe, so the story goes, broke in upon their protests.

"See here," he commanded. "If you want Cornell to lick Pennsy tomorrow, don't question my tactics. Cornell has been whipped too often. I've seen Cornell teams—far better teams in every respect than the Pennsy teams they have met—and I've seen them licked to a standstill by those Pennsy aggregations. Cornell teams have formed the habit of worrying and brooding over the Pennsylvania game. They start worrying when they start the season. I've noticed it in this team. The men have been thinking of that long string of beatings. I propose to stop that. This team can lick Penn, and I'm going to make sure it doesn't worry that victory away before it takes the field tomorrow. So beat it and enjoy yourselves."

A few minutes later, if you had been a patron of any of the lively musical shows staged that night in Philadelphia theatres, you might have observed, scattered through the audience, members of the 1918 Cornell football squad. Later in the evening, if you had chanced to stroll the downtown streets of that city, your attention might have been drawn to a group or two of husky individuals rolling through some Cornell football song. An unconfirmed rumor had it that one or two of the number indulged in a glass of beer. In any event, it was not until the wee sma' hours of the following morning that they began drifting back to the hotel and their neglected beds.

As might be expected, the members of the Cornell football squad slept long and late on the morning of the game. In fact, they awakened only in time to consume a very late breakfast before departing for Franklin Field and their game of games. The nervous, draggy hours that had furnished other Cornell teams with nothing but worries and doubts concerning their ability to defeat the oft-conquering Pennsylvania teams had passed, and before such doubts could

formulate in their minds the game had begun.

Cornell won. Cornell, under Al Sharpe, won the 1914 game from Pennsylvania, also, and the 1915 game as well, and, incidentally, in the last-named year, won a clean-cut victory over Harvard, a university Cornell never before had defeated on the gridiron.

Thus did Al Sharpe demonstrate the value of gridiron psychology.

Since that incident in 1913 it has become quite the custom of college football coaches to furnish their charges with opportunity for entertainment immediately preceding important contests.

Just how many football patrons appreciate the tremendously important part psychology plays in the game of football is uncertain. It can be safely ventured that in that great host which, on each Autumnal Saturday, peoples the stadiums and stands of our colleges and universities, only a very meagre percentage grant the psychology of the game a second thought. With the majority this popular pastime has but two contributing factors—the physical and the strategic. Yet every football coach recognizes psychology's great value, and even now is striving to develop in his players a mental attitude that will make for the success of his team. The more successful of the coaches place mind conditioning on an equal footing with the physical and strategic. In some instances they grant it a superior place.

Just what will be the more striking instances of the successful application of football psychology this season will only be known as the season progresses. Intimate football history—the football history known to those who work behind the scenes—abounds with examples such as that already set forth.

Percy Haughton, the far-famed Harvard coach, was a staunch believer in the psychological, and repeatedly during his most successful régime at Cambridge he strove to produce psychological effects that would make for the success of his eleven. Perhaps no more telling innovation was introduced than that of sending the Varsity players to observe the Yale-Princeton game, while Harvard substitutes represented the Crimson in the annual game with Brown University; for, while the Harvard men very often gained but little information, it brought to them a realization that, by the experience, they possessed something Yale men were denied, and, in turn, made Yale men uncertain whether the plays that had worked successfully against Princeton would be equally effective in the Harvard game now that the Harvard players had witnessed their operation.

Coach Robert Fisher, who has succeeded Haughton as Harvard's coach, already has announced his intention of adopting in full the Haughton tactics,

and Al Sharpe, who is handling the Yale eleven, will surely develop some offsetting psychological effect.

Some years ago the cry of "Take him out," rang across the United States Military Academy football field at West Point. A football game was in progress. The Cadets were engaging the Yale eleven in a battle which has come down in history as one of the greatest football games ever waged. The cry of "Take him out" emanated from the Yale section of the stands. When first noticed it was the cry of a single individual. Then several voices joined in. In the space of a few moments, it seemed as if the entire Yale side of the field chorused it in unison.

There was no mistaking against whom the cry was directed. The young athlete playing the quarterback position on the Yale eleven, and charged with handling opposing kicks, had been misjudging or fumbling every booted ball that came his way. One, two, three, and then a fourth fumble or misjudgment had come early in the game, each placing the Yale team at a decided disadvantage. Then came a fifth fumble which resulted in a West Point touchdown and, after that, a sixth, which might have led to still another Army score had not the referee's whistle sounded the ending of the first half of the contest.

As the perspiring, well-nigh exhausted Yale team tramped toward the dressing rooms at the ending of the first half, Coach Owsley singled out the Yale quarterback, threw an arm across his shoulders, and fell into step at his side. Without glancing into his face he knew that tears were coursing down the quarterback's cheeks, and that a determined chin was quivering with emotion.

"That's all right, boy," the coach remarked. "Just keep trying. The fault is not with you. You've been looking at the ball against the sky, when you've been accustomed to seeing it against the dark background at Yale Field. That makes a big difference until you're used to it. You'll do better next half."

Much to the surprise of the crowd in the Yale stands, as well as to that in the Cadet section, the self-same Yale quarterback took the field with his team when it lined up for the second half. During that half this quarterback did not fumble or misjudge a punt. As a matter of fact, he became the outstanding star of the contest, leading his team in most brilliant fashion, and, when occasions developed, exhibiting individual prowess. He led that Yale team to victory. He was unanimously the selection of football experts for the All-America team that year, and continued to hold that favor throughout his remaining years in college. That fumbling quarterback was Tad Jones, whom Al Sharpe has succeeded as head coach of Yale.

In the Syracuse University game, in the Fall of 1915, with the Dartmouth eleven opposing the Orange, Syracuse outweighed Dartmouth by several pounds to the man, and was such a top-heavy favorite in the wagering that the most staunch supporters of Dartmouth had faint hope their team would be able to hold Syracuse to anything like a small score.

Just before the game, however, Frank Cavanaugh, the wily Dartmouth coach, casually mentioned to the Dartmouth players that Wilkinson, the most brilliant backfield man on the Syracuse team, had been accused of violating college eligibility rules by playing on the Akron, Ohio, professional team. He followed this by remarking on the trip to the Pacific Coast that had been arranged for the 1915 Syracuse team, and how anxiously every Syracuse player would be to make that trip.

A few minutes later, if you had happened to be an official or were near the side lines, you might have heard a Dartmouth player remark to a Syracuse halfback, as the teams lined up for the first scrimmage, "Do you think by playing against you I will lose my amateur standing?"

A play or two later, if you had been within earshot, you might have heard remarks of this nature:



© International Film Service.
Dr. (Back) Wharton, Coach of the University of Pennsylvania, Showing How to Tackle. Little, the "Quakers' Right Tackle, Is the Object of His Attack.

"What a cute fullback, and what dainty tackles he has! Wouldn't it be a shame if one of them was hurt and he lost out on the trip to the coast?"

Then, down the length of the scrimmage line, you might have noted Dartmouth men seriously cautioning their opponents in this manner: "Be careful now, old man. This play is coming right at you, and the boy who's coming hits the line hard. Remember, it's the hospital and no 8,000-mile trip if he ever hits you."

The first period of the game was not

far along its course before the supposed inferior Dartmouth eleven was demonstrating a pronounced superiority over the powerful Syracuse team. As the game progressed this Dartmouth superiority continued.

An article on football psychology would be incomplete without some mention of the late Mike Murphy, coach and trainer of University of Pennsylvania teams for many years, and one of the outstanding figures in college athletic history. Year after year, as the fatal ailment which was to end his ca-

reer made its inroad upon his none-too-powerful frame, he stirred his teams to their utmost by reminding them that each might prove the last team he would coach.

The Pennsylvania football team of 1906 was at outs with Harvard, where the assertion had been made that Pennsylvania was playing men on its football team in violation of the spirit of intercollegiate eligibility rules. Pennsylvania felt the criticism to be unjust.

The Harvard eleven outweighed that of Pennsylvania. The first half of the contest ended with the score 6 to 6, but Harvard's play had been more impressive, and all believed Pennsylvania would be swept off its feet in the second half and that Harvard would win the victory by a considerable margin.

Between the halves, while the rubbers were working over the Pennsylvania players, Mike Murphy stepped to the centre of the dressing room and began to talk to his men. He told them he knew they were fighting against great odds, and that they had done splendidly to hold Harvard to a tie score. Then he paused dramatically, with forefinger upraised,

"Boys," he said, "when you go back on that field, fight. If you have a sweetheart, fight for your sweetheart. If you have a sister, fight for your sister. If you have a mother, fight for your mother. And if you have neither sweetheart, nor sister, nor mother, then just go out there and fight for Mike. This game may be the last I shall ever see. I haven't long to live, boys—so fight for me."

"Time's up," came the call of the referee.

As the team lined up for the second half the Pennsylvania Captain turned to his men.

"Now for Mike and old Penn," he said. Pennsylvania won, 12 to 6.

House with No Servant Problem

Strange Story of a Tennessee Family with a Staff of Negroes, One with a Forty-Seven-Year-Duty Record

By HORTENSE McDONALD.

DOWN in Tennessee there is a farm where for fifty-four years the man of all work has always been on the job, where for forty-five years the mistress hasn't worried about a cook, where for thirty years the laundress has never gone on a strike, and where for twenty-five years the gardener has faithfully tended his garden.

In addition, two other members of that domestic staff have each worked for that particular family more than twenty years. While these individual

records may be equalled, the record of the six as a whole is hard to surpass.

This is a true story. It concerns the loyalty and devotion of a group of antebellum negroes who in these days of servant problems, strikes for higher wages, and clashes of temperament over "conditions" have stuck to their posts, giving years of faithful endeavor as their measure of service.

All of them are "befo' de wah" types. Like the veterans of that day, they are rapidly passing away. While they last, however, they know no other creed than that of the duty to the family that

"raised" them and "de chillun" they in turn "raised."

"Altamede Farm," which is manned by this old-time crew, is a rolling fertile plantation of a thousand acres or so. The owner, Judge Lewis Shepherd, a pioneer citizen of East Tennessee, died three years ago. Since that time the



Rosa Peake, Aunt Peggy with 47 Years Record in One Kitchen.

farm has been managed by his widow. Even today, nearly fifty years after the emancipation of their race, Mrs. Shepherd is referred to by the servants as "Ole Missus."

Thad Rankin, the oldest in point of service, belonged to his mistress's family, the Popes of Sequatchie Valley. When Mrs. Pope moved from "the valley" to Hamilton County, near Chattanooga, and bought the farm nestling at the foot of historic Missionary Ridge and



Thad, Turner, John, Pop, Ellen, and Peggy.

(Continued on Page 14)

© International Film Service.
William Roper, Princeton Coach, Who Is Whipping His Gridiron Men Into Shape.

most important football game on the 1918 Cornell schedule—the annual contest with Cornell's traditional rival, the University of Pennsylvania.

Twenty times in the twenty years prior to the then approaching battle the teams of these two great universities had met on the football gridiron, and only once had Cornell scored a victory. "Going to Philadelphia for the annual slaughter," was the parting shot of the Ithacan villagers each year.

Then Al Sharpe took hold.

During the season of 1913 he developed a fair Cornell team, but not one generally believed capable of routing the Pennsylvania hoodoo. In the latter respect Al Sharpe disagreed with the general belief. In due time the Cornell team and its retinue arrived at the Philadelphia hotel in which it was to make its headquarters over the night preceding the game. The football squad, as is the custom of all football squads about to engage a foe on



ALBERT BURNS,
Winner of the 100-Mile Motorcycle Race Over the Sheepshead Bay
Speedway. Time: 1 Hour, 7
Minutes, 57 Seconds.
(C. Underwood
& Underwood.)



**WIFE AND CHILDREN AWAITING THE RE-
TURN OF THE "FLYING PARSON": MRS.
SELVIN W. MAYNARD, WIFE OF LIEU-
TENANT MAYNARD.**
First Aviator to Reach the Pa-
cific, Spending Her Days at
Roosevelt Field Until the Re-
turn of Her Husband.
Meantime Pointing Out
to Her Little Daughters
the Incoming Air-
planes as They
Flash into Sight
in the West-
ward Sky.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)



**IN THE
SEATS OF
THE FOR-
MER MIGHTY:
AMERICAN DOUGH-
BOYS PERCHED UPON**

**THE
THRONE**
in the Great
Throne Room
of the former
German Em-
peror and
War Lord's
Palace at
Posen, Ante-
bellum
Prussia.
They are:
Sergeant
James A.
Driver of
Alabama
and a "Bud-
die," Both
Formerly
Attached to
the Ameri-
can Section
of the Inter-
allied Mis-
sion to New
Poland.
(C. Keystone
View Co.)

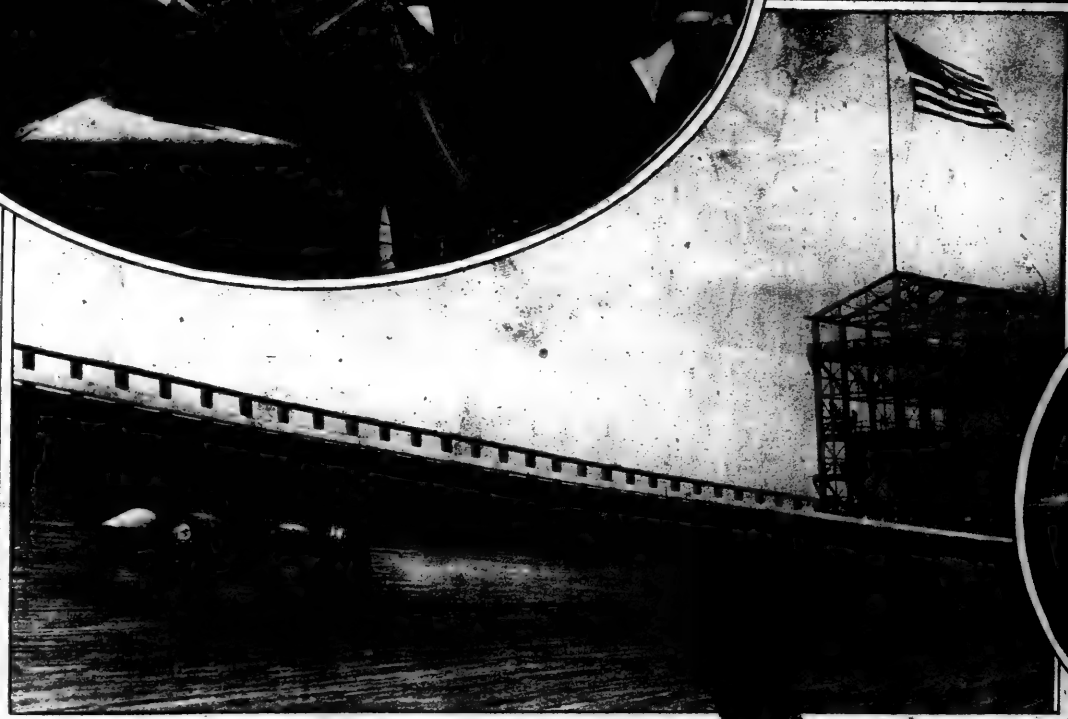


**TEDDY
CARROL,**
Winner of
the 25-Mile
National
Professional
Sidcar
Champion-
ship at
Sheepshead
Bay, Re-
ceiving the
Trophy.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)



MME. JANE HERVEUX, FRENCH AVIATRIX.

Said to Be the Only Woman Holding a
Pilot's License in the French Army,
Now Flying in This Country.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ROUNDING THE CURVE PAST THE GRANDSTAND IN THE 2-MILE RACE, OTTO WALKER,
Winner of the National Professional Championship, Closely Following L. Young.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

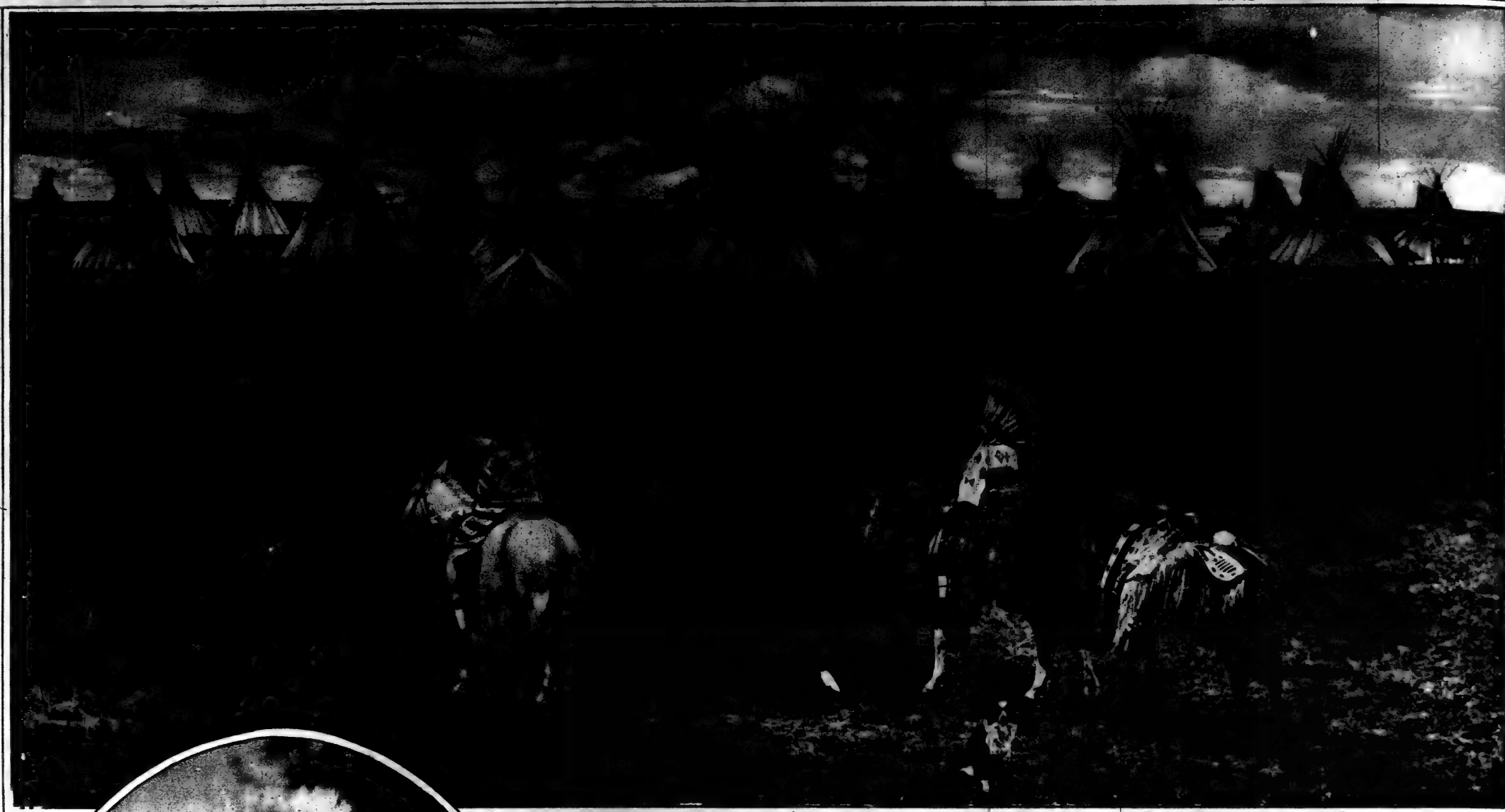


**LIEUTENANT C.E.
KIEL,**
Second Army
Flyer to Reach
Roosevelt Field
From the Pa-
cific. His
Flight Time
Being 26
Hours, 14
Minutes, and
16 Seconds,
or Only 81
Seconds Be-
hind Major
Spatz.

With Him Are
Colonel Archie Miller
and His Mechanician,
Sergeant F. K. McKee.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MAJOR CARL SPATZ, FIRST AMERICAN ARMY AVIATOR TO ARRIVE AT ROOSEVELT FIELD ON THE EASTWARD TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT FROM THE PACIFIC, IN THE FLYING TIME OF 26 HOURS, 18 MINUTES, AND 44 SECONDS.
He is Here Shown Receiving the Congratulations of Colonel Archie Miller, Commander of Roosevelt Field, While at His Left Stand His Mother, His Sister, Miss Anna Spatz, Sergeant Tanner, His Mechanician, and His Father, Charles B. Spatz.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE
PRINCE OF
WALES AS
CHIEF MORNING
STAR
of the Stony Indians.

From a Photograph Taken for the Prince's Personal
Collection.
(© Central News Service.)

CAMP OF CANADIAN
INDIANS.

Pitched on the Plain Near
Calgary, Alberta, When
the "Braves" Flocked
from All Sections of
that Country to Greet
the Prince of Wales,
to Whom "Young
Thunder" Made
an Address of
Welcome, After
Which the
Prince Was In-
augurated
"Chief" With a
Noisy and Pro-
longed "Pow-
Wow."

(© Central News
Service.)



"MR.
PUSSYFOOT,"
OTHERWISE H. E.
JOHNSON.

the American Prohibitionist, Now
in England, Where He Has Supplied
the Subject of More Jokes Than Almost
Any Man Within a Generation.

(International Film Service.)



FOOTBALL SQUAD OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY
WITH THEIR BEAR CUB MASCOT.

"TOUCHDOWN."

On Parade in Interest of the \$5,000,000 En-
dowment Campaign to Increase the
Salaries of Cornell Professors.



JOHN
CHARLES
THOMAS
AND WILDA

BENNETT in "Apple Blossoms" at the Globe Theatre.
(Abb.)



VISCOUNT GREY, NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND NOW ALREADY IN WASH-
INGTON, ABOUT TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Viscount Bryce and Earl Reading, Former Ambassadors to the United States;
Viscount Grey, and Lord Curzon. From a Photograph Just Received in This Country, Having Been Delayed When
the English Dock Strike Tied Up All Transatlantic English Mails. (© Central News Service.)



PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN,
Former German Chancellor, and His Wife, Arriving in
Switzerland Following the Discovery of the Plot Against
His Life at Weimar, Dispatches Stating That He Had
Crossed the German Boundary on Foot.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



"THE SYNAGOGUE,"



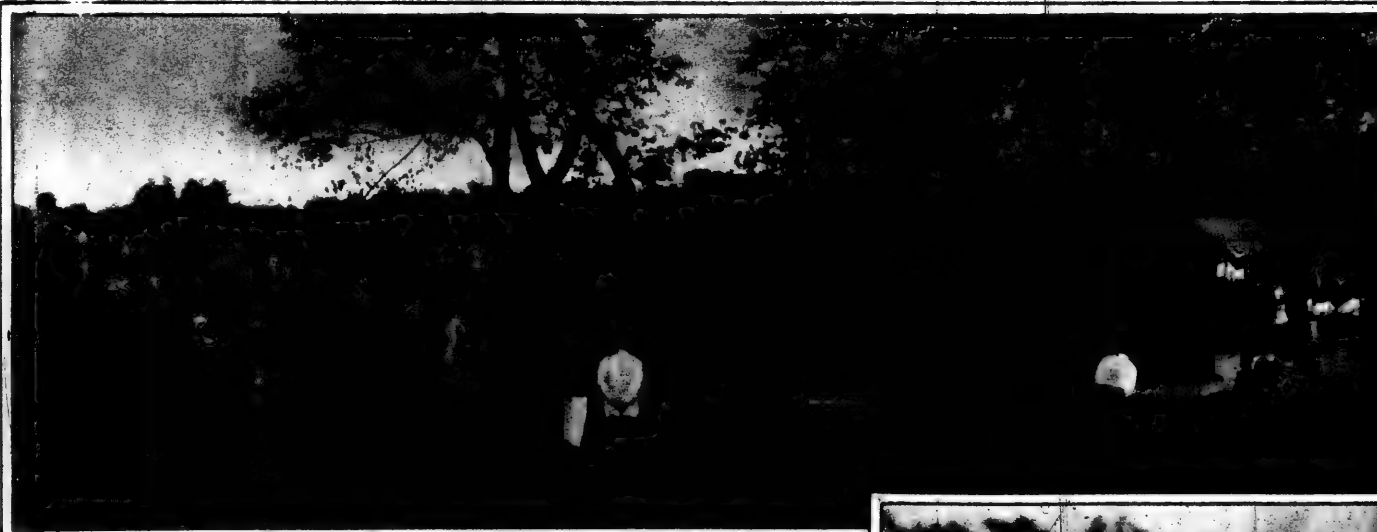
"THE CHURCH."

These Are the Two Panels by John Singer Sargent Just Installed in the Public Library, Boston, a Further Addition to the Series for the Library on Which Mr. Sargent Has Been Engaged for a Number of Years. The Canvas Entitled "The Synagogue," is Now Under Sharp Criticism by Prominent Rabbis of Boston as an Affront to Judaism and as Poorly Conceived, and a Petition to the Mayor of Boston and the Trustees of the Library is Being Circulated Asking Its Removal.

(Photos © 1919, Trustees Boston Public Library.)



MRS. RICHARD STOCKTON EMMET, Formerly Miss Helen Ladd Pratt, Escorted by Her Father, Frederic B. Pratt, Descending the Steps of the Pratt Country Home at Glencove, L. I., to the Altar Erected on the Lawn.
(© International Film Service)



S. DAVIDSON HERRON, NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPION,

Now Appearing in the Metropolitan District for the First Time Since He Won the Laurel Wreath at Oakmont, Making a Spectacular Niblick Shot From the Rough Over a House, Dropping the Ball Dead to the Pin, a Feature Play of His Winning Match With Sam J. Graham in the Piping Rock Invitation Tournament.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

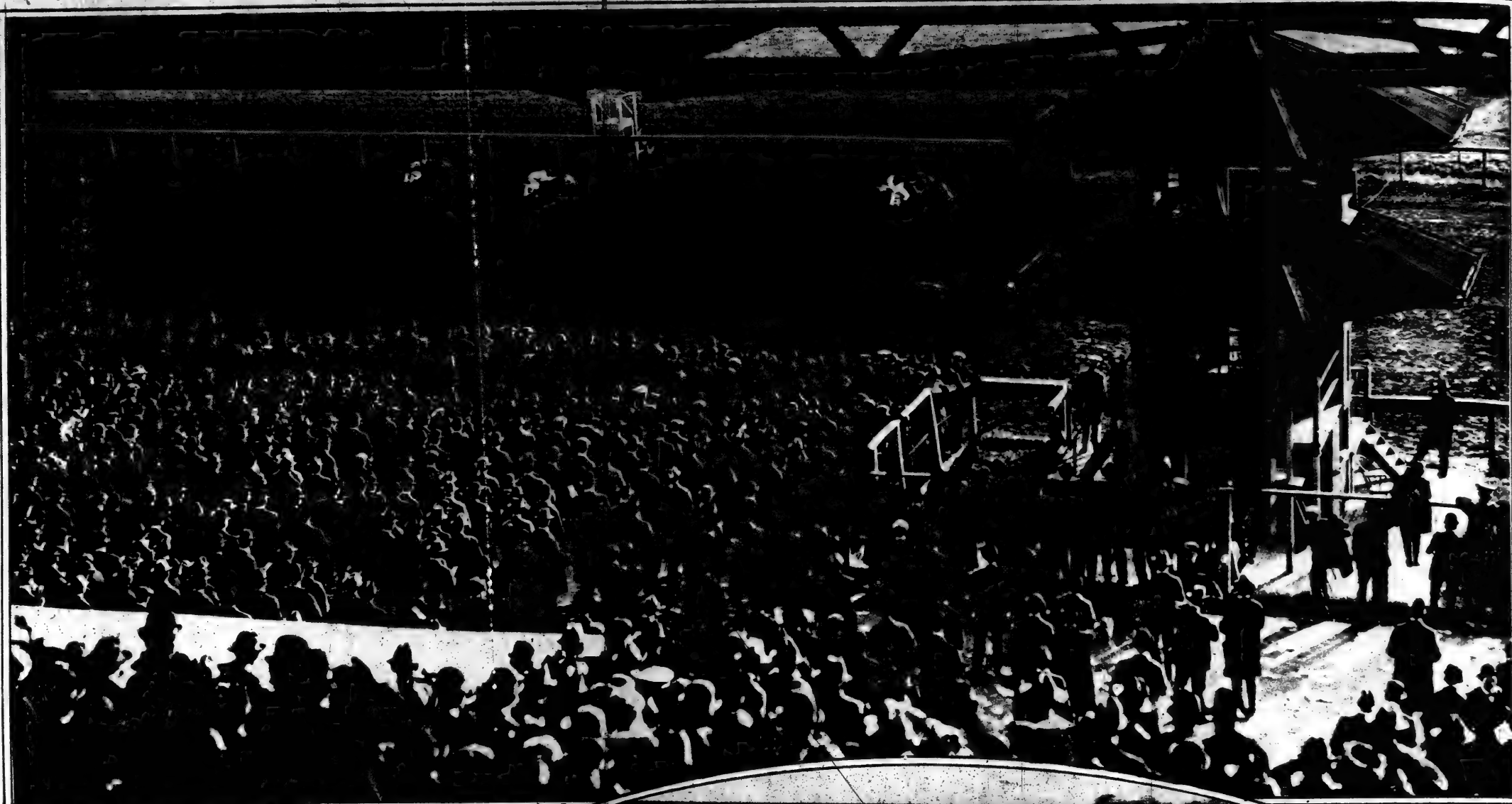


COLONEL EDWARD M. HOUSE, Member of the American Peace Mission, and Intimate Friend and Adviser of President Wilson, Arriving Home in Greatly Weakened Condition on Account of Recent Illness, His Physician Assisting Him Down the Steep Gangway to the Pier.

MME. CLEMENCEAU-JACQUEMAIRE, Daughter of Premier Georges Clemenceau, Who is Soon to Arrive in This Country to Lecture in English on "The Soul of France."
(Hull Studio.)



S. DAVIDSON HERRON, Using His Driver for Long Distance Out of the Rough in His Match With Graham in the Piping Rock Tournament.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CRYSTAL FORD NOSING OUT
THISTLEDON FOR THE
DIOMED PURSE AT
THE OPENING OF
THE EMPIRE CITY
TRACK ON CO-
LUMBUS DAY,
WITH SCOTCH
VERDICT AND
ALBERT A.
THIRD AND
FOURTH.

Times Wide World
Photos.



AUDACIOUS,
M. L. SCHWARTZ
OWNER, EASILY
DEFEATING JAMES
BUTLER'S SPUR, HIS
ONLY RIVAL IN THE
COLUMBUS HANDI-
CAP, RUN ON THE
EMPIRE CITY
COURSE.

Times Wide World Photos.

Officers
of the National
City Bank and
Guaranty Trust Co.
Photographed
in Annual
Golf Match for
First Time

CHARLES H. SA-
BIN, PRESIDENT
OF THE GUARAN-
TY TRUST COM-
PANY, AND
JAMES A. STILL-
MAN, PRESIDENT
OF THE NATION-
AL CITY BANK,
Leaders of Oppos-
ing Teams, Talking
Over the Conditions
of the Match, Held
a Week Ago on the
Southampton Links.
Photos Edwin Levick.



GENERAL SAMUEL McROBERTS
of the National City Bank Team on the
Putting Green.

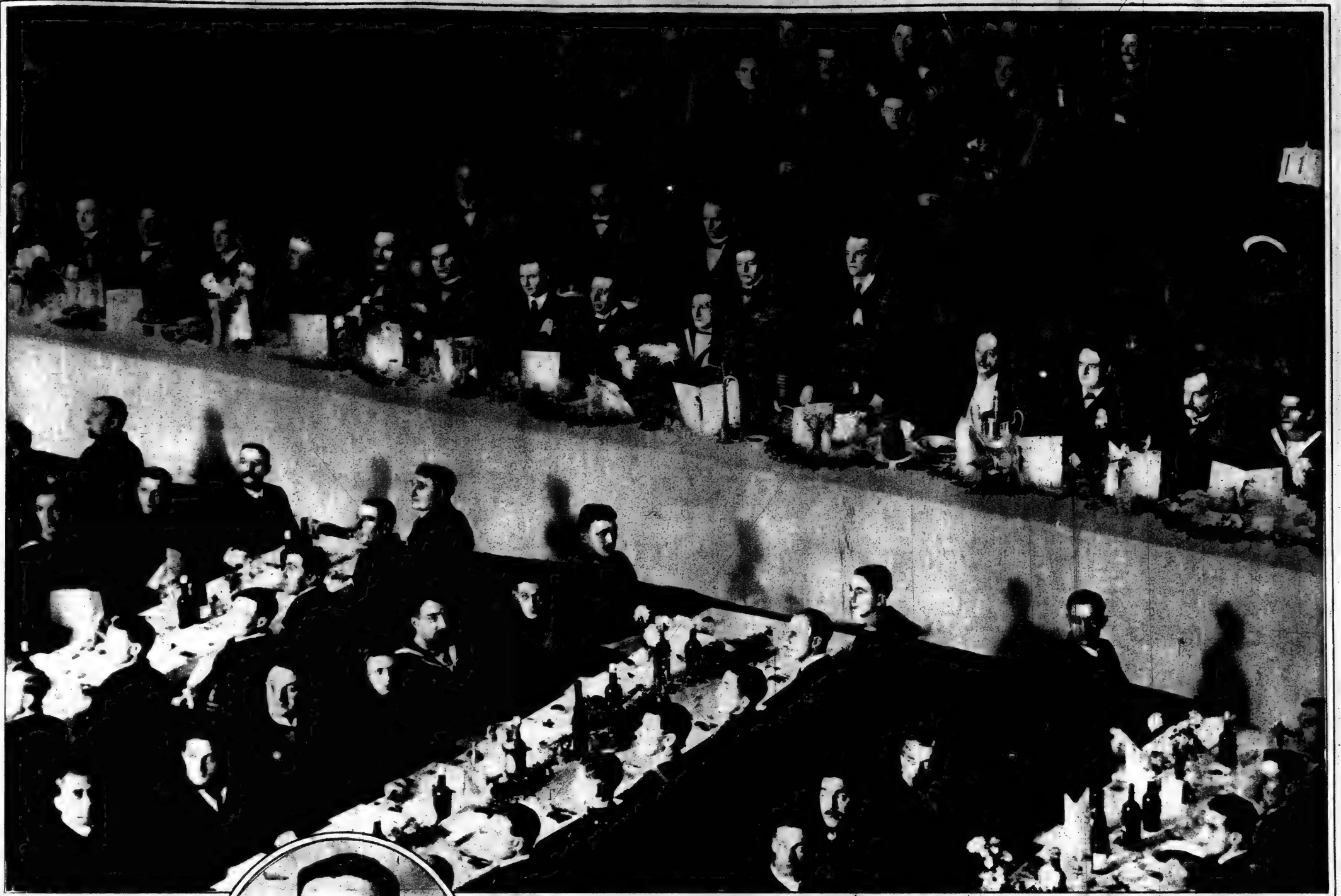
CHARLES E. MITCHELL,
President of the National City
Company, Chipping Out of the
Rough.



MR. STILLMAN,
Head of the National City Bank Team,
Making an Approach with the Iron.



HARRY VARDON,
Generally Conceded the World's Greatest Linksman, Driving in
Recent Foursome at Totteridge. At the Extreme Left Can Be Seen
Edward Ray, Second, Perhaps, Only to Vardon in the Golf World.
(© Central News Service.)



T. H. TAYLOR,
Youngest Orator at the Unique "Lower Deck Dinner" at Portsmouth to Earl Beatty and Admirals of the Grand Fleet, the Boy Responding to the Toast, "The Boys of the Navy and Future Generations of Seamen."

(© Central News Service.)



BRITISH NAVY CELEBRATES PEACE AND VICTORY WITH A REMARKABLE DINNER GIVEN IN THE PORTSMOUTH TOWN HALL, at Which Lord Beatty of Brooksby, Commander, and Forty-two Other Admirals of the Grand Fleet Were Guests, and British Jack Tars Were the Hosts, One of the Principal Addresses of the Evening Being Made by T. H. Taylor, a Boy of the Navy, Who Represented the "Lower Deck."

(© Central News Service.)



SIGNOR MEDA,
Leader of the Italian Catholic Party, On His Way to the Quirinal, Stops for an Interview with a Roman Reporter.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE HALL IN THE KING'S PALACE AT ROME

In Which the Recent and Extraordinary Italian Crown Council Was Held to Discuss the Grave Situation Growing Out of the Seizure of Fiume by Captain d'Annunzio and His Followers.

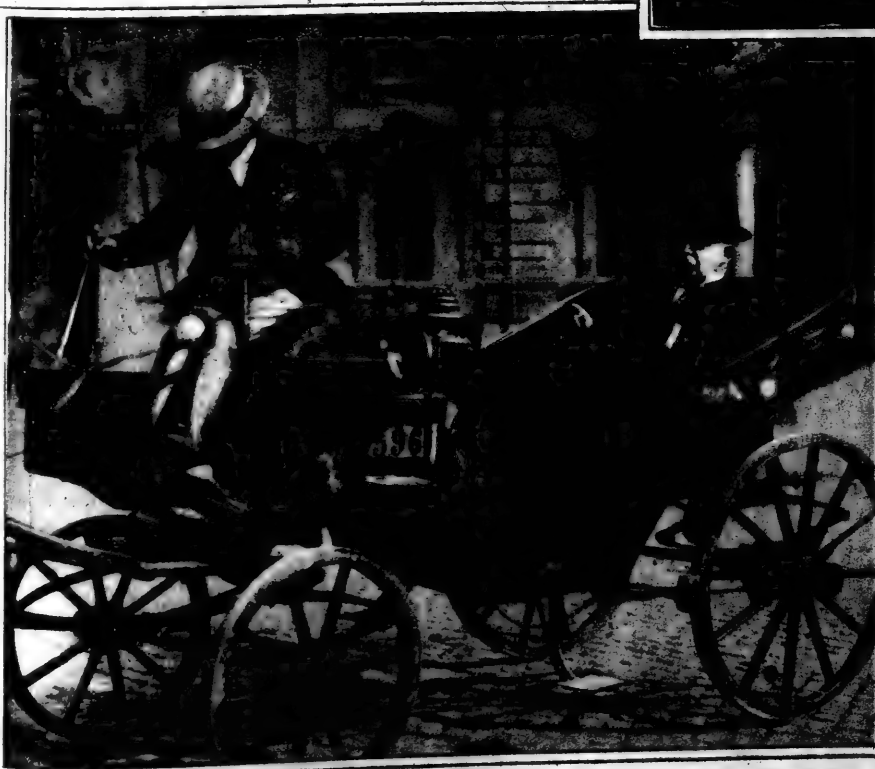
(Times Wide World Photos.)

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,
British Prime Minister, Back at His Walton Heath Country Place for the First Time Since His Return from Paris. He Is Here Shown Making a Vigorous Tee Shot on a Neighboring Golf Course.

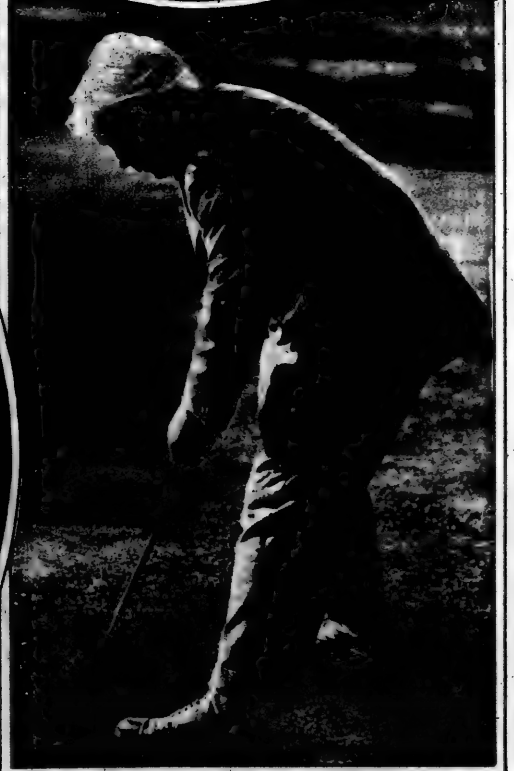
(Times Wide World Photos.)



VERNON STEEL AND ETHEL BARRYMORE,
in "De-classée," at the Empire Theatre. (White.)



DEPUTY BAZZILAI,
Former Member of the Italian Peace Delegation Under Orlando, and Head of the Italian Republican Party, Arriving at the Quirinal for the Crown Council. (Times Wide World Photos.)



PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE,
On His Rounds of the Golf Links at Walton Heath, Making a Careful Putt, the Sunlight on His Tanned Head Showing the Hair Almost Snow White. (Times Wide World Photos.)



The hours women spend on their complexions

Endlessly groping—but there is a way to make your skin clear and flawless

WHAT infinite care, what trouble, what risks even, a woman will take to possess a beautiful skin!

Not the smallest defect that goes unnoticed in the daily scrutiny she gives herself before her mirror; not the slightest imperfection she will not make tireless efforts to correct.

Yet thousands of girls and women fail to achieve the lovely skin they long for because they never really study their skin and learn its individual needs.

In trying to improve their complexions, they experiment first with one thing, then another—each time hoping for a miracle to happen! Then, disappointed, they relax their efforts until some newer remedy presents itself.

Only one miracle can happen to your skin—and that happens every day.

Each day your skin renews itself—the old skin dies, and new skin takes its place. By taking advantage of this constant change in the skin cells—by giving the new skin, as it forms, the simple, regular, hygienic care suited to its individual needs—you can make it whatever you wish to have it.

Learn to study your own skin. Look at it every day in a full light before your hand mirror. Is it fresh, soft, brilliant with lovely color? Under the strongest light does it show clear, flawless?

Or, when you come to examine it closely, do you find conspicuous nose pores? Do embarrassing little blemishes mar its delicate smoothness? If so, you may be sure that you are not giving your skin the kind of care it needs.

The famous treatment for conspicuous nose pores

Often a skin that is otherwise almost flawless will be spoiled, made unattractive, by conspicuous nose pores.

The pores of the face are not as fine as on other parts of the body.

On the nose especially there are more fat glands than elsewhere and there is more activity of the pores.

These pores, if not properly stimulated and kept free from dirt, clog up and become enlarged.

You can overcome this trouble by using every night this special treatment.

Wring a soft cloth from very hot water, lay it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in very gently a fresh lather of Woodbury's. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, stopping at once if your nose feels sensitive. Then finish by rubbing the nose for thirty seconds with a piece of ice. Always dry your skin carefully.

Before long you will find that this treatment reduces the enlarged pores until they become inconspicuous. The treatment must, however, be used persistently and regularly—for you must not expect to change in a few days, or even a week, a condition resulting from months of exposure and neglect.

The cause of skin blemishes

A frequent cause of worry and embarrassment to women are the unsightly little blemishes that sometimes mar the smoothness of an otherwise lovely skin. Authorities on the skin now agree that these are commonly caused by bacteria and parasites which are carried into the pores from outside, through dust and fine particles in the air. By the right kind of treatment you can entirely free your skin from these disfiguring blemishes—and as the new skin forms each day, you can make it as clear and smooth as you would like to have it.

Just before retiring, wash in your usual way with warm water and Woodbury's Facial Soap, finishing with a dash of cold water. Then dip your fingers in warm water and rub them on a cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy cream-

like lather. Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this, and leave it on for ten minutes. Then rinse very carefully, first with clear hot water, then with cold.

Use this treatment every night, and the blemishes will gradually disappear. The regular use of Woodbury's in cleansing your skin will discourage the tendency for new blemishes to form.

Learn the treatment for your type of skin

You will find treatments that exactly meet the need of each individual type of skin in the little booklet that is wrapped around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Each one of these treatments has been worked out according to fundamental rules of skin hygiene. As you read them, you will wonder at their simplicity and common sense. But don't forget that the success of the treatments depends on the regularity and persistence with which you use them. You cannot change the habits of your skin in a day, or even a week.

You will find Woodbury's Facial Soap on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States and Canada. Get a cake today and begin using it tonight. A 25 cent cake lasts a month or six weeks.

Let us send you a trial size cake

For 6 cents we will send you a trial size cake (enough for a week of any Woodbury facial treatment), together with the booklet of treatments. Or for 15 cents we will send you the treatment booklet and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream. Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 9907 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 9907 Sherbrooke St., Perth, Ontario.

IST in Fashion—for Heatherbloom's delicate and pattern designs originate the vogue of petticoat creation.

IST in Beauty—for Heatherbloom comes of a wonderful lustrous fabric, the master product of master looms.

IST in Economy—for you can buy three Heatherbloom Petticoats that look and feel like silk, yet wear three times longer, at the price of what one silk one costs.

HEATHERBLOOM

TRADE MARK

Heatherbloom is known and worn the world over. It is the standard name that means petticoat quality and style.

See the many new and wonderful creations at all good stores.

You can identify a genuine Heatherbloom Petticoat by the full label on the waistband—look for it. It is there for your protection.

THE WATERS-WEISMANN CO., Inc.
Sole and Distributors of Heatherbloom
Head Office and Mills at Binghamton, N. Y.

Look for this Label

STREET CRAFT

27 W. 38th St. New York

Patented The Marrow Feet
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

Dress Heels

After a morning in low-heeled shoes, the high heels of most dress shoes seem fatiguing and insecure. StreetCraft Shoes for dress afford both comfort and security. The snug fit at heel and ankle holds the foot firm and the adjustment of the heel gives exactly the right balance. Your correct size is always available.

OSCHER—This aristocratic boot of black satin and moire just naturally suggests a limousine, tea-time and the Ritz. The price is \$18

Post prepaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog A-19 and Measurement Chart. Charge Account.

BEAU BRUMMELL
Liquid Nail Polish

This polish means handsome finger nails and well-groomed cuticle. Free from disagreeable odor. Quickly applied. No burning buffing. Gives pleasing flesh-tinted polish instantly. Contains no harmful ingredients and lasts longer. Does not peel off.

LARGE SAMPLE
Send 10 cents for liberal sample of Beau Brummell. ROBBLY CHEMICAL CO., 24 E. 23rd St., N. Y.

TROUT'S JEWELRY SHOP

Wedding Rings

Hand Carved Orange Blossom Design. Platinum, \$31.25; White Gold, \$25.00; Yellow Gold, \$25.00; Green Gold, \$25.00.

Wedding Gifts

Write for Catalog of Wedding, Groom and Bride's Gifts. At wholesale prices you save one-third. No middlemen. Buy from the factory. Silverware, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Ivory, Ebony. Ask for free Catalog and compare prices. Charles L. Trout Co., Second Floor, 170 B'way, 2 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

GIRLS! USE "DANDERINE"

Have Lots of Thick, Glossy, Wavy Hair.

Costs Only 35c a Bottle and Is One of the Largest Selling Hair Preparations Known

If you value your hair and its beauty, just once try Danderine. All drug stores and toilet counters sell Danderine. Full directions on each bottle. You just try it!



"Standard" SPATS

Unless they fit with glove-like snugness, spats mar rather than complete the costume, and detract from the charm of the feminine foot.

The "Trimline" and "Boot Top," two leading "Standard" Spats, cling to the ankle with "tailored-to-order" snugness.

Made in the exclusive "Rau" fabrics—cloth, silk, satin and linen. White and all fashionable shades.

Ask for "Standard" Spats at the better shops. The "Standard" name inside the spat assures faultless fit and longest wear.

S. RAUH & COMPANY
310 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
The largest and foremost manufacturers of spats in the world



THE NEW LONG GLOVES

for wear with the fashionable short-sleeved gowns and loose wraps, are at their best when of Elite quality.

They are cut from the choicest skins and exquisitely made.

Gloves for women, men, and children in Natural Chamol, White Doeskin, Light Weight Washable Cape, or Genuine Mocha.

ON SALE AT GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE

ELITE GLOVE COMPANY
Factory: Gloversville, New York

In every pair of genuine Elite Gloves there is a ticket. Look for it!

NEW YORK OFFICE
200 Fifth Avenue

BOSTON OFFICE
100 Essex Street



AS-THE-PETALS

The ideal treatment for a faulty complexion is As-the-Petals Face Powder. Its medicinal properties benefit and improve. Faithfully used, this pleasant treatment will reward you with a healthy, attractive skin, free from annoying troubles.

As-the-Petals Face Powder is 60c, Talcum Powder 25c, Extract \$1.50, Toilet Water \$1.50 and Sachet 75c. Ask to see the new As-the-Petals Rouge—in dainty metal boxes with mirror and puff—only 40c.

Lazell PERFUMER
Dept. 45
Newburgh-on-the-Hudson

Send for free sample of As-the-Petals Face Powder and Creme de Meridor. For 25c in stamps we will also send a bottle of As-the-Petals Perfume.

The Latest

Newest note in
men's scarf pins;
actual size shown;
exquisite platinums;
filigree, handsome
diamond, square
mounting a Bennett
special at \$38.00

Call—write.

Bennett

115, HUDSON ST. N.Y.C.

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special at

\$89.⁵⁰

*Suit, Overcoat
and Cap to
Match*

With good fabrics
scarcer than ever,
there is but one road
to economy in Motor
Apparel, and that is
Quality. In this Out-
fit, of fine dark gray
all-wool whipcord, we
offer, considering con-
ditions, an outfit which
is remarkable for both
quality and value —
complete, at \$89.50 or

Suit \$36.50
Coat \$50.00
Cap \$3.00

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th STREET

Take a Tip From Father

Father says: "There's no better breakfast these cool mornings than a plate or two of hot pancakes. Especially when they're made from VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR, in which the three most nutritious cereals—wheat, corn and rice—are deliciously blended."

Everybody likes pancakes made from

—they're so light, tender, crispy, delicately flavored and *digestible*. Serve your family "Virginia Sweet" Pancakes often. Give the children all they want.

And for luncheon, dinner, or supper, there's nothing tastier or more nourishing than fluffy "Virginia Sweet" muffins or waffles that melt in your mouth. Have them regularly.

For best results follow these tested recipes:

Griddle Cakes

Mix thoroughly with two cups of sweet milk or cold water to a batter, two cups VIRGINIA SWEET. Bake on hot griddle and serve with syrup. The addition of two eggs, well beaten, will improve the cakes.

Delicious Waffles

Beat the yolks of two eggs, add one cup milk, three tablespoons melted butter and one cup VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR; mix thoroughly, then fold in the whites of two eggs, beaten dry. Bake on hot, well-oiled waffle-iron.

Delicate Muffins

Beat one-third cup butter to a cream; beat in one-fourth cup sugar and one egg, beaten light; add one cup milk and one cup and three-fourths of VIRGINIA PANCAKE FLOUR and mix thoroughly; bake in a hot, well-buttered muffin pan about 25 minutes.

Don't merely say "pancake flour" to your grocer—say "Virginia Sweet for me, please." It will pay you to be particular.

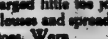
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Indianapolis

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ACFIELD & MITAPAD
IT SUPPORTS 7 BENDS
THE FRONT ARCH

For All Metatarsal Arch Affections.
Morton's Toe, cramping of toes,
enlarged little toe joints, calli,
callouses and spreading
of toes. Worn
in the Shoe.



Any other foot troubles? Write or call
C. R. ACFIELD, Foot Specialists,
Marbridge Building,
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Frank
 the well-known Artistic
Permanent Hair Waver,
 gives his patrons ex-
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 hair they desire.

*The Very Small Wave, the Tight or
 Loose Round Wave, or the
 Large Marcel Wave.*

Price \$1.00 Per Curl
 Guaranteed for six months.
 Write, call or phone.

542 Fifth Avenue Telephone
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 Suite 70. 1435

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BEDROOM SUITES
in the various periods
Complete, \$150 up.

DAY BEDS \$17 to \$150



Geo. M. Hulley
BRYANT 916

7 West 46th St.
NEW YORK



"Starved" and tired— on the 5.45

Creamy milk chocolate that melts in your mouth

Your day's work at the office is finished and you have caught the 5.45 train. It's forty minutes before dinner time and you are hungry—"starved."

Across the aisle a rosy-cheeked girl is eating a delicious bar of creamy milk chocolate with toasted almonds—Peter's Almond Bar. You envy her.

Two seats ahead a gentleman is scanning the financial page of his paper and enjoying a cake of Peter's Milk Chocolate.

Why didn't you stop and supply yourself with a bar of Peter's?

Milk chocolate was invented fifty years ago by Daniel Peter in Vevey, Switzerland. Today up in the Oswego Valley Peter's is still made just as the Swiss make it.

Rich, fresh milk; thick with cream—chocolate with the delicately rounded taste that comes from skilful Swiss blending—these are the things that give Peter's its inimitable flavor.

As you tear open the crisp wrapper, you fairly taste the creamy chocolate goodness that is Peter's. You know how delicious it is going to be.

At home, at the office or on the train—when ever you get hungry, have Peter's chocolate handy.

You can get Peter's Milk Chocolate and Peter's Milk Chocolate Almond Bars at any drug or grocery store, at news-stands and at candy shops.

Everyone knows of the sustaining quality of milk chocolate. Explorers, athletes, take it with them. It contains so much nourishment in so small bulk. The smallest bar of Peter's has a value of 220 calories.




All Wool French Serge Dress, \$26.95 All Wool Velour Suit, \$39.95 All Wool Felt Cloth Coat, \$32.95
Specially Priced at Specially Priced at Specially Priced at

MORE THAN 150,000 SATISFIED CUSTOMERS!

WHY? Because they found a better garment for less money! We are manufacturers—and sell direct to the consumer. Over 6,000 Suits and Coats in the popular styles and materials await your selection. Be Curious!

COATS \$19.95 to \$100 **HAMILTON GARMENT CO.** **DRESSES \$9.95 to \$50**
SUITS \$19.95 to \$75 **307 FIFTH AVENUE,** **NEAR 31ST ST.** **BLOUSES \$1.25 to \$15**



VAN RAALTE

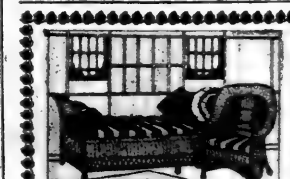
VAN RAALTE MAKE



An Attractive Appearance
Is enhanced in a moment with
Empress
Instantaneous Nail Gloss

A dip of the brush, one stroke and instantly, without buffing or polishing, you have a lustrous that lasts two weeks, regardless of soap or work. Will not peel nail, harm cuticle nor discolor skin. Very economical because of its lasting quality.

Dealers or direct—\$1.00. Liberal sample—1c.
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Willow Furniture

Minnet Willow in the Winter home is a tonic to the eye and a haven for tired limbs. Call and see the smart new Minnet designs for living rooms, or write for Catalog. Immediate deliveries guaranteed. Drapery and upholstery work ably done.

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WALKING DOLL

Walks with natural, graceful stride when led by hand. Can bow, kneel, etc. Boundless joy for children and grown-ups. Sensational entertainment for parties. Is 28 inches tall, dressed beautifully, including stockings, shoes and underwear.

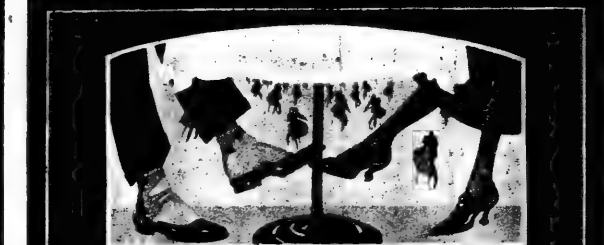
Doll without wig..... \$10.00
Doll with wig..... 12.00
Doll with silk dress..... 20.00
Add 50 cents for postage or express.
Also life-like baby doll, looks, acts, feels like real baby.
With bald head, \$6.50; with hair, \$7.50.

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Hughes' Ideal
Hair Brush

THE BEST HAIR TONIC IS AN "Ideal" BRUSH



LUTETIAN CREAM for tan or colored shoes

MELTONIAN CREAM for black or white shoes

**Wherever
Fine Shoes Meet**

In the tea room of any smart hotel, note the deep, soft lustre of footwear worn by distinguished looking people. Lutetian and Meltonian Creams keep their smart boots smart looking. Furthermore these excellent dressings keep the leather soft, pliable and porous, actually doubling the life of the average shoe. Just a dab and a quick rub—no "polishing."

Buy these dressings for your shoes
**SOLD FOR 70 YEARS
BY THE BEST SHOPS**

Salomon & Phillips, New York
Dealers, write us.




Faintines

The Original Scent

Fragrant Incense Set \$1

SIMPLY place a small quantity of our fragrant burning powder in the burner and apply a match. It will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall its perfume will pervade the upper rooms, purify the air, disperse all odors and impart a most pleasing perfume to draperies, clothing, etc.

On sale at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid. Specify T 1002. Acquaintance package of incense mailed postpaid upon request.

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Visit our Showrooms.
Make your selection of fixtures from samples connected; this insures satisfaction.

We do not issue catalogs or pamphlets.
Vases and ornaments attractively mounted for electric light.
Beautiful assortment of silk and parchment shades.

100 West 18th St., New York
One Door West of 6th Ave.

Rule Lighting Fixture Co.



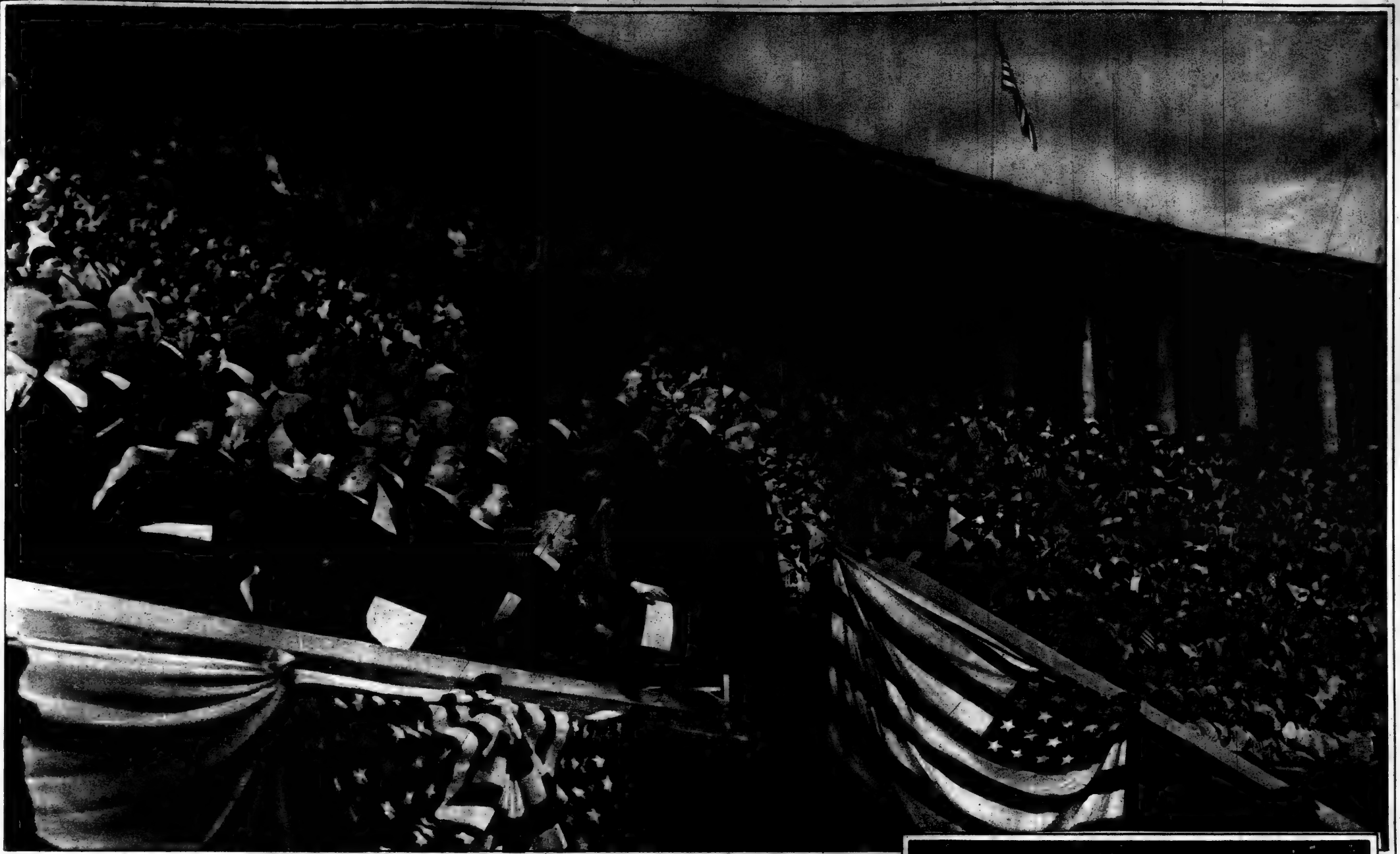

Forest Mills BABIES' COMFORT Underwear

MAKING baby comfortable is the one fundamental law woven into Forest Mills' Babies' Comfort Underwear. Soft and light as down and knitted so finely they caress baby's delicate skin as gently as a mother's kiss.

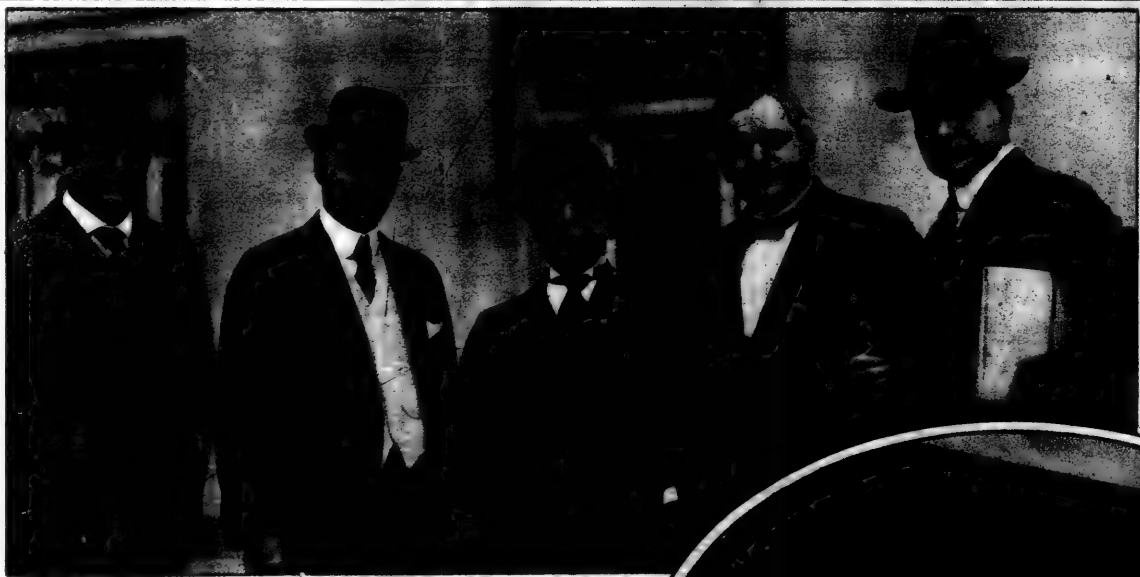
A variety of fabrics for babies from three months to three years

1005—Heavy cotton.
1008—Light-weight merino.
1009—Heavy merino.
1012—Heavy silkaten and merino.
1014—Silk and wool.

All fabrics may also be obtained in button front or pin-back shirts; also bands to match

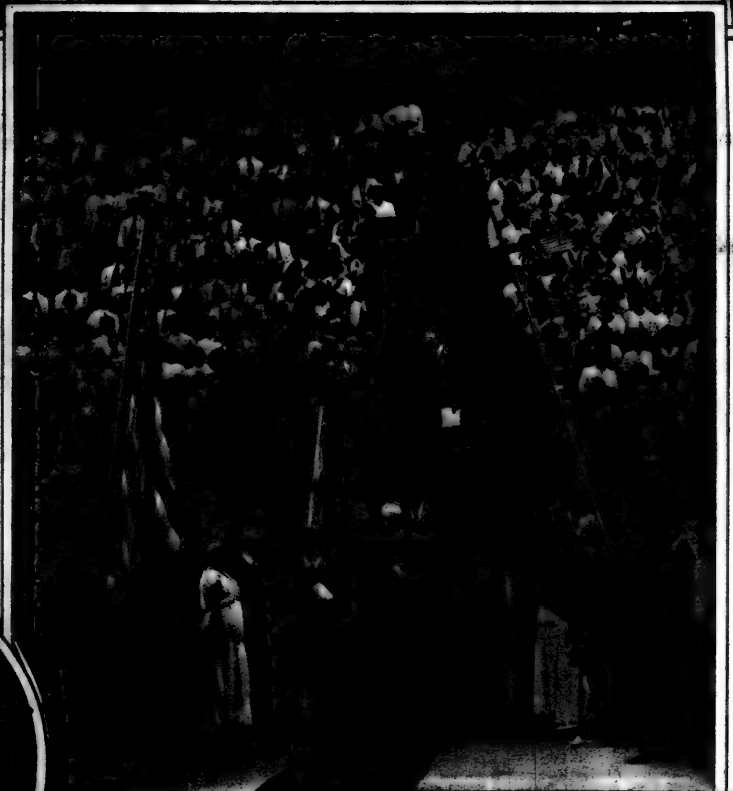


CARDINAL MERCIER, ACCLAIMED BY MORE THAN 25,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN OF NEW YORK FOR HIS HEROIC EFFORTS TO SHIELD THE CHILDREN OF BELGIUM FROM THE INHUMANITY OF THE GERMAN INVADER.



CAPITAL, LABOR, AND THE PUBLIC
Standing Shoulder to Shoulder at the Industrial Conference Called by the President in Washington. These Members of the Conference, Left to Right, Are: Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Chairman; Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

Standing Beneath His Canopy in the City College Stadium While the Children Sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." Grouped About the Cardinal Are Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education; Archbishop Hayes, the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, President of the Federated Council of Churches, and Others.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CARDINAL MERCIER AND PARTICIPANTS
in the Ceremonies in the City College Stadium Passing from the Cardinal's Canopy to the Rostrum Between the Flags of the United States and Belgium.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ALBERT I. KING OF THE BELGIANS
in the Locomotive Cab of His Special Train, Which He Alternately Stoked and Drove Over a Stretch of Ohio Country, Making the Necessary Stops with Precision and Without a Jolt. (© I. P. S.)



PICKED GIRLS OF THE POLISH WOMEN'S "BATTALION OF DEATH," RECRUITING FOR WHICH TOOK PLACE AT ONE TIME IN NEW YORK.
and Who Guarded American Food Supplies Brought Under Shellfire to the City of Lemberg, Besieged by the Bolsheviks, Drawn Up Before Their Lemberg Barracks. At the Left Stands an Officer, Apparently of the United States Army, and at Either End of the Group Are Reproduced Photographs of Polish Girl Sharpshooters.
(© Keystone View Company.)



MRS. FRITZ HOLM,
Formerly Miss Marguerite MacDonough
Green, Daughter of the Late Warren
Luquer Green, and Now the Bride
of the Danish Explorer, Their
Marriage Having Taken Place
on the Seventieth Birthday of
the Bridgroom's Mother, Co-
incident with the Marriage
of His Brother, Gert Holm,
in Buenos Aires.



MISS MAUD KAHN,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn of New York, on
the Links at Hot Springs, Va.
(C International Film Service.)



SUPREME COURT JUDGE JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER,
Shelved by Tammany Hall as a Candidate for Re-election, and Now the Central Figure in the Campaign to Determine Whether or Not the Tammany Organization Shall Control the Personnel of the Judiciary of the City.



MISS MALVINA HOFFMAN OF NEW YORK AND GROUP OF FRIENDS BESIDE HER BRONZE GROUP OF DANCERS,
"THE RUSSIAN BACCHANALE."
In the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris, Where It Had Just Been Unveiled, Miss Hoffman Being the First American Woman, It Was
Said, to be Honored with Representation in the Official Luxembourg Collection of France.



Leden
Arctic
Expedition,
Wrecked in
Hudson Bay,
Its Members
Barely Escaping
with Their
Lives



WRECK OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION OF CHRISTIAN LEDEN: AIDED BY ESKIMO WOMEN, Captain George Comer of the Leden Party Making Sails for the Fifty-Mile Dash to Civilization from Their Island Refuge Off Cape Fullerton, Hudson Bay, the Expedition, Which Started from New York June 19, Having Been Wrecked on a Reef in Hudson Bay Aug. 23, on Its Way North in an Attempt to Learn the Mysterious Fate of Professor Andree, Who Started for the North Pole in a Balloon and Was Never Heard from Again, and Also to Make a Study of the Eskimos.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

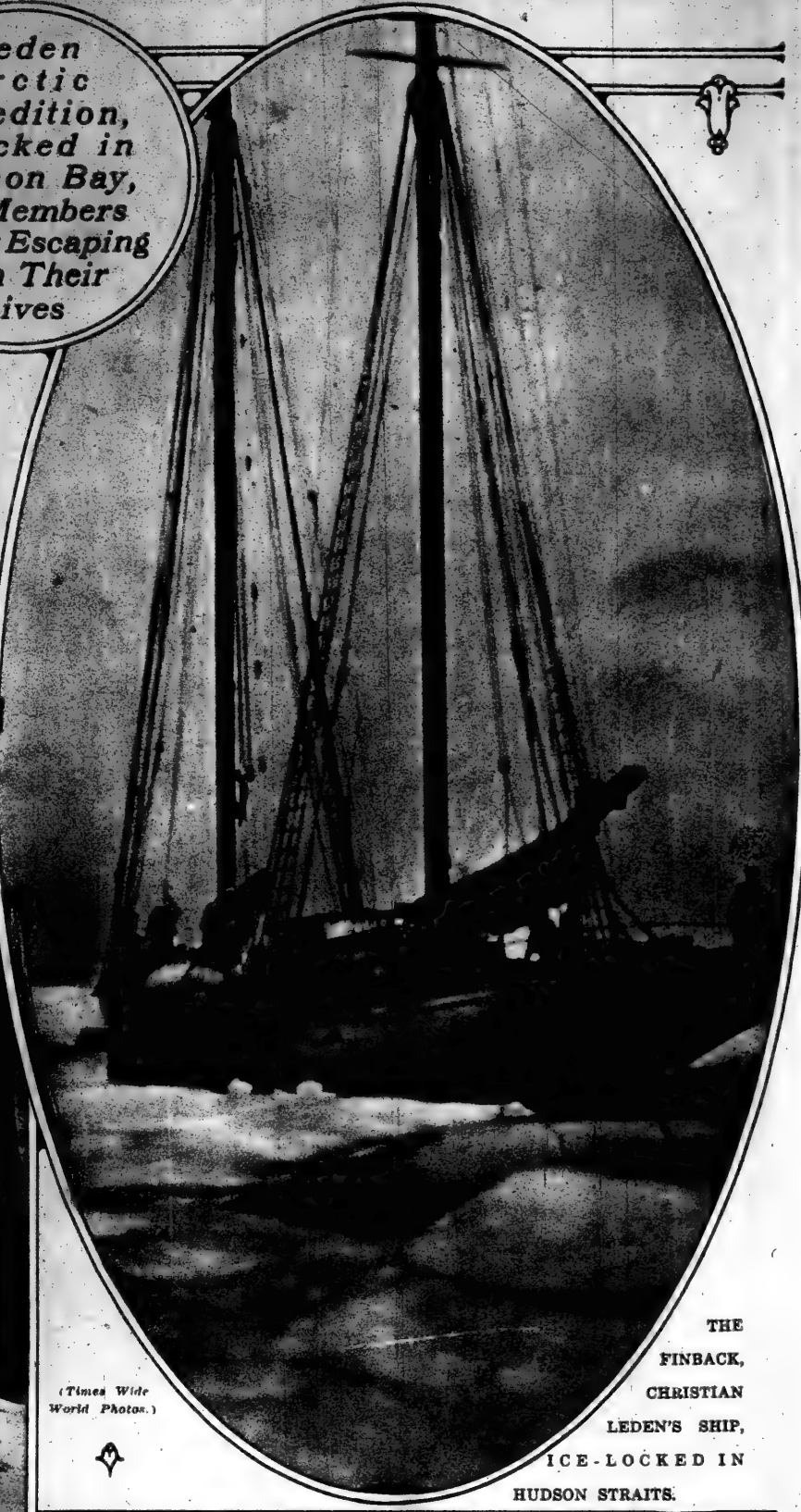
MEM-
BERS OF
THE LEDEN
PARTY
COOKING
THEIR
FIRST
MEAL

On the Bleak Island Off Cape Fullerton After Their Fight for Life to Reach Mainland from the Wreck of the Finback.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE
FINBACK,
CHRISTIAN
LEDEN'S SHIP,
ICE-LOCKED IN
HUDSON STRAITS.



AN ESKIMO WOMAN
Turns Out in Full Regalia to Greet the Leden Party at Chesterfield, in Northeastern Canada.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

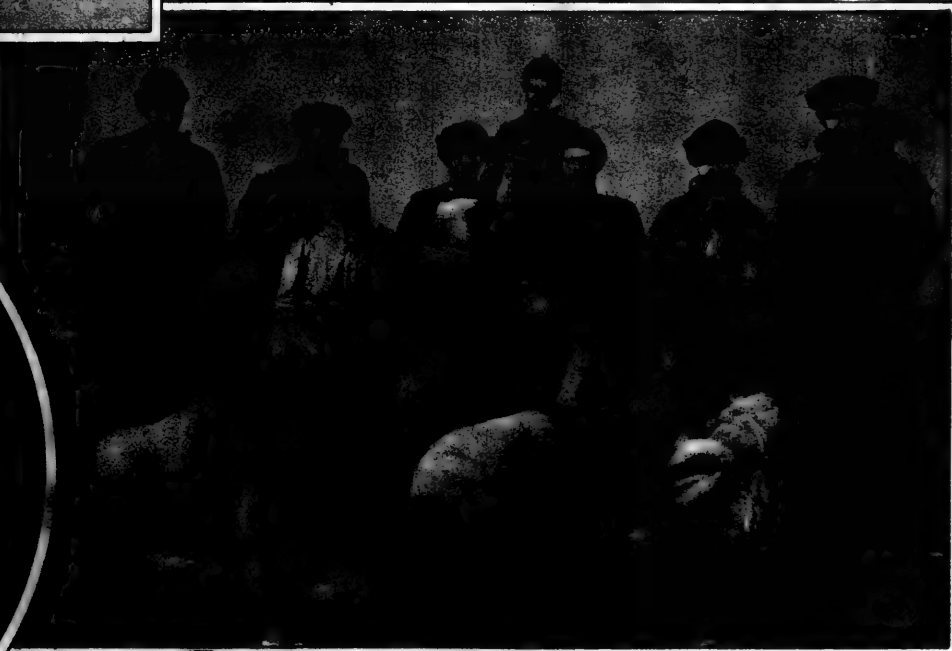
ESKIMOS OF THE HUDSON BAY REGION VISITED BY MR. LEDEN

(Times Wide World Photos.)



WRITING THE LOG OF THEIR EX-
CITING EXPERIENCES AFTER THE
EXPLORERS LANDED FROM THE
WRECKED FINBACK.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



HOMEWARD BOUND: THE EXPLORERS, SAFE AT
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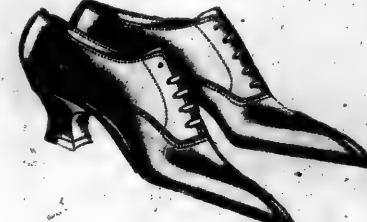
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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1919

Section

7

FORTY PAGES

THE GREAT DESIRE

By ALEXANDER BLACK

An Appreciation

By WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

WITHOUT stopping to say, or trying to say, why I think Mr. Black's novel a most original book in make and manner, I wish to testify as much pleasure in it as the notion of originality may convey. I do not know of any late or earlier American fiction, or, for the matter of that, English fiction, of so new a departure in form and spirit, and here my praise of it may be quite unqualified, whatever exception I may have to take to other points in it; for I will at once confide to the reader, as well as the author, that I do not think it perfect. Perhaps I ought to own here, however, that my judgment may be fairly disabled by the fact that I read "The Great Desire" without knowing that Mr. Black had written eight other and earlier books. I own this, but I hope the reader, if not the author, may find the fact not very seriously damaging, for I feel it somewhat of the nature of Amerigo Vesputi's achievement in sailing beyond those islands which Columbus had imagined were all there was of the way to India, and keeping on till he stumbled on a continent and eventually gave his name to a new world. Whatever those off-lying islands of Mr. Black's may be, I am confident that "The Great Desire" is his continent, and I shall boldly act upon this hypothesis. Of course, I shall claim that it is altogether unlike the continents of the old world; though there are resemblances in the fauna and flora which I might even plume myself on in noting, and shall be far from denying.

None of us begin original; if we arrive original, it is as much as we can hope to do, and I certainly think Mr. Black has arrived original. The time has been when I might have indulged myself in supposing his very original book spoon-making, but now I would rather wait and see whether it makes an epoch. The structure of the story is at once slight and intricate. A number of very interesting up-State country-town people come to New York, and promptly find themselves in the keeping of their environment, though their environment eventually gets the better of them at times. The supposed author of the book is a pathetic little hunchback, and his next of kin is a fascinatingly good, brave, and beautiful sister. The two directly find themselves in the keeping of a delightful portly maiden aunt, not too elderly, who, after fulfilling the office of humorous and loving protectress, remains so without going further in character or function. In fact, it may be said that none of the people in the book, except the supposed author of it, after definitely being, cease to become. They do unexpectedly little to forward the action, though one cannot say they do nothing to promote the event. In the meantime they are nearly all (all but one, who is a very beautiful and badish, or say bad, young woman) useful and efficient persons up to the moment of their self-definition, and then, having admirably served in their first-act parts, do not dramatically come on again till toward the end of the fifth act. But those who do not take a leading part early come on very potently toward the close and atone for their earlier quiescence. One of these is conspicuously the Scandinavian moralist who supplies its death hour the supposed author with the secret of the soul's endeavor and reveals the Great Desire.

The persons of the drama are of that vast racial variety which builds the Tower of Babel in New York so largely of bricks without straw. But the wonder is that under their made-up names they are nearly all real men and women, and though

you resent Mr. Black's so almost unfailingly refusing to go to the Directory for their names, you have to accept them as veritable persons. They are largely—if not mostly—common people, who work at trades and talk with the force and the often sense of such people. Only a few characters in the book are society people, and even these do not put on the airs of knowing more of their inferior's duty and welfare than the inferiors themselves. Now and then the story resorts to the up-State country town to pick up some threads left dangling, but gladly and profitably gets back to New York, where it is in fact more at home among the hand-workers, with an occasional poet and prophet and artist or a humorist, like the portly maiden aunt of the supposed author and his sister.

What you feel with rest to your soul is that nearly all of these people are good, or at the worst mean to be good, and if one or two fall under your suspicion for a while it is to come out the sweeter and kinder for that obscuration. I could not express sufficiently my comfort in Mr. Black's notion of a world so like the world which, most of us have known in our experience of life. These fluid shapes which so often people our fiction, those silly and naughty creatures of so many novelists, (able novelists, too,) are not at home in his book, which is no more indecent than the book of average life, which I believe is saying a great deal. It is not only a decent book, in spite of its newspaper familiarity with fact, but it is fragrant with the sweetness of the country nature which holds our largest and wickedest city in its arms.

All through the story there are flashes of description, or characterization, which illumine the structure and the drama. A "sullen Swedish girl" steps out of one's own domestic experience of her nation to wait on table, and there are "certain undulations" of that humorous stout aunt in looking for the "buzzer" under the table which are preciously convincing. The protagonist family in all its twigs and branches, up-State or wherever, is lively and lovable. The heroine, without getting much beyond the point of arrival in char-

acter, is unfailingly brilliant and charming; the neighbors in city or country are worthy of the protagonist family in harmonized distinctiveness and arrested functioning. There is a whole lot of New York in the drama of pumping a hidden stream out of a skyscraping foundation, with the promise of the sign above, "These apartments will be ready for occupancy November first." A richness of the pervading modernity of the whole story is without like experience of our other fiction. The war "over there" pervades the New York action, which keeps tremendously on of itself. "The city is frightfully ripped up. This always seems to be its mental condition also." "Two gentlemen of soft-ive rather than original minds, and original rather than active bodies," are by no means strangers in the scene where society for pleasure or for good works gets no further than the accomplished fact of organization. Definition is apt to break itself in such flashes as a vivid woman saying "I've had a funny sound in

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TWO HUNDRED LEADING FALL BOOKS

A Carefully Selected List of the Season's Publications Showing What Is Being Done Today in Various Departments of Literature

AN examination of this year's Fall lists of new books reveals two outstanding features: the gradual return of action to its ante-bellum preoccupations and a great showing in the non-fiction field, of books dealing strictly with the war. These seemingly antipodal tendencies are easily explained: During the war it was impossible for those directly and officially involved in it to tell what they knew about the great conflict. The field was therefore left free for novelists and fiction writers generally. But now that it is possible for Viscount French, Marshal Foch, Philip Gibbs, Julian Corbett, Viscount Jellicoe, H. W. Nevins, G. M. Trevelyan, von Tirpitz, and many others to write their story of the war without fear of divulging facts that it was safer to leave untold, we have an impressive array of important histories, books that are in their several ways definitive, or that will supply the material for the definitive historian of the future—whenever he comes.

Almost as impressive as the war histories are the important biographies which the publishers are offering in their Fall lists. Conspicuous among these are a number of books about the late Colonel Roosevelt. There is a one-volume biography by William Roscoe Thayer, the biographer of Cavour and John Hay, a volume of Roosevelt's letters to his children, edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop, a book of impressions of Theodore Roosevelt by Lawrence F. Abbott, and a memoir by his son, the present Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Other important books of biography are: Beveridge's work completing the life of John Marshall, Don Selts's "Life of Artemus Ward," and autobiographies by Colonel Henry Watterson, Rear Admiral Fluke, Dr. Grenfell, Saint-Saëns, Massenet, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Books about the problems arising from the Peace Conference, on Russia and the League of Nations.

With new volumes by John Massfield, Edgar Lee Masters, Amy Lowell, and Walter de la Mare, a play by Winston Churchill, and a new play by Bernard Shaw, the fields of "Poetry, Drama, and Art" make a distinguished showing. In the section "Essays and Criticism" there are books by John Galsworthy, Katherine Fullerton Gerould, Robert Cortes Holliday, H. L. Mencken, Maurice Maeterlinck, Arthur Symonds, and Edith Wharton.

For the reader's convenience the titles within each classification have been arranged with reference to the alphabetical order of the names of the authors. These classifications are as follows:

FICTION

Biography and History. Poetry, Drama, and Art. Essays and Criticism. Sociology, Business, and Government. Travel, Natural History, and Science. Religion, Philosophy, and Psychology.

THE YOUNG VISITERS. By Daisy Ashford. With an introduction by James Barrie. New York: George H. Doran Co.

This astonishing bit of humorous fiction is the work of a writer who, at the time the book was written, was only 9 years of age. The author's spelling has been scrupulously retained. There is also a reproduction of a page of the original manuscript, a portrait of

the author at 8, and an introduction by Mr. J. M. Barrie.

THE QUERRIES. By Stacy Ammon. New York: The Century Company.

The Querris are a sweet, amiable, well-bred English family, mother and father and five children, the youngest 18. They are afraid of emotion. They shut out of the closed circle of the family and a few congenial friends all the realities of life that are not respectable, comfortable, and pretty. And then some of the realities that are not pretty break through the circle; it is the reaction of the Querris to these that makes the theme of the story.

SQUARE PEGGY. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Ten short stories by the author of "Friday's Daughter." Typical of the stories is the one called "Comrades in Arms" which tells of wealthy Miss Griswold, who was bored by parties but loved babies. Once when she had borrowed a friend's baby and was pretending to be a nursemaid, she met a policeman in Gramercy Park. But he was a policeman so remarkable that when the wealthy Miss Griswold finally married him her parents didn't object at all. Another is "Quartermaster," which tells of the efforts of Schuyler Critchfield to marry into the superior Perry family. But when the war breaks out Critchfield becomes a Quartermaster, and his work makes every one respect him, including the superior Perry, whose wife becomes his stenographer.

LIGHT (CLARIE). By Henri Barbusse. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The story is told in the first person by one Simon Paulin, clerk in a large manufacturing business "somewhere in France." The first third of the book is filled with Paulin's account of himself, a life devoted chiefly to the pursuit and capture of women. The second third of the book deals with the hero's experiences at the front and the third to the propaganda for the overturning of the present order of society, in which Paulin has come to believe.

A WOMAN'S WOMAN. By Naboo Bartley. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

At 17, Donnie was beginning to be thought

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RECALLING A GOLDEN AGE OF AUTHORS

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

GOLDEN AGE OF AUTHORS. A publisher's recollections. By William Miller. With illustrations. Houghton Mifflin Company.

CHARLEY, whatever the willful eccentricities of his style, had an abiding affection for his own craft, and took a profound interest in the vicissitudes of authorship. He once expressed a wish that somebody might prepare a history of bookelling, which he thought would be better worth writing than many other histories that had been written. His wish was carried out by one Harry Currier, who issued in 1874 "A History of Bookselling, the Old and the New," described by The Saturday Review as "an amusing book," and "not altogether uninteresting."

Two opinions, which, taken together, give a fairly accurate characterization of the work. But if the whole history of bookelling in our language and in other languages, ancient and modern, has not yet been vouchsafed to us, we have at least a few volumes likely to be of service to the future historian when at last he arrives.

In Great Britain the story of the Blackwoods of Edinburgh has been set forth by Mr. Oliphant; Thomas Hughes prepared a "Memoir of Daniel Macmillan," and other records of other publishers are available in print, including an account (by John Murray, the third, of the activities of John Murray, the first, and of John Murray, the second). Perhaps we may hope to have a history of the oldest English publishing firm, Longmans, Green & Co., founded in 1724, and therefore soon to complete its second century of honorable endeavor.

In the United States we have had Major Putnam's "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times," his memoir of his father, George Palmer Putnam, and his own autobiographical "Memories of a Publisher." We have James C. Derby's "Fifty Years Among Authors, Books and Publishers." We have the volume on "Matthew Carey, Author and Publisher," which Dr. H. L. Bradsher contributed to the Columbia University series of "Studies in English Literature." We have the interesting volume which Mr. Henry Harper wrote not long ago on the "House of Harper." We have an autobiography of Mr. S. S. Kneickerbocker, the reminiscences of James R. Osgood, who was connected at one time or another with Putnam, Osgood & Co., and Houghton, Osgood & Co. of Boston, with Harper & Brothers of New York, and with Osgood, McQuinn & Co. of London. I understand that Osgood left his manuscript to his lifelong friend, J. S. V. Anthony, the engraver; but I do not know in whose hands it is now or why it has never been printed.

Now we have this stately tome which Mr. Ellsworth has called "A Golden Age of Authors." He has not called it the golden age of American authorship, and very wisely, since that title could be applied properly only to the final fifty years of the nineteenth century made luminous by Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whitier, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Motley, and Parkman. Mr. Ellsworth's "golden age" overlaps this a little, as it extends from about 1850 to about 1915. It has been believed (by many Bostonians) that the site of the Garden of Eden was somewhere on Massachusetts Bay, and probably not far from the mouth of the Charles River; but Mr. Ellsworth boldly locates his land of the Hesperides here on Manhattan Island, in the unexpressed belief that New York has become the literary centre of the United States.

Now the literary centre of the United States is only an imaginary spot; the equator is only an imaginary line, and it is as migratory as that other imaginary spot, the centre of our population. In the early years of the nineteenth century our literary centre seems to have been in Philadelphia, and it was a Philadelphia publisher who issued Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" in 1809. When Cooper and Bryant, Halleck and Drake were added to Irving, New York succeeded to Philadelphia as the literary centre of the United States, only to surrender its proud position to Boston about the middle of the century. As the incessant expansion of the Empire City has taken place, as New York has acquired many of the more important publishing houses, as New York has acquired more and more of the attractions of an acknowledged metropolis as a constantly increasing number of the better-known writers came here to live, and especially as the New England group of authors was diminished by successive deaths, there were not wanting local patriots who proclaimed that New York had again become the literary centre of the nation.

This claim irritated the susceptibilities of the town in which Edgar Allan Poe was born, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich, himself a New Yorker by birth and a Bostonian only by choice, protested. "I have observed," he wrote in his "Ponkapog Papers" nearly a score of years ago, "that whenever a Boston author dies New York immediately becomes a great literary centre." Mr. Howells, who had been a temporary Bostonian as he has since been a temporary New Yorker, has expressed his opinion that the United States has never had and never will have a literary centre in the sense that Paris has always been the literary centre of France, and fifth Athens was the literary centre of Greece. Mr. Howells asserted that Boston when he dwelt there had distinctly a literary atmosphere, which more or less pervaded society; but New York has distinctly nothing of the kind in any pervasive sense. It is a vast mart, and literature is one of the things marketed here; but our good society cares no more for it than some other products bought and sold here; it does not care nearly so much for books as for horses or for stocks; and I suppose it is not unlike the good society of any other metropolis in this.

Be this as it may, New York, even if it is not a literary centre, has long had its literary circles; it has its important publishing houses, its important magazines, and its important authors. It may not be Paris or Athens; it may not be Weimar or Edinburgh; but it is content to be New York and to make the best of the literary atmosphere it happens to have, even if this is not pervasive, as Mr. Howells puts it. Many men of letters have made their permanent homes in New York, and many other writers have tarried here as transients. Men of letters foregather at the Authors' Club, at the Century, and at The Players, and now and again they are banqueting by the Aldine and by the Lotus Club. Mr. Ellsworth has known them all, and he has here written about many of them appreciatively. His book is unfailingly entertaining. I think that it will be found interesting by the general reader without personal knowledge of any of the notabilities here mentioned, and I know that it was found unfailingly amusing by one reader who happens to be acquainted with almost every one of Mr. Ellsworth's celebrities, major and minor.

It was in 1878 that Mr. Ellsworth joined the staff of Scribner's Monthly, (soon to change its name to The Century Magazine) and it was in 1878 or in 1877 that I made my first contribution to its pages. It had been started in 1870 by Dr. J. G. Holland, Roswell Smith, and Charles Scribner. It absorbed a magazine called Hours at Home, which Scribner was publishing, and which Richard Watson Glider was editing; and Glider was taken over by the new venture to assist Dr. Holland in its editing. Mr. Ellsworth does not mention it, and it is almost the only omission I have discovered in his 300 pages—that Scribner also purchased the subscription list of Putnam's Magazine, a fact that I can recall because my father was then taking Putnam's and so received the first number of Scribner's Monthly.

For nearly two score years Mr. Ellsworth was connected with The Century, and he gave a full account of its growth, its prosperity, and its stimulating influence upon its rivals, all of which he saw and part of which he was. The Century set a new standard for the American magazine, and in its special field it had no rival among the British magazines. Its supremacy was due to the ability, the imagination, the courage, and the high character of Roswell Smith, first of all, and then to the aid he received from the associates he selected and inspired—for one, Glider, who succeeded Dr. Holland as editor in chief; for another, A. W. Drake, who might almost be called the father of American wood engraving, and for a third, Theodore L. De Vinne, the most accomplished of American printers. Editor and art editor and artist-printer, Mr. Ellsworth knew them all and knew what it was they were doing; and he draws their portraits in these pages sympathetically and satisfactorily, so that the reader can see for himself what manner of men they were, how high their standards, how fine their ideals, how practical their deeds.

Mr. Ellsworth was engaged in the publishing side of the business, but in the Century office the publishing staff and the editorial staff labored in complete harmony, consulting together, each profiting by the suggestions of the other and each on occasion yielding in deference to the other's opinions. Mr. Ellsworth tells us how he chanced to take home Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," which the Century Company was about to publish as a book, and how he became so enthusiastic over it that he went to Glider at once to urge that it should be used as a serial.

(Continued on Page 563)

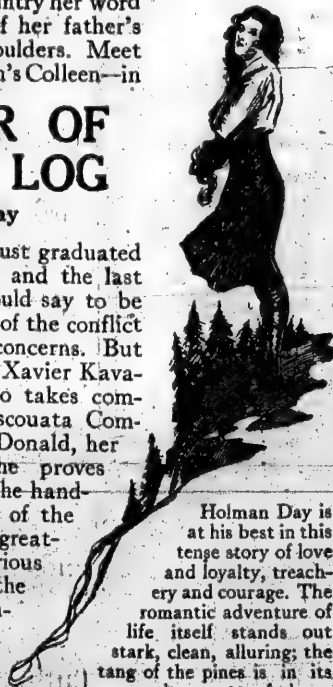
She Was the Kavanagh

and in that wild lumber country her word was law; for the mantle of her father's power had fallen on her shoulders. Meet Clare Kavanagh—Kavanagh's Colleen—in

THE RIDER OF THE KING LOG

By Holman Day

A charming girl, Clare, just graduated from a fashionable school, and the last person in the world you would say to be plunged into the bitterness of the conflict between two rival logging concerns. But when her father, Old John Xavier Kavanagh dies, it is Clare who takes command of the Great Temiscouata Company's destiny. She has Donald, her right-hand man—until he proves traitor; and then there is the handsome young stranger, son of the man who had done her the greatest hurt of all; and the various others who play out the drama of struggle and intrigue with her happiness—even her life—as the stake.



Holman Day is at his best in this tense story of love and loyalty, treachery and courage. The romantic adventure of life itself stands out stark, clean, alluring; the tang of the pines is in its pages, the zest of keen forest air, the lure of danger.

Not since "King Spruce" has Mr. Day written a novel so big in thrilling moments, so eager in interest. The "Rider of the King Log" has the breadth, the bigness, the freshness of the Great Woods itself.

Illustrated, \$1.75

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(These three books are in their second, third and fourth editions)

THE OLD CARD

By Roland Pertwee

Rarely in publishing history has a book received such unanimous warm, almost tender, appreciation. The New York Times speaks of "its quiet humor, refreshing naturalness and simplicity, its farce and high comedy, its thrilling drama, and its touch of pathos." Comparisons are difficult—but if you enjoy the flavor of W. J. Locke and Leonard Merrick you are likely to read this book more than once. Due to the printers' strike, this book is temporarily out of stock.

Another edition will be ready shortly.

\$1.60

IN THE SWEET DRY AND DRY

By Christopher Morley and Bert Haley

(with 8 rarely funny illustrations by Guyas Williams) James Huneker says, "I roared over it. It should be turned into an opera libretto with a jazz symphonic background." The New York Times says, "One page of the book alone is worth the price of admission."

\$1.50

THEIR MUTUAL CHILD

By P. G. Wodehouse

Wodehouse, the author of A Damsel in Distress, Piccadilly Jim, etc., the sparkling playwright, the author of the best stories in The Saturday Evening Post, Vanity Fair, etc., has here written a fine novel—a deliciously funny one, which is, according to The Chicago Tribune, "to high-and-low-brow alike, a jolly companion"; and to The New York Sun, "is a blessed kind of book to come upon in these disturbed days."

\$1.50

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New novels by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews and Jennette Lee

Joy in the Morning

TO the host of readers of Mrs. Andrews' exquisite story, "The Perfect Tribute," it is enough to say that she has caught the same exalted mood in these new stories of the European war.

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THOSE who enjoy stories that radiate sunshine should not fail to read this latest story by Jennette Lee of how Isabel Meriton's cheery disposition won happiness for herself and those about her in the little town of Hanover.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

IN November Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out in a single volume of 800 pages a collection of all of Rudyard Kipling's poems. It will include his old favorites and all of the lesser known poems of consequence and will be entitled "Rudyard Kipling's Verse, Inclusive Edition, 1885-1918." There will be a special edition, limited to 250 copies, autographed by Mr. Kipling. Doubleday, Page & Co., Mr. Kipling's American publishers, say that in the United States there has been sold a grand total of Kipling volumes amounting to almost 1,500,000. Of them all the most popular, they say, has been "The Day's Work," although during recent years the proportionate demand for his poems, especially since the appearance last Winter of "The Years Between," has been steadily growing. In Great Britain his sales exceed those of any other British author except one, Charles Garvice, said to be a sort of British counterpart of Harold Bell Wright, of whose novels, published in the cheapest possible editions, there are sold innumerable thousands. But with this one exception Mr. Kipling, whose works do not appear in Great Britain in cheap editions, outsells not only Wells, Bennett, Conan Doyle, Galsworthy, and other recognized writers, but also all the many popular authors whose works do appear in cheap form. His British publishers announce that of his first four volumes of poetry alone 600,000 copies have been sold, the most wanted being the "Barrack Room Ballads."

Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer, whose "America in France," published last Winter, was widely read, has completed a new work, "Our Greatest Battle," which continues the story of the A. E. F. from the end of the previous volume to the signing of the armistice, describing in detail the whole of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish the book in November. After delivering the manuscript to his publishers Lieut. Col. Palmer sailed again for Europe, to rejoin Mrs. Palmer, who has been active in France in the work of the American Library Association.

Arthur Bullard's "The Russian Pendulum: Autocracy, Democracy, Bolshevism," will be brought out this month by the Macmillans. Mr. Bullard had traveled much in Russia before the war, and since 1914 has kept in close touch with Russian affairs.

Ethel M. Colson, who was literary editor of The Chicago Herald for some years previous to its absorption by the Hearst interests, has written a book on "How to Write Poetry" which A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish early next month.

A significant trend of the public interest in books is shown by the growing demand for works on the problems of business, a demand that has sprung up almost wholly during the last few years. For the first time in their history the Macmillan Company has this Fall made a special classification of business books in its catalogue for this season. D. Appleton & Co. report, as part of the growing interest in business books, the seventeenth printing of Fiske's "Modern Bank," the thirteenth of Mead's "Corporation Finance," the fourth of Farrar's "Typography of Advertisements," the seventh of Huebner's "Life Insurance," and the thirteenth of Holdsworth's "Money and Banking."

E. F. Dutton & Co. announce for publication in the latter part of November "Field Marshal Haig's Despatches." The work has been edited with notes by Colonel J. H. Boraston, Earl Haig's private secretary, and will contain a preface by the British Field Marshal himself and a foreword by Marshal Foch. It will be illustrated with portraits and will have a great number of military maps produced under the supervision of Field Marshal Haig.

"One-fourth part of the morality, rectitude and sense of justice which an audience brings into the theatre would, if left outside, make the world over into a paradise," is one of the comments of theatrical affairs made by Jacinto Benavente, the Spanish playwright, in his introduction to the "Second Series" of his plays, translated by John Garrett Underhill, which has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Benavente has recently been made director of the great national theatre, the Teatro Espanol, in Madrid.

Robert Chauvelot, whose "Parvati," a novel of present-day life in India, was recently published by the Century Company, is a son-in-law of Alphonse Daudet. The story is to serve as the basis for an opera, for which the author has just sold the rights.

Nicholas L. Brown announces the early

publication of "The Genius of the Marne," a play in three scenes by John Lloyd Balderston, with a characteristic introduction by George Moore, in which he makes one of his very few utterances on the subject of the war.

A new book by Judge Robert Grant, "Law and the Family," is announced for immediate publication by the Scribners. It sets forth the new attitude of the law toward woman and the family, the subjects treated including such subjects as "The Limits of Feminine Independence," "Feminism and Fiction in Real Life," "Women and Property," "Marriage and Divorce," and "Perils of Will Making."

Louis Couperus, the Dutch novelist, has become well known to American readers by his series of four novels, "The Books of the Small Souls," "The Small Souls," "The Later Life," "The Twilight of the Souls," and "Dr. Adrian," which Dodd, Mead & Co. have published in English translations during the last few years. This house now announces for publication next week "Ecstasy," a love story which has been put into English by his accredited translator, Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Couperus, who is regarded by many as the leading Dutch novelist of the present time, was born in 1863 and published his first novel at the age of twenty-four. Since then he has produced twenty-

"We Must Fly To-night!"

Out of a deep sleep he woke her. She thought she knew him so well. Yet now, at two in the morning, he burst on her with this terror—this mystery—this what?

It's the beginning of one of the best mysteries ever solved by the great detective.

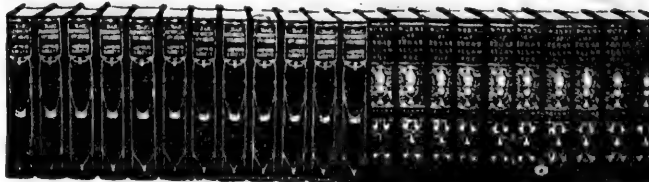


PRESIDENT WILSON'S BLESSED INTERLUDE.
President Wilson is quoted as saying: "There are blessed intervals when I forget, by one means or another, that I am the President of the United States. One means by which I forget is to get a rattling good detective story. Get after some imaginary offender and chase him all over."



Col. Roosevelt said—"I did a lot of reading. I particularly enjoyed half a dozen rattling good detective stories by Arthur B. Reeve—some of them were corkers."

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four novels and four volumes of sketches and impressions of travel. He is of Scottish ancestry and the name of his family was originally Cowper, which, in Friesland, where his ancestors took refuge after having been banished for political reasons during the reign of Mary Stuart, was Latinized into Couperus. He spent his childhood in Java and much of his later life in Spain, Italy, Greece, and Southern France. His sojourn in these Southern lands resulted in several long historical romances written with much realistic detail.

"The Industrial Situation in Great Britain and France," which will comprise the report made to the National Civic Federation by the Commission which it sent abroad last Spring to investigate social and economic conditions, is promised for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. The report has been written by James W. Sullivan, an authority on American trade unionism, as the representative of labor; Albert F. Bemis, well known in the textile world as the representative of the employers of labor, and Andrew Parker Nevin, a member of the New York bar, whose viewpoint in the report is that of the general public.

Honoré Willaize's novels are about to be introduced to English readers, as all of them, including "The Forbidden Trail," which the Stokes Company will bring out presently, are to be published in London, by Butterworth.

May Sinclair's new novel "Mary Olivier," was sent to its fourth printing within a month of publication.

CRAIG KENNEDY

The American Sherlock Holmes

ARTHUR B. REEVE

The American Conan Doyle

He is the detective genius of our age. He has taken science—science that stands for this age—and allied it to the mystery and romance of detective fiction. Even to the smallest detail, every bit of the plot is worked out scientifically. For nearly ten years America has been watching his Craig Kennedy—marveling at the strange, new, startling things that detective hero would unfold. Such plots—such suspense—with real, vivid people moving through the maelstrom of life! Frenchmen have mastered the art of terror stories. English writers have thrilled whole nations by their artful heroes. Russian ingenuity has fashioned wild tales of mystery. But all these seem old-fashioned—out-of-date—besides the infinite variety, the weird excitement of Arthur B. Reeve's tales.

FREE 10 Volumes POE

To those who send the coupon promptly, we will give FREE a set of Edgar Allan Poe's works in 10 volumes.

When the police of New York failed to solve one of the most fearful murder mysteries of the time, Edgar Allan Poe—far off there in Paris—found the solution. The story is in these volumes.

He was a detective by instinct—he was a story-teller by divine inspiration. Before or since—no one has ever had his power to make your hair stand on end—to send chills up your back—to hold you in terror—horror. To read breathlessly—to try to guess the ending—to enjoy the perfect, flawless style—to feel the power of the master—that is all you can do in each and all of Poe's undying stories.

Get yourself a thousand nights of pleasure and forgetfulness—of thrills and excitement—by reading ARTHUR B. REEVE.

This is a wonderful combination. Here are two of the greatest writers of mystery and scientific detective stories. You can get the Reeve in 12 volumes at a remarkably low price, and Poe, 10 volumes, over 200 stories, FREE.

DREISER

Due to the printers' strike, HEY-RUB-A-DUB-DUB, a Book of the Mystery and Terror and Wonder of Life, will not be published for another few weeks. But every book-store in the country can sell you his TWELVE MEN (\$1.75), FREE AND OTHER STORIES (\$1.75), THE HAND OF THE POTTER (\$1.50), and SISTER CARRIE (\$1.90) (all published by us) and all of his other books, too. This extraordinary collection of books by the most vital figure in present-day literature will be followed by THE BULWARK, the novel which Dreiser is now writing and which we will publish next year.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from preceding page)

her persistently at the "thousand dollar a minute school" where old man Kavanagh has sent her—this is the plan the author has provided. Things break first when Kavanagh comes to Miss Verona for commencement. This wonderful old man—a splendid portrait—has had his little tilt up in the log country with Donaldson, Martha's agent. It is not till his daughter tells him of the snubs she has endured at the school from Martha that his ire rises. Martha and he meet on the campus, commencement night, and a rattling good fight it is. Old Kavanagh is magnificent, from the minute he first sees him to his too early departure, wearing his "spiked boots," on the long journey.

Romeo Marthorn gets a bad start enough. In the first place, he is a Marthorn, and the spirited and entirely human Clare Kavanagh hates him for that. In the next place, he has had the negligence to marry a woman who is married already. This also does not ingratiate him with Clare. But the boy has stuff in him, though not as impeccable as most heroes, a maculation for which some readers will gratefully forgive him. Young Marthorn doesn't even get a chance to senned Clare until the book is almost over, and for this also a good many readers will forgive the author, since it has been full up to that time with stirring incident, excellent character study and descriptions of a country and an industry that were not observed from a seat at the cinema.

IN INDIA

THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. By Ethel M. Dell. With frontispiece. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Stella Denver—beautiful, of course—was a young woman who made the mistake of marrying not wisely but too often. When she first came out to India to stay with her brother Tommy, a young subaltern, stationed at Kurrumore, all the men instantly succumbed to her charms, and all the women, save one, snubbed her unmercifully and gossiped about her in a most unpleasant manner. So, although she was not in the least in love with him, she decided to marry a certain Captain Ralph Dacre, the most eligible man in the place. Which, as he had no money, no special prospects, and nothing in the way of character or intelligence to recommend him, does not speak very well for the rest. Yet one of them was Everard Monk, attached to the Secret Service, one of the stern, silent sort beloved by fiction writers. He had told Stella that he loved her, for the somewhat peculiar reason that he was waiting his turn, but the night before her marriage he confessed that he adored her, and discovered that she would have been his had he not spoken "too late."

However, she married Dacre, and presently something was discovered which made it seem that she was not his legal wife; and then she married Monk—he told her it was "Kismet," so what could the poor girl do?—and presently it seemed that she wasn't his legal wife, either, and altogether the state of affairs became decidedly hectic. But of course it all came right in the end, all the inconvenient people, even to the illegitimate baby, departing this life in the most considerate and obliging manner. Two or three of the minor characters in the story are likeable, especially the impetuous Tommy, the ten-year-old inn Tessa, and Bernard Monk, Everard's clerical brother.

CHRISTOPHER LAIRD

CHRISTOPHER LAIRD. By Sidney McCall. Dodd, Mead & Co.

In her new novel, "Christopher Laird," Sidney McCall tells a pleasant if not very interesting little story of some people living in Dunrobin, a small town at the foot of the Carolina mountains. Christopher Laird himself is a mountain boy, uncouth and illiterate. He never acquires any book education, nor does he ever learn to speak grammatically, but he has a love for spiders and other insects which presently enables him to become a famous naturalist. His love for pretty, weak-minded "Miss Mary" forms the thread which holds the somewhat loosely constructed tale together. Miss Mary, while still very young, marries another man who, of course, soon dies, leaving her a widow. Her selfish, ill-tempered, and disagreeable but beautiful and so we are told—attractive daughter Sophie is one of the numerous characters in the book. The most likeable among them are the two old negro servants, Grif and Temper, who "rescued" the little Mary from their father's through all her troubles and poverty. A person of a very different kind is young Karl Trenham, whose grandmother had been an American and a Southerner, but whose grandfather was a German and "a traitor and a coward through and through to his black German heart." Young Tren-

ham, with his black strain strong in his blood, comes to Dunrobin, and makes plenty of trouble for his relations.

The tale gives something of a description of life in the little town, and here and there it is amusing. But it is not well put together, and Christopher Laird himself is by no means as lovable as the author plainly meant to make him.

BANKED FIRES

BANKED FIRES. By E. W. Savl. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Save for a short interlude in England, the scenes of "Banked Fires" are laid in India, in and about the small station of Muktiabad in the Province of Bengal. The four principal characters, Raymond Meredith, his wife Joyce, Dr. Dalton, and Honor Bright are all connected with Muktiabad, Meredith being Magistrate and Collector of the District, and Captain Brian Dalton the Civil Surgeon. Joyce Meredith is a girl scarcely out of her teens and some fifteen years younger than the husband who adores her, beautiful of course, quite brainless, and the product of an Early Victorian style of training, given to much bursting into tears. Moreover, she has that supernatural innocence encountered so frequently in fiction and so seldom in real life, while Dalton, the gentleman of the "Banked Fires," is a man of mystery with a tragic past. Though he is really in love with Joyce, he flirts most desperately with her, and there is a great deal of trouble in which another lady as well as the admirable Honor who lives up to her name are both concerned before the tangles are straightened out and the various couples properly paired off. Conventional as it is the story is not uninteresting, though very poorly written. There is a good deal of trite phrasing, and much of the dialogue is so very stiff and amateurish that it is with surprise one notes the list of the author's previous books. The best parts of this one are the brief glimpses it affords of native life and ways of thought, the most interesting being the indignation over the proposed draining of the fever-breeding swamp. The author writes as one who knows the daily routine of such a station as Muktiabad through personal experience.

POTASH AND PERLMUTTER

POTASH AND PERLMUTTER SETTLE THINGS. By Montague Glass. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

In the series of 26 dialogues collected here under the title of "Potash and Perlmutter Settle Things," the two partners discuss a great variety of matters. Among the affairs which Abe and Mervus discuss are the Peace Conference, the treaty with Germany, the League of Nations, Prohibition, Mr. Ford's libel suit, the Victory loan, some ways of inflicting an approximately sufficient punishment on the ex-Kaiser, the Americanization of Americans, strikes, and quite a number of other more or less important things, many of which they settle to their own satisfaction, at least. They have a tolerably clear idea of the fact that "the German Empire now calling itself the German Republic . . . changing its name ain't going to alter its poisonous disposition none," any more than "Koenigsburger Klops" has become less indigestible because its name has been altered to "Liberty roast," and their views upon the Bolsheviks and the Peace Conference, which argue "bury up if they don't want to be shifted from a peace conference to a council of war," are often both sound and entertaining.

One of Abe Potash's ideas, which many of us would like to see carried into practice, is that of making "public speaking a profession the same like lawyers, dentists and doctors," so that nobody could be a public speaker without taking "a four years' course in public speaking and then getting licensed to practice as a public speaker after passing an examination." Dealing as they do with current topics, the unavailing interval between writing and publication has rendered several of these little papers somewhat out of date, but many of them are amusing, and quite shrewd as well.

The American Legion

"The Story of the American Legion" by George Sany Wheat gives an account of the origin and organization of the association of veterans of our war with Germany that was perfected in St. Louis last May. His account includes reports of the St. Louis caucus and of the earlier caucus held in Paris, in which the general plan of the legion was determined. These records make an impressive manifestation of the patriotic spirit of the legion and of its lofty ideals, and indicate clearly that if the legion remains true to its original purposes it will be a powerful and beneficent factor in our national life. Patriotic Americans will read Mr. Wheat's story with great satisfaction. (G. P. Putnam's

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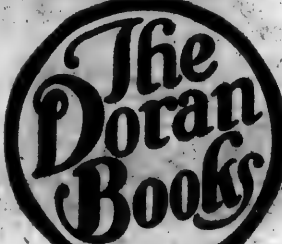
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 580)

me that he was turning over the wisdom and knowledge of centuries in his head.

"It might," was his delayed reply. At the door of the kitchen he stopped and looked at us. Both Ross and I held our knives and forks poised and gave him our regard. Some men have the power of drawing the attention of others without speaking a word. Their attitude is more effective than a shout. And again it mightn't," said George, and went back to his stove.

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Only about half the present volume, which is printed in the uniform style of the regular edition of O. Henry's books, is devoted to his work. The rest is a collection of sketches and studies about the man by various writers. Particularly good is that by Stephen Leacock, written to tell the British public about the American author of "amazing genius," of whom so far they had known nothing. He puts O. Henry high among the great story writers, as does another English critic, A. St. John Adcock.

But the sketches are not only critical or appreciative, they also picture a variety of impressions of the man himself. There is an interesting paper by Arthur Bartlett Maurice, for instance, on O. Henry in New York, which includes groups of favorites among his stories as chosen by various persons, some literary, others not. There is a glimpse of him as he was seen in New Orleans by Caroline Francis Richardson, and an amusing account of a "Misadventure in Musical Comedy," by Franklin P. Adams, who shared the mishap. In this paper there are quoted a number of lyrics, written in collaboration, though one is by Porter solo. It makes one realize that he was not a lyric writer, even though it is well done—oh, painfully well done. But it isn't O. Henry.

The longest of these supplementary papers is by Arthur W. Page, and is a linked account of the various phases of Porter's life, with anecdotal comment, letters and incidents that are all worth while, helping to recreate a figure of which none too much is known, and which is at once unique and typically American. The book concludes with an O. Henry index, in which every story is listed with information pertinent to it, the volume in which it appears in the collected edition, the country or State or city where it is set. By the cross-indexing, it is possible to find under its initial letter either the story, or the book wanted, and this is really a useful addition to the edition, and would alone make this last volume worth the buying.

THE GREATER GLORY

THE GREATER GLORY. By William Dudley Pelley. With frontispiece by Norman Price. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THIS "novel of a New England town," as the sub-title has it, paints a sordid picture of life on a farm and in a small community such as must make most city dwellers grateful that their lines have been cast in pleasant places. For the author knows the sort of people he introduces, and any one who has lived in such a town as Paris, Vt., where everybody knows everybody else, and where the knowledge of spitefulness and scandal is never silent for long, cannot but recognize the bitter truthfulness of his portrayal. Of course, there are high lights of unselfishness, kindness of heart, and noble purpose to offset the shadows, and the kind of humor usually in evidence in bucolic stories—wherein the reader laughs at the people rather than with them—bubbles up in several well-written chapters. There is a sympathetic love story as the main theme, together with several less prominent romances of the same kind. Mary Wood, who has been literally thrashed out of her wretched home on a farm by a brutal stepfather, goes to the neighboring town of Paris and becomes a typesetter on the one paper, The Evening Telegraph. There in Paris, for the first time, she is caught by not one lover but two. Eventually she

marries a fellow-printer, Jack Purse, and they are happy, except that they are desperately poor, and Jack has a debt of more than \$3,000 hanging over him, contracted by his dead father, which he has resolved to pay. The other lover whom Mary had sorrowfully refused because she did not love him except as a sister, notwithstanding that it was he who had rescued her from her savage stepfather, in desperation marries a young woman of a frivolous disposition and with a shrewish tongue. Eventually Mary inherits nearly \$5,000 from an old uncle, so that her pecuniary worries and those of her husband are relieved. But time goes on—this book uses up a great deal of time taking Mary from youth to late middle age—and her husband dies. But he has left several sons, and they take up the thread of the novel where their father leaves it. There are not many dramatic touches. One there is, however, which has a touch of originality, when a group of young people bury a twenty-dollar goldpiece under a fireplace in an old miser's former home, with the compact that it shall be dug up thirty years later by those of the party who may then be living, the coin to be awarded to the one who has made the greatest success of life. Mary has had a turbulent existence when the coin is exhumed by a few of the old crowd, but it is unanimously agreed that, with all her griefs and difficulties, she has found the way to contentment—mainly through her children—and that she is entitled to the goldpiece. It is no surprise to the seasoned reader of stories of this kind to discover in the closing chapter that the legacy to Mary many years before had come not from an old uncle, but from the man who had loved her so dearly, but whom she had refused to marry. As a whole, the novel is the kind of harmless thing through which one might unemotionally work his way on a drowsy Sunday afternoon, in no danger of being rudely disturbed at any time by some exciting chapter.

CHINATOWN

THE HONORABLE GENTLEMAN AND OTHERS. By Achmed Abdullah. New York: G. E. Putnam's Sons.

THE romance, Oriental mystery, and tragedy of Chinatown in New York is ably exploited in seven short stories. Colorfully written, with the very soul of this region so little understood by the average Caucasian plucked out and revealed in photographic pictures of the life that exists beneath the placid Chinese exterior, these sketches cut deep and are not easily forgettable. The first story, whose title is used for the whole book, reveals the "Honorable gentleman" as a Harvard Chinaman, Tsing Yu-ching, who is well deserving of the appellation, according to what we here read about him. Tsing, while soft-spoken, master of English, and of a loving, unselfish disposition, is unspeakably ill-favored. He is cursed with a "repulsive Mongol devil mask of a face," his hands are large and bony, and he has a wrinkled, unwholesome kind of neck. But, with all these physical disadvantages, he wins the love of Minnie Levinaky, seventeen-year-old daughter of a Hebrew father and an Irish mother, and they are married. Minnie, beautiful as she is, is stone blind. The pair are very happy, for Minnie insists that her Tsing must be beautiful, since she loves him so, and no one has the heart to disillusion her. Then, one unlucky day, an American college-mate of Tsing's—hadn't been chums at Harvard—turns up and is warmly welcomed by Tsing. Soon comes a problem. This American, is a doctor, whose special study has been the eye. He declares he can restore the sight of the girl, and it appears that he speaks the truth. Now, what is Tsing to do? He is sure that if his wife ever sees him, her love will flee. So Tsing takes counsel of a wise man of his race, and after considerable discussion, while the wise man smokes his ivory opium pipe, Tsing continues sadly:

There is only one way. I myself shall carry the burden of sorrow and unhappiness and loneliness through the many years. Without her, my life shall be an empty, meaningless shell. But there is my honorable love, my honorable promise. Too, there is her love for me. I shall make it eternal. I shall kill her—her eyes see the living lie of my repulsive face. So Tsing gives his wife a deadly poison in a cup of hot tea. As he observes, with the philosophy of the Orient, "The white devils will never know."

In "The Hatchetman," Wong Ti, a killer, a hatchetman—marries a young girl of Pell Street who is frivolous, slangy, and derisive of Chinks, notwithstanding that there is Mongolian blood in herself. Her name is Chia Shun. She calls her taciturn, dignified husband "Wongee-Pongee," and he likes it. But an Americanized Chinaman, Kin Hai, a doctor who is known as one of the ablest in his profession in certain lines, and who has degrees from universities in Berlin, France, and Eng-

land, as well as in America, comes to Chinatown, because he feels it his duty to teach his own people something of what he knows. Chia Shun falls in love with him, and he conceives a passion for her. But in due course he tires of her and ridicules her suggestion that she obtain a divorce from Wong Ti and marry him. Wong Ti knows what is going on. But, as he smokes his opium, he considers that he has had much pleasure in being the husband of the girl he loves, and now that it is over—well, the dagger in his loose sleeve is for his "Little Butterfly," as he calls her. . . . As he steals away, unhurriedly and soft-footed, he wonders which of the Cantonese around him for whom he feels such contempt will be suspected of the murder.

The two stories outlined give a fair idea of all. Full of imagery, and always with the deadly, mystic note of tragedy, they hold a charm which, while often repellent, is none the less powerfully fascinating.

IN NORTHWEST CANADA

BULLDOG CARNEY. By W. A. Fraser. New York: George H. Doran Company.

THESE short stories of the Canadian Northwest—seven of them, distinct from each other, but with the same leading character in each—are so full of action, human appeal, and the romance of the border that it is hardly too much to say they are "super-excellent" of their kind. Bulldog Carney is a man who is always near the edge of the law, occasionally stepping outside of its pale. But he is "square" from the heart out, always the champion of the weak, and with respect for women bordering on devotion. For the rest he is of average height, lean, sinewy, gray-eyed, and a dead shot with rifle or pistol. He does not know what fear is. Such a man could not help being a hero in print, even though suspected, as Bulldog has been more than once, of holding up coaches, smuggling cocaine across from Canada to the United States, and indulging in other vagaries which would put an ordinary offender in jail. In the half dozen sketches in this volume it is necessary for Bulldog to keep his freedom, however, or he could not furnish the excitement of adventure that is found in every one of them. Once, indeed, he is in jail. But he gets out long enough to thwart the machinations of a gang of rascals who hold up a train on the border, and, having done so, returns to his cell and is found there peacefully sleeping by his guards in the morning. They do not know that he has ever been away. How, then, does he with the aid of one of the girls who fairly worship him, in well told in the second story in the book, "Bulldog Carney's Alibi." This may be taken as a sample of the fare set forth in an exceedingly lively collection of Western tales.

The Northwest mounted police figure in several of the episodes, but while the officers occasionally cast a disapproving eye on Bulldog Carney, his qualities as a "man" induce them to wink at some of his lapses from the strict letter of the law. There is a relief in one of the stories from the regular Western rough joking, quarreling, boozing, saloon fighting, and solitary riding over mountain trails which one expects to find in this kind of book, and which, indeed, makes up most of the contents. That is in the third offering of the series, entitled "Owners Up." It deals almost exclusively with horse racing, and the author here proves that he is as familiar with the tricks and jargon of the sport of kings as it is conducted where track ethics are loosely interpreted as he is with the wild life of the West of two decades ago. It is Bulldog Carney's buckskin cayuse Pat that wins the race, although the betting has been almost unanimously against him as a horse without a chance. But the little jockey Billy MacKay, who has received the buckskin practically as a gift from Bulldog, before the making of the match, but with a bit of sale to prove his ownership, has known Pat of old as a three-quarter thoroughbred, with a great record for a certain measured track distance. This is one of the most interesting chapters in the volume, and considering how breezily readable it all is, that is saying something. The fact that all the stories have appeared in magazines does not detract from their merit. Besides, any of them will bear reading twice or more.

THE RIDER OF KING LOG

THE RIDER OF KING LOG. By John M. Day. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A feud between the Montagues and Capulets, Congressman Marthorn of the many directorates, aspiring wife and snobbish daughter, and John Kavanagh, who sends a thousandmen to work every morning, driving logs in the Great Toban country, Romeo Marthorn, a good enough young fellow who can make his seven-figure hundred a year by sound engineering, Juliet Kavanagh, omitted against the whole race of the Marthorns because a snobbish daughter of that ilk has snubbed

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CONINGSBY DAWSON'S "TEST OF SCARLET"

THE TEST OF SCARLET. By Coningsby Dawson. John Lane Company.

WHEN once the United States troops had fully entered into the fighting, the attention of Americans immediately and quite naturally became more or less concentrated upon that part of the front on which our own men were engaged. And because of this almost inevitable concentration of interest, we are all too likely to overlook the part other armies than our own played in the final smashing of the "Impregnable" Hindenburg line. Which is only one more reason why we should welcome Coningsby Dawson's new book, "The Test of Scarlet." For here we learn what those fateful days of August, 1918, meant to a Canadian "sacrifice battery," a part of the storm troops first rushed to the saving of Amiens, then transferred to the job of breaking the Hindenburg line. They were "the will-o'-the-wisps of the western front," who must always appear, when least expected, who must move as silently as ghosts, and march only under cover of the darkness.

At Vimy Ridge the book opens—Vimy Ridge, the Gibraltar of the western front—in those days when Big Bertha was shelling Paris, when Amiens and Rheims were threatened, and none knew how or whether Foch meant to strike. There we meet the little Major with the bowed legs, who looked more like a jockey than a field officer, but then whom "there's no man to whom we would sooner intrust or for whom we would sooner lay down our lives," Tubby Ernie, the plump little officer with his schoolboy catch phrase; Captain Hemling, who had been an artist before the war and was "all white"; Big Dan, the old soldier, and Suzette, whose little son, "Bully Boy," was the pet of the battery. These and some few others are companions until at last "the test of scarlet was ended." Not that they all lived to see that end, when the German wall and whine of surrender interrupted the high hope of marching to Berlin, but because in those terrible night marches it was not only the living who rode on the ladders and "plodded persistently behind the guns," when the old days of trench warfare were over and the British troops rode out "into the blue" to the victory which had been so dearly bought.

How dearly bought it was, this book reminds us, helps to remind a world which should it ever forget, would, indeed, "abscond like a blackguard doctor," cheating the survivors who suffered "the cold, the thirst, the weariness, the wounds, the forlornness, the despairing courage which it did not share," cheating the dead, of whom the British alone, marching twenty abreast from sunrise to sunset, would take "ten days to pass a given point." It is our black shame that we should need reminding, that already the voices of the slacker and pacifist and pro-Germans, bidding us forget about the war, cease to talk of it, cease, above all, to write of it, should be permitted to sound so loudly and so incessantly instead of being drowned in an outburst of indignation. Back into civilian life, to be absorbed again in the great mass of the world's population, come those who for a time were more, so much more, than normal. We read the story of this one battery and marvel. How did they do it? No one in the whole brigade "needed to be in France; they all came as volunteers," who set themselves as "volunteers as believing that there were principles of right and wrong at stake, in the defense of which it was worth our while to die," and who as experienced fighters, versed in all the horrors of war, went forth to the last great offensive, the fiercest of all tests, "The Test of Scarlet." How they met it, how one or two faltered and others went on, the narrative tells in the vivid way familiar to those who have read "Carry On" and "Living Boyanets." There is a touch of fiction in it, but this is negligible, and is better ignored. It is the thing itself that matters—the battery, moving onward, almost senseless with fatigue, in endless forced marches, slipping silently into the wood near Amiens for the attack prepared beneath the Germans' unwitting eyes, when men and guns, horses and ammunition, were brought up so swiftly and quietly and camouflaged so skillfully that not until just before the stroke fell which smashed the Hun front and turned its defenders into a turbulent mob did the boche even suspect his danger. How the battery advanced and halted, holding the line while others passed them, then went forward again, was caught in the rear and nearly wiped out, is a narrative of the most thrilling kind. Then withdrawn from their position, which was taken over by the French, they marched again, on and on, "mad for sleep," until they stood before "the most strongly fortified country of the German front," beyond which lay their objective—Cambrai.

There is a very great deal in the book upon which we would like to comment, did space permit. It is, of course, intensely interesting, written in a clear and vivid style which makes us feel as though we were seeing it all—the devastated lands, the villages destroyed so completely that they no longer have any semblance to human habitations, the wrecked and tortured bodies of men, Mr. Dawson minimizes nothing of the pain and the horror, the filth and the agony of war, yet when the book is finished one's predominant feeling is that of reverence—reverence for these rough-seeming, rough-speaking men who proved themselves possessed of "the fortitude to make themselves the knights of Armageddon." It seems incredible, this heroism of which we read; incredible, yet true, the heroism of the men who went on, who kept up an "eternal trying," until when at last the victory came "they'd been through too much to feel either happy or sad." There is much that is appalling, much that is pathetic in the book; but it is this closing picture which brings a lump to the reader's throat—the picture of men who had bought their triumph so dearly that when it came they could not even rejoice, but only "felt cold and turned back to the nearest town in search of billets."

FROM THE BALKANS

SHORT STORIES FROM THE BALKANS. Translated by Edna W. Underwood. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

THESE are interesting stories, written simply, but full of the color and charm of the East. Mrs. Underwood has not lost the spirit of the original in her excellent translations. The stories are especially significant in the light they throw on the war; the proud, independent attitude of these people of the small States as against the German idea. They are shown to be impulsive, free, romantic, loving life and beauty, ready to die for their ideals.

The best of the stories, "The Journey," a translation from the Czech, paints a brilliant picture contrasting the "gayly-dressed Tartars and Greeks" and a German professor. The writer wishes the Black Sea would rise and swallow the latter and his "prosaic pedantry." His remark, "Do not jest, I cannot stand it," is held up to ridicule. He shows a strong preference, also, for his scientific theories to what he calls his wife's "romanticism." The typical Oriental, however, cannot possibly understand the German, who seems not at all to feel the attraction of his very pretty young wife. The story has a fine description of the Black Sea, of which it is said "great sea mews settled down upon the curving waves, moving their wings as if in rhythm with the water."

The other tales are of varied atmosphere. "Brother Coelestin" gives the monastic spirit of the Middle Ages in a story with a theme not unlike that of "Faust." "Furor Illyricus," a tale of the Montenegrin border, describes an elaborate wedding supper, such as it is the custom of the country to have. "Easter Candles" has all the horror of "Lime-house Nights" or a tale of Poe. "Foolish Jona" is a pathetic account by one of Bohemia's leading literary figures of a poor boy's suicide. Hatred of the Germans is shown again in "The Robbers," a tale of Serbia. "Naja" portrays the finer type of peasant and the Bolshevik ideas of a Christian writer. "Pogrom in Poland" tells of the misery of Jewish exiles in the war. "Fiddlers Three" is full of the gay life, the wild dancing of the Balkan people. "The Swine Herd," a tale of the Balkan Mountains, has all the thrilling qualities that we look for in a typical tale of love and hate.

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Autumn Announcement of

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HENRY MILLS ALDEN

Nov. 11, 1836—Oct. 7, 1919

A SKETCH

By JOHN CORBIN

THE late editor of Harper's Magazine, as the readers of his philosophic essays well know, was a mystic. It was my good fortune to be his assistant during the three years which are perhaps the most impressionable of a young man's life, and my final as my first sense of him was of a being who was most elusive, most intangible, when he was effecting his most concrete and telling results. Once when I brought him a sturdy proof of the table of contents of a Christmas number for his final "O. K." he asked me, as he glanced down the page, if I thought the selection a good one. I answered that he was the best judge of that. He smiled and shook his head. "Did you ever reflect," he said, "that the only creature who can never know what the finished cocoon is like is the silkworm that spun it?"

Mr. Alden had taken the editorship of Harper's Magazine in the era in which it stood virtually alone in its field; and for over a quarter of a century, during which our periodicals had multiplied and risen to the commanding position they occupy today, he had kept it in the forefront of progress. But I doubt if he could have told any more clearly how he had done this than the hundreds of thousands of his readers could have told why they continued to prefer the magazine he put forth.

The natural expression of mysticism, it has been said, is paradox; and the saying will mislead only those who regard paradox as a deceptively flashy and cheap. In Mr. Alden it was the natural expression not only of his philosophic thought, but of his policy as an editor. He chose as his office a pen that was literally no larger than a horse stall. The box stall for a thoroughbred is palatial in comparison. He sat at an old black walnut desk which never could have been beautiful. Behind him were a few shelves, and beneath these a bin half filled with unpublished manuscripts ranging in age from a few days to some twenty years. A chair stood by the door, where the light from the single window fell full in the visitor's face—an embarrassing circumstance for the poet or novelist he was talking to. Dust and cigar ashes lay everywhere. But no apartment of the same size has ever held one-tenth as many of our leaders in art and letters; none has ever seen the birth of so many momentous thoughts, the flowering of so many ideas of beauty.

Outside the window which occupied the entire end of this stall the elevated trains thundered by only a few feet from the editor's head. No one can conceive of the bin who has not had experience of it. My own desk stood in a similar position against the wall behind him. There were times, and especially in the first weeks, when I thought the changer would wreck my nerves. But Mr. Alden seemed never aware that he was not in a temple of silence. His voice, slow and deeply musical in its cadences, never rose to compete with the racket outside. It seemed rather to sink to the hush of a whisper. Often, at first, I lost whole phrases, even sentences, at what he was saying. There was a method, I found, in his persistent quietude. When every one is shouting, he explained, no one can be heard. Emphasis is an effect of contrast, and is as easily gained by moderation as by noise. And in point of fact his whispering in the end became audible. The paradox was truth.

His sense of the power of quietude was deep seated and pervasive. The multiplication of magazines was rapidly increasing the competition for new talents, new ideas. Most editors thought it essential to mingle in literary circles, frequent clubs, and even to take an active part in new movements. For personal reasons Mr. Alden felt obliged to live in the country. Six days in the week he commuted from Metuchen, N. J., arriving at 9:20 and leaving at 4:20. On the train he gave much time to old-fashioned whist, which he loved. At midday he spent an hour over luncheon, generally with a single friend from the office. I never lunched with him, being obliged to keep at my desk in his absence; but I gathered that his praiseworthy conversation was mainly philosophic, mystical. In such a life, how was it possible to keep in touch with modernity? By harkening to the gospel of quietude. The mighty roar of a river in its first head in the bubbling of a brook. In the social world, he used to say, one hears only of the personalities, of the ideas, that are already common property. To the editor who keeps his mind attuned to the primal murmurings of life they have long been known. His little editorial was a sermonaph which registered

the most distant convulsion of nature at the moment of its origin.

There is a widespread idea that the leading periodicals are closed to new talents, and not even the competition of recent decades, which has quadrupled the number of magazine writers and doubled the rate at which they are paid, has quite eradicated it. Not long ago there was a plausible youth who professed himself quite able to teach fashionable young women of the metropolis how to write poetry; but he admitted that he was unable to place the poems in the magazines unless his pupils would advance the money which the editors demanded as open sesame to their pages. He appears to have prospered until one day he had the bad luck to explain all this to a young woman who actually supported herself by writing verse for the magazines. The fact is that the thing for which a wise editor most ardently longs is to discover young authors of promise. Looking over the table of contents for a forthcoming number, Mr. Alden once remarked, "We'll have to do better than this!" I asked what the matter was, and he muttered, "Too many old names. The greatest joy in the world to the reading public is to feel the first impact of a new personality, the first glow of a new temperament. By the time a writer is well known he is already beginning to be an old story."

Of all the thousands of manuscripts that flowed through his office, he was the first reader. I have never heard a more majestic scorn than he threw into the soft tones with which he spoke of editors who intrust the sifting of manuscripts to recent graduates and young women. He had Macaulay's faculty of reading a whole page at a glance; and he highly approved the saying that one taste of an egg is enough to show that it is bad. But for a new idea, the touch of a fresh and authentic temperament, he had a sense that seemed positively clairvoyant.

Editors of the mundane type find it necessary to guard their sanctums against callers. Assistants, stenographers, even office boys, are valued largely according to their ability as buffers. No courtier ever cooled his heels in ante-chambers more effectively than magazine writers of a dozen years ago. Mr. Alden was a man of few rules; but of these the most inviolable was that he should be denied to no one. An idea that was strong enough to bring a man to his door was strong enough to be heard.

Mr. Alden's instinct for new literary developments was no less keen than his instinct for new personalities. The first year of my service fell in the height of the "Tribune" craze, the novel having lately run its course in the magazine. One of my new associates, who had read the manuscript before its acceptance, told me that he had expected it as best to duplicate the success of "Peter Ibbetson"—which had been only a success of esteem. He had even feared that the free manners and lax morals of the Latin Quarter would offend more readers than the story as a whole would please. Mr. Alden's instinct had been very different. No man knew better the limitations of a magazine which is chiefly read in the family circle; but he had long observed, he said, the increasing tolerance of our moral judgments as a people. Such a character as Tribby would doubtless offend many—as indeed it did; but it was of keen and timely interest to all, and especially to the homes that were being most radically affected by the new ideas of feminine freedom. And so he ventured with the story, relying on its novelty, its essential purity and broad, wholesome humanity to commend it. From the point of view of novels which in recent years have been widely read and discussed, "Tribby" wears the aura of sainthood.

The rule of paradox was strongest of all perhaps in his daily life. When I first met him, in 1896 he seemed already an old man, indeed a broken man. His shoulders drooped above a hollow chest, and he was subject to colds. I recommended golf. He laughed and said that it would kill him. His whole life had been sedentary, and must continue so. All his vital functions had for years been adapted to indoor air and muscular relaxation. He was in perfect accord with his environment. Any radical change could only mean the most dangerous upheaval.

His heart was weak and gave him much pain; but he smoked incessantly. He had a theory that his cigars were mild. They were of the kind most affected by the elder and truly heroic generation. Mark

(Continued on Page 565)



STOKES' Early Fall Books

November and December books will be announced later



LITTLE MISS BY-THE-DAY

By LUCILLE VAN SLYKE

"A delectable story," says the N. Y. Sun of this novel, whose joyous little heroine, born in Brooklyn, spends a remarkable girlhood far from the city's crowds. "But," continues the Sun, "the story really begins when Felicia goes back to the old house in Brooklyn and finds it a dilapidated lodging house covered with auction placards. Of course she saves it. But we haven't told you half! They will be deal souls indeed who miss its charm."

RAINBOW VALLEY

By L. M. MONTGOMERY

"An unusual knowledge of girls' character, a cheerful spirit and a sense of humor," says the Outlook, are shown in this novel, which tells more of "Anne of Green Gables" and her children. "This is less distinctly a girls' book and more distinctly a novel than its predecessors."

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MR. PUNCH'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

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LO, AND BEHOLD YE!

By SEUMAS MacMANUS

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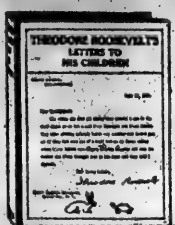
The author examines the current views of national character, proves the fallacy of accepting race as a basis, and suggests a sound, practical basis of nationality.

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

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The seven volumes in this series bear the following titles, which are listed with their authors: "The Health-Care of the Baby," by Louis Fischer, M. D.; "The Health-Care of the Growing Child," by Louis Fischer, M. D.; "The Character Training of Children," Volume I, by William Byron Forbush; "The Character Training of Children," Volume II, by William Byron Forbush; "The Home Education of Children," Volume I, by William Byron Forbush and Volume II, by the same author, and "The Sex Education of Children," by William Byron Forbush. In this series are told the truths of child training, including health-care, home education, character training, and sex instruction.

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THE SECRETS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By J. Arthur Thomson. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Professor Thomson holds the chair of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen and is the Science Editor of the Home University Library. In this book he treats in a sound and popular manner the secrets of animal life and the reasons of the life process.

IN MOROCCO. By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mrs. Wharton went to Morocco in the fall of 1918 at the express invitation of the Governor-General at a time when, owing to the war, access to the country was impossible to ordinary travelers. In showing this exceptional courtesy to Mrs. Wharton General Lyautey's wish was to make better known to Americans the great industrial and agricultural future of the magnificent colony and the important part it played in provisioning France during the war. Mrs. Wharton was received by the Sultan of Morocco in his palace at Rabat, by the great chiefs of the cities she visited and by their harem and had exceptional opportunities of witnessing ceremonies and visiting monuments unknown to most of the French officials.

GARDENERS: THEIR FORM AND DESIGN.

By Viscountess Wolseley. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lady Wolseley's book suggests simple, inexpensive means—the outcome of practical knowledge and experience—for achieving charming results in gardens of all sizes. Her college of Gardening at Glynde has shown Lady Wolseley how best to make clear to those who have never thought about garden design some of the complex subjects embraced by it, such as Water Gardens, Rock Gardens, Trellage, Paved Gardens, Surprise Gardens, etc.

FROM NEW YORK TO REHOBOTH AND BACK. By Yehosh (S. Bloomgarten). New York: The Jewish Publication Society.

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THE AUTHORS

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LATEST WORKS
OF FICTION

FREE AIR. By Sinclair Lewis. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

HERE is a true romance. Not a story in archaic dialect written by a young girl whose ideas of romance are confined to costume and titles, but a tale of today, American as corn on the cob, brimming with youth and adventure and telling a love story as enchanting as a Spring day. The personages of the story are delightful company, and the scenery—well, it keeps you out in the open air, for you are jumped right into an automobile on its way across the continent from Minneapolis to Seattle, a mid prairie, mountain, river, and the winding road, not to say the at times extremely muddy road, are spread before your eyes. Mr. Lewis can give the feel of reality to his descriptions, which are not so much descriptions as impressions—the sort of impressions that would come to you were you at the wheel of your own car, faring forth across the miles day after day in whatever weather.

Yet is a book of this sort that heartens one as to the future, one might as well come out flat and say the present, of American literature. It is as good a book and yet so distinctly American. A book by Wells or Wells is English, as well as human. Lewis's book is human, but it is an American story in every page. The very plot, for all that it is the old story of the Princess and the swineherd of fairy lore, is utterly our own. This young man could have existed nowhere but here, nowhere, perhaps, but there in the further Middle West, where he ran his garage and stood in danger of confining his ambitions and efforts to becoming the big man of the tiny town where he had been born, but who had the brains, the courage, and the initiative, which, given an impetus, might land him anywhere, and do land him far on the road of his desire before the story ends.

For his heroine Mr. Lewis has chosen a young woman born to the purple of Brooklyn society, which, as he explains, is a place of wealth too solid to emulate the humble, self-advertising of Fifth Avenue. "Here is a brick house of much dignity, much uprightness, and much conservatism," she dwelt with her father, a widower, who is at the point of a nervous breakdown when the story opens. Claire had had a guarded life, and was quite ignorant of anything approaching the real America. But she is a girl of force and character, and she is not contented with the narrow provincialism, emotional and intellectual as well as geographical, in which she lives.

Mr. Lewis is capable of hitting hard at American faults. He deals the hard food and he has a way of saying it that over this broad land some thracks that should leave a mark. He does not spare comment on the surface bad manners of our young America, but he shows the kindness and good humor that lie beneath. It is the sloppiness of mind and bearing, the easy self-satisfaction, that irritates him; as it does others, faults which, if not grave, develop into a cheap vulgarity, a cheap boastfulness, a complete disregard of fitness in speech or life of feeling which are grave. There is plenty of humor in the author's comments on these and other faults, but there is no condoning of them. They ought not to be condoned. They should be knocked out of existence.

Mr. Lewis poses the question, poses it for pretty much all of us. Free air or the stuffy conventionalities of life, which? The stuffy conventionalities have a number of pleasant things to them, and Claire has her reaction moments, even weeks. But Claire has the instinct for play, an instinct rare enough in women, and she can play in the free air with Mr. Daggott.

There is no doubt about it, Mr. Lewis makes playing with Mr. Daggott an enjoyable thing to do. When Mr. Daggott goes to Seattle, for Mr. Lewis is prepared to go any length in his pursuit of the Princess, you side with Mr. Daggott with Mr. Lewis's notion of what is and what is not worth while in life. Mr. Daggott can learn the essentials and is learning them. The rest of the paraphernalia doesn't matter.

The book is amusing, interesting, alive to its final period. We have only one quarrel with it, a personal distaste for the frequent use of "uh" in the dialogue, a modernism that grows a trifle irritating with repetition.

LADIES-IN-WAITING

LADIES-IN-WAITING. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. With frontispiece. Houghton Mifflin Company.

THEY are not court dames attending a Queen enthroned or exiled, these "Ladies-in-Waiting" of whom Kate Douglas Wiggin tells us. As she herself explains in a brief "Foreword," there is usually a period of indecision, sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, before a heroine glances her hand and heart in marriage.

Wherefore the title of this volume, which tells what befall certain "Ladies-in-Waiting." First comes Miss Thomasia, otherwise "Tommy," Tucker, by all odds the most attractive heroine of them all. Like her famous namesake of the nursery rhyme, she "sang for her supper," and for all her other meals as well, besides such incidentals as clothes and a roof over her head, sang old English ballads and folk-songs in a most alluring manner. However, there was only a slender little talent, and things went none too easily for her until a stroke of good fortune took her to England, and to Devonshire, where she met Mr. Fergus Appleton. But of course the "waiting" was not over then, and a very pretty little love story, fragrant with the scent of roses, had to be unfolded before Thomasia steps out of the ranks of the "ladies."

"The Turning Point" is a tale of middle-age, placed in a tiny New England settlement not far from the small village of Bonny Eagle. It had been known from pre-Revolutionary days as the Dalton Rights Settlement, but the original families had mostly died out or moved away, until only two solitary individuals remained: energetic, sweet-natured, clear-headed, and capable Miss Amanda Dalton, and Caleb Kimball, who was about as different from Miss Amanda as one human being well could be from another. Their story is brightly told, and the reader has no doubt whatever that Amanda is quite right when she declares that Caleb "won't have so many ways after we've been married a spell." Another lady of New England is Huldah Kimball, "Huldah" the "Prophetess," whose strong belief in "signs" caused her period of waiting to be extended over an undue number of years. "Two on a Tour" is the story of two "Ladies-in-Waiting" who went together on a trip to the Virgin Islands recently acquired by the United States and had a delightful time despite their various perplexities. Many descriptions of St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Martinique, and other places are interwoven with an account of the difficulties which the surname of Hogg placed in the way of a youth who wished to enter into the bonds of wedlock.

An amusing account of the sanitation where "Phillips's Nervous Prostration" was cured with a really miraculous medicine, which at once bewildered and rejoiced the doctors, rounds the book. Phillips herself tells of the treatment of the diet, which is nothing but one sort of "mush" after another, and of the conversation of the female patients, in a very amusing manner. A collection of pleasant, light little stories, brightly told, with some graceful descriptions and occasional touches of humor, "Ladies-in-Waiting" is an agreeable volume with which to while away an idle hour.

MOHAMMED'S SLIPPER

THE QUEST OF THE SACRED SLIPPER. By Sax Rohmer. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IF Mr. Cavanaugh, war correspondent of the "Report," had known the sort of affair he was to get mixed up with through sailing on the steamer *Redway* and making the acquaintance of the distinguished Oriental scholar and traveler, Professor Desping, he would probably have chosen to take any old tub, rather than that particular vessel, and to discontinue with the very worst of bores, rather than with the very interesting Professor. For, as he himself later remarks: "To find one's self immersed in a maelstrom of Eastern devilry, with a group of scientific murderers in pursuit of a holy Moslem relic, and unexpectedly be made a trustee of that dangerous curiosity, makes a certain appeal to the adventurous," but proves far from agreeable in actual experience. To read about such things, however, is often distinctly entertaining, and it is a highly spiced, highly colored, and frequently thrilling yarn which Sax Rohmer here unfolds. There are, it must be admitted, moments when the tale pauses beyond the bounds of the reader's credulity, the incident of the crocodile, for example, though effective, being far too improbable even for those least exacting in the matter of plausibility. But for the most part the tale moves so fast and heaps surprise on surprise so swiftly that one does not feel inclined to stop and pick holes in it.

The trouble was all Professor Desping's fault, to begin with. He certainly had no business to steal one of the holy slippers once worn by the Prophet Mohammed, and thereby quite naturally irritate the members of that terrible Moslem secret society, the Hashshahin, or Assassins, founded in 1000. It was a sect of religious murderers, whose chief was called Hassan of Aleppo, guardian of the traditions and relics of Mohammed. Professor Desping contrived

to bring the sacred slipper to England, whither he was followed by Hassan of Aleppo himself and a select company of the Hashshahin. What followed was weird and terrible enough, but it was yet further complicated by the intrusion into the affair of Earl Dexter, a famous American crook known as The Stetson Man, and a mysterious and beautiful woman with wonderful violet eyes. Those who are looking for thrills can find quite a few of them by joining in "The Quest of the Sacred Slipper."

SOME O. HENRY STORIES

WAIFS AND STRAYS. By O. Henry. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THERE is the unexpectedness of one of O. Henry's own stories in coming across a new book by the author of "Cabbages and Kings," with who can say how many other delectable enchantments. This volume is a collection of twelve tales gathered from stray sources and lost sight of until now. The last one in the book is also the last written by Mr. Porter, for he was working on it when he died, leaving it unfinished. How many writers die in harness! This story is in O. Henry's most finished manner, having that flavor of Bret Harte that he often showed. It should have been left unfinished, with perhaps just the suggestions given by the writer as to the outcome planned. The end, though carefully written by Harry Morton Lyon, who had talked the tale over with Porter, is not an O. Henry story. It is a mere revelation of how impossible it is to imitate him; perhaps one had better put it, convey him. It is the small touches, the odd turns, the unexpected word, the flash of insight coming on the instant, that make the genius of these stories, of all his stories. And these things cannot be talked over, cannot be suggested. They are or they are not. In the first part of "The Snow Man" they are. Here is a bit from this story that is certainly O. Henry:

"Think it'll be a big snow, George?" asked the ranchman. George had turned to re-enter the cook room. He moved slowly around, and, looking at his facy, it seemed to

(Continued on Page 583)

TWO HUNDRED
LEADING BOOKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Byed and studied its picturesque cities and who knows its vigorous, progressive people. The book covers the country from "The Hook" to the Zuyder Zee. One of the interesting features of the volume is a discussion of "The Johanniers," a group of order which is responsible for the reds of William Hohenzollern. The book is illustrated in color and monotone.

FIELD, FOREST AND FARM. By Jean Henri Fabre. New York: The Century Company.

An explanation of farming, gardening, and fruit and vegetable growing, as seen through the eyes of a French naturalist who writes so fascinatingly of wasps, spiders, and other insects. This book is one of a series for young people, but Fabre is full of information and charm for any reader. The sixty-two chapters in the book deal with soils, fertilizers, most useful plants and their insect and bird enemies and friends, etc. The information is authoritative and the manner of conveying it has the fascination which this author is somehow able to impart to whatever he touches.

A PILGRIM IN PALESTINE. By John Finley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

An account of journeys on foot by the first American pilgrim after General Allenby's recovery of the Holy Land. Dr. Finley has been for a long time a student of the Holy Land, and for that reason was chosen as the Red Cross Commissioner to Palestine. He describes his night on the Mount of Olives, his journeys on foot from Beerseba to Dan, from Jaffa to Jerusalem, to the region beyond the Jordan, and in many of the "by-paths" leading to historic and sacred places.

BIRDS IN TOWN AND VILLAGE. By W. H. Hudson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This new book by the famous naturalist contains a series of sketches, some dealing with rustic life near London, others with a Cornish village. Bird life is Mr. Hudson's special theme, and the book is filled with the literary charm characteristic of his work, whether in fiction or natural history essays. Illustrated with plates in color by E. J. Dettmold, and decorated with chapter headings and tail pictures in line, the volume is especially suitable for a holiday gift to any bird lover.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN RACE. By Richmond Pearson Hobson. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Captain Hobson in this book attempts to destroy every artificial and moral claim for alcohol's retention in the community. The author has given the question years of study, and his book is full of formidable data.

HUTHER AND TIEBER IN GERMANY. By William Dean Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The chief figure in this travel-story of Germany before the war are Mr. and Mrs. March, whose honeymoon was described in "Their Silver Wedding Journey." It is now twenty years, more or less, since Balli

(Continued on Following Page)

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
AT EAST 4TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Arthur R.

WANDERING THROUGH PARIS
WITH FAMOUS NOVELISTS

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

THE PARIS OF THE NOVELISTS. By Arthur Bartlett Maurice. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE writer of this leisurely book has the type of mind that lends itself with grace to the re-creating of past days and vanished figures in streets and squares of cities that are as crowded with memories as with today's folk. He is at once human and scholarly, with a wide knowledge and understanding of literature and a warm interest in those who produce it.

In "The Paris of the Novelists" Mr. Maurice has a rich yard to wander in. But he does not confine himself to Paris. He gets to first, and in the getting he brings a host of book friends to go with him. The smoking room of a liner pulls him into the remembrance of Kipling's description "the finest picture that has ever been given in fiction" of that haunt of men untamed by modernity, and there is hardly a part of the ship that has not had its Homer that is not tied up with some sort of fiction. So with the route, be it by way of England or the Azores, though it appears that this group of islands has been neglected by writers; at least, Mr. Maurice finds he is to speak of until the sight of Ponta Delgada brings back the memory of "Innocents Abroad," or should the ship land you at Antwerp, and your course lie through Belgium there are writers to travel with and books that are filled with the older days of every inch of the way you take.

Mr. Maurice knows them all, hints at or quotes from them easily, amusingly, mingling with the thread of bookish memories, memories of his own, as when he rambles through Brussels with the American Minister just before America went into the war, forgetting for awhile if tracing the steps of Thackeray and Byron, Hugo and Charlotte Brontë, the gray-green pest that had invaded the lovely city, the menace that hung over the world.

The author begins his Paris talks with Victor Hugo, that prodigious creature who almost was Paris while he lived. As every one who is familiar with the city knows, it is still full of Hugo relics, of houses where he lived, or where his characters lived, and they are as real as he himself. From Notre Dame to the sewers, Hugo gave us the Paris he knew, and much of it is still as he knew it. There is no attempt in this chapter to make the account exhaustive, nor could it be, even were the entire volume devoted to Hugo alone, yet we rather miss any allusion to the old Cour de Miracles, headquarters of the evil crew who manufactured crimples for the seagulls' trade, and which remains practically as it was, even to this day, except that it is now cleaned up and safe.

But there is a delightful little anecdote showing Hugo in all his solemn self-appreciation as a genius, and probably not even Wordsworth had a higher opinion of himself than Hugo when it came to the question of genius. Hugo's name for one of his English characters, Tom Jim-Jack, seemed improbable to a visiting Englishman, who had a letter to the great man, the visitor, amid much praise, suggested that perhaps in future editions it might be well to change this name to something more like a real English name. "What gives you the right to criticize a masterpiece?" Hugo demanded, and on the reply that it was simply because an Englishman the critic knew that the name was an impossible one, he drew himself to his full height, motioned his guest to the door, and announced: "Yes, you are an Englishman, but I—I am Victor Hugo!"

Next we come to Thackeray, and are immediately humming over those wonderful lines, "The Ballad of Bouillabaisse," which, like the dish, have so much, and of such variety, in them. Much of Thackeray himself, much, too, of Paris. Both Thackeray's love affairs are connected with the City of Light, for he spent his honeymoon here, and returned here when the uncle of Jane Octavia Brookfield made it for the time impossible for the author to visit the lady's house.

Dickens joins us in this chapter, linked as always to his greater brother writer. They met here frequently at the same literary gatherings and dinners. Many of their scenes and characters are Parisian, and Maurice runs these over, with a liking up of fact and fiction that is interesting. Only there is not enough of it. Paris was too much a city of the novelists to be told of in one volume. Think of only one short chapter to Dumas and his Musketeers, for instance. But here Mr. Maurice could not be entirely firm; in a subsequent chapter he returns again to these gallant figures, and takes us on that marvelous ride from Paris and back across France when the four immortal comrades confronted the great Cardinal and saved the head of Anne of Austria.

It is useless to mention the names that head the different chapters, or to attempt to quote from the many quotable pages, for here space is also restricted. It is the sort of book that you are always dipping into, which you wish you had had on your last visit to Paris, and determine shall be your companion on your next trip across. It retells for you many things you know, and it brings much fresh material to hand. Paris has by no means ceased to be the haunt and joy of novelists. Mr. Maurice's "Some of the Later Englishmen" we get, amid other material, charming chat about Leonard Merrick, who knows and loves Paris as well as any writer now alive not actually a Parisian.

Naturally, America is not forgotten, and in "The Paris of Some Americans" we meet Americans from Irving to Harry Leon Wilson and Booth Tarkington, with their Paris thick about them. It is a familiar Paris, that one where we follow the amazing trail of Cousin Egbert and Jeff Tuttle, with the redoubtable Ruggles of Red Gap. It was on the terrace of the Café de la Paix that the group met, and Mr. Maurice took them to lunch was "near the corner of the Boulevard Montparnasse and the Boulevard Raspail." But it is not Paris, it shall remain nameless and safe, that restaurant where one eats the best oysters in Paris, the most delectable Boeuf Bourguignon, and drinks a Châteaubriot like a red gold ecstasy, served by the merriest and demurest of Henriettes, with dark eyes and a tilted nose.

There are further chapters in this charming book, chapters that take you wandering about France, along the Seine, in Normandy, down to Carcassonne, and a fascinating account of a pilgrimage to Tarascon, the city of the hero, Tartarin. You will be the richer for reading these pages; whether you know France or not, if not, it will probably rouse you to the determination to get there and see for yourself; if you know it already, you will mingle memories and impressions of your own with the pages and love the book the more.

FIRST PIANO IN CAMP

THE FIRST PIANO IN CAMP. By Sam Davis. With an appreciation by Sam C. Dunham. Illustrated by H. Mack. New York: Harper & Brothers.

For a generation and, more, the genial personality of Sam Davis was well known throughout Nevada and across the Sierras to the Pacific Coast. His store of good tales was boundless, and his manner of telling them inimitable, while his love of a good joke, no matter how practical it might be, had in it the spirit of eternal youth. Through all that region his reputation for his humor and his personal worth was high, and many a visitor of worldwide fame carried away from the Pacific Coast memories bound to bring back delightful smiles to their lips whenever the thought of him occurred. He died a year and a half ago, but his friends will always remember him as the spirit of humor incarnate. This little story by him, first published many years ago in a Nevada paper upon which he was then working, is evidence of the pleasure it gave him to whip a listener to one of his yarns unexpectedly round a corner and bring him up face to face with some complete and breath-taking surprise. Almost any other Western writer, except perhaps Mark Twain, handling the material of this story would have ended it upon some note of heart-searching pathos. But for Sam Davis only one ending was possible, a surprise for the reader so sudden and unexpected as to make him first gasp and then roar with laughter that he, too, had been so neatly taken in. It is an ending that is far truer to the environment than anything in the nature of pathos would have been. The little story, which fills but twenty pages, was originally published under the title "A Christmas Carol." Its merit and its humor was quick recognition for it, and within a few months it was republished in scores of newspapers throughout the country. In a little while it reached England, and was there widely copied and read. Next it crossed to the Continent, and was translated and published in all the important languages of Europe. Since it was often printed without the author's name, claim to its authorship was made now and then by various people who hoped to profit by what they believed to be its anonymity. But their claims were easily disproved, and now, by putting it into handsome book form and over Mr. Davis's name, the Harpers have placed his credit as its author beyond question and have also preserved a significant picture of American frontier life half a century ago, rich with humor and local color.

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FIRST PIANO IN CAMP

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For a generation and, more, the genial personality of Sam Davis was well known throughout Nevada and across the Sierras to the Pacific Coast. His store of good tales was boundless, and his manner of telling them inimitable, while his love of a good joke, no matter how practical it might be, had in it the spirit of eternal youth. Through all that region his reputation for his humor and his personal worth was high, and many a visitor of worldwide fame carried away from the Pacific Coast memories bound to bring back delightful smiles to their lips whenever the thought of him occurred. He died a year and a half ago, but his friends will always remember him as the spirit of humor incarnate. This little story by him, first published many years ago in a Nevada paper upon which he was then working, is evidence of the pleasure it gave him to whip a listener to one of his yarns unexpectedly round a corner and bring him up face to face with some complete and breath-taking surprise. Almost any other Western writer, except perhaps Mark Twain, handling the material of this story would have ended it upon some note of heart-searching pathos. But for Sam Davis only one ending was possible, a surprise for the reader so sudden and unexpected as to make him first gasp and then roar with laughter that he, too, had been so neatly taken in. It is an ending that is far truer to the environment than anything in the nature of pathos would have been. The little story, which fills but twenty pages, was originally published under the title "A Christmas Carol." Its merit and its humor was quick recognition for it, and within a few months it was republished in scores of newspapers throughout the country. In a little while it reached England, and was there widely copied and read. Next it crossed to the Continent, and was translated and published in all the important languages of Europe. Since it was often printed without the author's name, claim to its authorship was made now and then by various people who hoped to profit by what they believed to be its anonymity. But their claims were easily disproved, and now, by putting it into handsome book form and over Mr. Davis's name, the Harpers have placed his credit as its author beyond question and have also preserved a significant picture of American frontier life half a century ago, rich with humor and local color.

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WITH SOME RECENT BOOKS OF VERSE

By MARGUERITE WILKINSON

Author of "New Verse: A Study of Contemporary Poetry"

NEW PATHS. Edited by C. W. Beckett and M. F. R. Butler. Illustrated. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

THE TRUTH OF LIFE. By John Gould Fletcher. New York: The Knickerbocker Company.

THE TRUTH OF LIFE. By John Gould Fletcher. New York: The Knickerbocker Company.

THE TRUTH OF LIFE. By John Gould Fletcher. New York: The Knickerbocker Company.

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Child of too many cities, who have
Down all bright cross-roads of the
world's desire,
And at too many altars bowed my head
To light too many fires.

Following this poem is the one by which
Mrs. Tietjens is best and most widely
known, the enchanting "Scholar" called
"The Bacchante to Her Babe," in which
the rhythm would be a frolic even if we
could not understand the words. In sharp
contrast with it are the realistic and
sharply lyrical studies of life in a great
city called "The Drug Clerk" and "The
Steam Show."

One might choose to praise such shapely
lyrics as the sonnet, "From a Hospital
Bed," for such keen and sensitive lines as
This is the house of many fingered
pain.

or one might prefer the vigorous drama
of "Mud," written in free verse not un-
like that of Carl Sandburg.

I am thinking of two Canadians who
found a British soldier mired in
Flanders.

He was stuck in a hole in the road,
sunk in to his arm-pits, stuck
fast.

With their entrenching tools the two
went to dig him free. They
dug fast against time. But not
fast enough.

Down the road a heavy gun strained
forward to the front. If it stopped
it would be mired beyond hope.
England needed the gun.
It didn't stop.

LATEST BOOKS

(Continued from Page 552)

as the "true advance of man," "lessons of
failure," "the power of sentiment," &c.
THE ANATOMY OF SOCIETY. By Gilbert
Cannan. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton
& Co.

A series of studies in which are taken up
such themes as "humanity," "the social
contract," "marriage," "bankruptcy," "women
as citizens," &c.

HAVE FAITH IN MASSACHUSETTS. By
Calvin Coolidge. 12mo. Boston: Hough-
ton Mifflin Company.

Collection of Governor Coolidge's speeches
and messages.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME. By Ring W.
Lardner. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-
Merrill & Co.

A series of humorous letters and illustrations
describing the author's experiences as a
country householder.

AMBITION AND SUCCESS. By Orison
Swett Marden. 12mo. New York: T. Y.
Crowell Company.

Collection of nine essays on "success,"
"ambition," &c.

WHY AUTHORS GO WRONG. By Grant
M. Overton. 12mo. New York: Moffat,
Yard & Co.

Collection of essays on literary subjects.

ENDICOTT AND I. By Frances Lester
Warner. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mif-
flin Company.

A series of essays on family life.

War Books

RUMANIA AND THE WAR. By Nicholas
Lupa. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mif-
flin Company.

The author is a member of the Rumanian
Parliament, and describes not only what hap-
pened to Rumania during the war but gives
besides an historical sketch of that country.

WITH THE Y. M. C. A. IN FRANCE. By
Harold C. Warren. 12mo. New York:
Fleming H. Revell Company.

Four war sketches by a Y. M. C. A. Secre-
tary.

THE TEST OF SCARLET. By Coningsby
Dawson. 12mo. New York: John Lane
Company.

Calvin the author "a romance of real-
ity," in which "the glorious end of the war"
is celebrated.

Fiction

HUNKINS. By Samuel G. Blythe. 12mo.
New York: George H. Doran Company.

A novel with American politics for its
theme.

THE THUNDERBOLT. By G. Colmore.
12mo. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Story of today, the scenes of which are laid
in England and on the Continent.

ECSTASY. By Louis Couperus. 12mo.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The third of the novels of Dutch life to be
translated into English. It appeared in the
original Dutch some years ago and has not
hitherto been published in this country.

BEN, THE BATTLE HORSE. By Walter A.
Dyer. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co.

A story of the war, the hero of which is a
horse that won the Croix de Guerre.

WIFE AND STRAITS. By O. Henry. 12mo.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Twelve recently discovered O. Henry sto-
ries. The volume contains, besides, critical
and biographical sketches of O. Henry and
an index to all his stories.

THE YELLOW TYPHOON. By Harold
MacGrath. 12mo. New York: Harper &
Brothers.

A love story of a modern Helen.

"OPEN SESAME!" AND OTHER STO-
RIES. By Mrs. H. H. Reynolds. 12mo.
New York: Harper & Brothers.

A story of the war and the experiences
that brought to those who stayed home.

THE QUEST OF THE SACRED SLIPPER.
By Sax Rohmer. 12mo. New York:
Doubleday, Page & Co.

A mystery and detective story, most of
the scenes of which are laid in London.

THE WINGS OF DESIRE. By Ema Wal-
ter. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard
& Co.

Story having to do with Greenwich Village.
THE GREAT HOUSE. By Stanley J. We-
gman. 12mo. New York: Longmans,
Green & Co.

Story of England at the time when the corn
laws were repealed.

LADIES-IN-WAITING. By Kate Douglas
 Wiggin. 12mo. Boston: The Houghton
Mifflin Company.

Five short stories.

ALICE THE GREAT. By H. C. Witwer.
12mo. New York: The Smith, Egan &
Company.

A humorous romance of business.

Politics

LABOR IN THE CHANGING WORLD. By
H. M. Maciver. 12mo. New York: The
E. P. Dutton Company.

Outlines the principles on which recon-
structed society must rest so that order, and
not chaos, will be insured.

ORGANIZED EFFORTS FOR THE IM-
PROVEMENT OF METHODS OF AD-
MINISTRATION IN THE UNITED
STATES. By G. A. Weber. 8vo. New
York: D. Appleton & Co.

Tells what has been done toward putting
the national, state, and local administra-
tive branches of the Government upon a more
efficient and economic basis.

Religion and Philosophy

THE VICTORY LAMP. By John T. Park.
New York: American Tract So-
ciety.

A book of moral and religious reflections,
to which was awarded the second prize in
the George Wood contest.

RELIGION AND INTELLECT. By David
Graham. 12mo. Edinburgh: T. & A.
Clark.

Described as a new critique of theology.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AMER-
ICAN CHURCH. By Walter M. Haushal-
ter. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.

A prophetic proposal for church unity.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF MORMONISM. By
William Earl Large. 12mo. New York:
Fleming H. Revell Company.

Gives the main facts in the history and
doctrine of the Mormons, from original
sources.

THE PRODUCTIVE BELIEFS. By Lynn
Harold Lough. 12mo. New York: Flem-
ing H. Revell Company.

Six lectures delivered by the President of
the Northwestern University before the Van-
derbilt University this year.

THE AMERICAN PRIEST. By Rev. George
T. Schmidt. 12mo. New York: Benziger
Brothers.

The author, a priest in the Roman Catholic
Church, writes of his work in the church,
taking up such subjects as "filial piety,"
"the pulpit," "the parochial school,"
"social work," &c.

THE SECOND MAN. By J. A. Shirley.
12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.

An explanation study of the doctrines of
the Incarnation and the Atonement.

APPROACHES TOWARD CHURCH UNITY.
By Newman Smyth and Whittaker Wal-
ker. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press.

A concise and noncontroversial statement
of the various factors involved in the prob-
lem of church unity.

THE PERSON OF CHRIST. By Jeremiah
Zimmerman. 12mo. Boston: Richard
Badger.

An affirmative study of the doctrine of the
Real Presence.

Travel

INDO-CHINA AND ITS PRIMITIVE PRO-
BLEMS. By Captain Henry Baileston.
8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Describes the religious ceremonies, social
practices, laws, penalties, legends, beliefs,
&c., of Indo-China. The author was a mem-
ber of the topographic and geodetic survey
staff of the Trans-Indo-China Railway and
lived for many years among the wild tribes
of the uplands of Indo-China. There are
forty-eight illustrations, from photographs by
the author.

WANDERINGS IN ITALY. By Gabriel
Faure. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mif-
flin Company.

A book of Italian travel, with six full-page
illustrations.

THE QUEST OF THE BALLAD. By W.
Roy Mackenzie. 8vo. Princeton, N. J.:
Princeton University Press.

Describes a hunt for ballads in Nova Sco-
tia.

THE PARTS OF THE NOVELISTS. By Ar-
thur Bartlett Maurice. 8vo. New York:
Doubleday, Page & Co.

Describes those sections and buildings of
Paris that have become famous in literature.

THE FRANCE I KNOW. By Winifred Ste-
phens. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton
& Co.

A collection of sketches of French life of
today, and also a review of Anglo-French
relations with a forecast of the lines on
which the France of tomorrow will rise.

Juvenile

DAVID BLAIZE AND THE BLUE DOOR.
By E. F. Benson. 12mo. New York:
George H. Doran Company.

A schoolboy's experiences in wonderland.

OUT TO WIN. By Joseph P. Conroy. S. J.
12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers.

Sketches and religious essays intended for
the most part for young readers.

JIM MORSE. By J. Allen Dunn. 12mo.
Boston: Small-McNary Company.

A romance of the south seas for young
readers.

THE BOY HIKERS HOMEWARD BOUND.
By Chester E. Curtis. 12mo. New
York: T. Y. Crowell Company.

Second volume in a new series for boys.

THE YOUNG RUSSIAN CONSPIRATOR. By
Corporal Paul Torgolovich. 12mo. New
York: Harper & Brothers.

A boy's story of adventure in the great war.

(Continued on Page 566)

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tion of credit to money and to the unit
of value and into the practical measures for
regulating the supply of purchasing power.
Financial crises, war finance, and after-war
problems are dealt with, and special con-
sideration is given to the transmission of
credit movements from country to country.
The theoretical conclusions are illustrated
from various periods of economic history.

THE GREAT WAR. By George D. Her-
man. New York: Mitchell Kennerly.

It is Mr. Hermon's object to tell how we
may stay our course safely between Bol-
shevism and a German peace. It is the
writer's theme that there is no permanent
peace coming out of Paris. It is his opinion
that the League of Nations is, on the face
of it, a failure, though it is our duty to
accept it as better than nothing.

Present problems in foreign pol-
itics. By David Jayne Hill. New York:
D. Appleton & Co.

In this volume Dr. Hill, our former Am-
bassador to Germany, discusses fully the
problems arising out of our foreign policy
and the League of Nations. The book is an
authoritative review of present-day foreign
affairs as they affect the interests of the
United States. It discusses freely and with-
out prejudice the relative merits of a league,
an alliance or an entente as a means of
securing and stabilizing a normal Society
of Sovereign States under the rule of inter-
national law.

RUSSIA IN 1919. By Arthur Ransome.
New York: E. W. Huebsch.

The author discusses actual operations un-
der the Soviet regime—agriculture, industry,
education, transportation and social life.
The book contains interviews with Lenin
and all the leaders, including the heads of
all the important departments of the Gov-
ernment. There are interesting descriptions
of the theatre in Russia, food conditions, and
the general feeling of the people.

BUILDING THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. By
Edwin L. Bacon. Philadelphia: The J.
B. Lippincott Co.

This is the semi-centennial year of the
driving of the golden spikes at Promontory
Point, Utah, in May, 1869, when the Central
Pacific and the Union Pacific completed the
first transcontinental line of railroad. From
a great amount of data, and in the pro-
fessional and in the expert direction, the
first story of this epochal achievement has been
constructed.

RUSSIA WHITE OR RED. By Oliver M.
Snyder. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A narrative of six months on Russian soil
under the Bolshevik regime by an Ameri-
can correspondent, whose aim is to view dis-
passionately both extremes of the Russian
social scale, the Whites of reaction and the
Reds of Bolshevik revolt. The volume
is largely an intimate daily record of
life as the average Russian has lived it
under the Revolution in Moscow and Pe-
trograd, in Samara and the various towns
and cities along the Trans-Siberian Rail-
road, with chapters on the November (1917),
revolution and the great famine that fol-
lowed, the problem of food, the survival of
order within disorder, the Kremlin today,
the Czechoslovaks, the German advance, and
the American points of contact with Revo-
lutionary Russia, concluding with a chapter
on the reactions of a Liberal in the presence
of class warfare.

THE POWERS AND AIMS OF WESTERN
DEMOCRACY. By William F. Floyd.
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Professor Sloane presents the general sub-
ject in a threefold aspect: What is democ-
racy? What is a nation? What are the
chances of enduring peace under the demo-
cratic system? These foremost topics and
the thought of the time are here treated
together with reference to their general philo-
sophic scope and from the point of view of
a historian of imagination as well as of con-
servative temper. To counteract the pessimism
of some who view current events too
closely Professor Sloane here proposes to
view the present as part of the long per-
spective of the past, believing that this is the
only way in which the true line of the ad-
vance of man and his institutions can be dis-
covered.

THE COVENANT. By William H. Taft.
George W. Wickersham, A. Lawrence
Lowell, Henry W. Taft. New York:
Doubleday, Page & Co.

These letters were prepared to explain the
meaning of the several articles in the Cov-
enant of the League of Nations, and to re-
fute the objections against it. The book be-
gins with a few introductory chapters fol-
lowing forth the general object of a league
of this kind, the means for attaining it, the
nature of the league, and its effect upon
the sovereignty of the members. The ar-
ticles of the covenant are taken up in suc-
cession and considered in order, to make
clear their meaning, their purpose and the
propriety of their provisions. The full text
of the covenant is printed in the book.

LIBERALISM IN AMERICA: ITS ORIGIN,
ITS TEMPORARY COLLAPSE, ITS RE-
VIVAL. By Harold Stearns. New York:
Holt & Liveright.

The author, formerly Associate Editor of
The Dial, takes the position that Liberalism,
as defined as a definite tolerant and ra-
tionalistic attitude of mind, rather than as
a specific political and economic creed, is a
precious asset of civilized community life.

THE VESTED INTERESTS. By Thorstein
Veblen. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

The text of this book is the one-sided de-
velopment of the progress from the feudal to

the industrial age. The industrial revolution
which followed the Napoleonic downfall was
not accompanied by a similar development
in the law. In that respect we are two cen-
turies behind our own times, and our great
need, according to the author, is the dis-
establishment of industrial vested interests
which take the place of the old feudal
barons.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CHINA AND JAPAN.
By B. L. Putnam Wexler. New York:
Dodd, Mead & Co.

The author is an acknowledged authority
on the Far East. He has lived in Peking for
twenty years. His various official positions
of importance, Mr. Wexler, in new con-
fidential adviser to the Chinese Government
on foreign affairs, and in that capacity he
has special knowledge of events of world im-
portance. His new book is intended for the
man in the street and gives full information
about the astounding relations between Japan
and China. Appended to the book are sev-
eral important documents such as the Lan-
sing-fall notes, the last Anglo-Japanese
Alliance and some of the secret agreements
which created such a furor at the Paris
Peace Conference.

THE FREE CITY. By Bonick White. New
York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

Mr. White has taken the following theme
as his keynote: "A government strong
enough to govern everybody in the state is
freedom. Only self-government—community
government—is strong enough for that task.
The absence of government today is separat-
ing society into rich and poor; upon whom
the laws bear down unequally." The book
presents the story of municipal government
and its possibilities, as contrasted with na-
tional politics as carried on today. Munici-
pality, the author contends, is human per-
fection because it is the human total, and
municipal sense is common sense.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY AND
PSYCHOLOGY

THE NEW ORTHODOXY. By Edward S.
Ames. Chicago: The University of Chi-
cago Press.

A popular constructive interpretation of
man's religious life in the light of the learn-
ing of scholars and in the presence of a
new generation of spiritual heroes. The book
seeks to present in simple terms a view of
religion consistent with the mental habits
of those trained in the sciences, in the pro-
fession and in the expert direction of busi-
ness. It aims to afford a point of view
from which one may realize the process
in which ceremonial and beliefs arise and
through which they are modified.

THE STORY BOOK OF THE EARLY RE-
VOLUTION. By Charles H. Brown. Boston:
The Houghton Mifflin Company.

The author, who is dean of the Yale
School of Theology, intends this book to be
a companion volume to his earlier book,
"The Master's Way." Much of the material
of the book, as in the case of the earlier
volume, has appeared week by week in the
columns of The Congressionalist. It is a
national and practical interpretation of the
passages in the early books of the Bible
which relate to the early beginnings of
the Christian era.

THE CROSS. By Donald Hasker. New
York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Among the last writings found in the note-
books recovered from the front after the
death of the author, "A Student in Arms"
are these beautiful pages, the statement of a
man who tried in the face of death to tell
what the Cross of Christ stood for to him.

I WONDER WHY. By Milton Goldsmith.
New York: Sully & Kleinfeld.

The wonders of the universe, light, heat,
power, air, electricity, steam, water, fire,
sound, gravity, minerals, the ocean and

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

"Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "America," "O'er the Top," etc.

THE THEATRE ADVANCING. By Edward Gordon Craig. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A son of Ellen Terry and acknowledged as one of the foremost constructive critics of the theatre, Mr. Craig's new book gives expression to his somewhat revolutionary ideas. The book is a series of illuminating articles touching on various aspects of the stage, such as a plea for a more durable drama—applicable to all times and places because of its vitality and nobility. Mr. Craig discusses various innovations in lighting, mechanical effects, stage settings, the use of masks, marionettes, open air, daylight performances, etc.

ADDRESSES IN AMERICA: 1919. By John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A collection of the addresses made before various American audiences by Mr. Galsworthy on his recent visit. The first, "At the Lowell Centenary," is a sympathetic estimate of Lowell as a man most notable for his combination of the qualities of poet, essayist and publicist. All the papers are directed toward an understanding between America and England, which, the author feels, are destined to stand more closely together as time goes on.

MODERN MORALS. By Katharine Fullerton Gerould. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mrs. Gerould is well known as a short-story writer, but this is her first collection of essays, a volume containing a number of papers on conditions and questions of the day. Among the subjects are "The New Simplicity," "The Extirpation of Culture," "Taste and Temperament," "Dress and the Woman," "The Remarkable Rightness of Rudyard Kipling," and the vivid review of "British Novelists, Ltd.," which appeared in The Yale Review and excited considerable comment.

HISPANO-AMERICAN STUDIES. By Isaac Goldstone. New York: Brentano's.

A literary interpretation of South American literature. It contains, for example, a full study of the poet Ruben Daro, of the South American Emerson, José Enrique Rodó, and of the novelist and poet Rufino Blanco-Fombona. Besides these complete studies there are many shorter essays devoted to men never before discussed in English. Although designed for the general reader the book has already been adopted for use in the universities.

FREPS AT PEOPLE. By Robert Cortes Holliday. New York: George H. Doran & Co.

The author of the "Walking Stick Papers" discusses various people in his new book of essays; the taller, the swabber, (and her husband), the lodger across the way, the neighbor next door—the racy characters of the village and the swarming denizens of the city. The essays are written from the point of view of a man to whom the people seem every day are a great sport, a romantic adventure, a rich experience, a play of the imagination.

THE BOOK OF HALLOWEEN. By Ruth Ekin Keller. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

This is the only book devoted entirely to Halloween, the most frolicsome of the year's celebrations. The author is an active halloweener and she has done her work thoroughly. Starting with a brief account of halloween, she tells of the rise of the holiday on their Autumn festival, now Halloween. Down the centuries to the "holy days" of All Saints and All Souls, it reaches the survival of mingled superstitions in our own land. The full index of quotations will be invaluable to those looking up material for reading or presentation.

THE MARTYRED TOWNS OF FRANCE. By John E. Laughlin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The author has not only described the devastated towns of France, but she has given the histories of those ancient cities, the legends and actual historical events connected with them, so that the thousands of visitors who are bound to go to see the havoc the Germans wrought will have a background against which to focus their sympathies.

MOUNTAIN PATHS. By Maurice Maeterlinck. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

This is the first book of essays from M. Maeterlinck's pen in three years. The new book consists of eighteen chapters and deals mainly with occult subjects, with one on Fighting and one on Heroism. Maeterlinck's previous books, "Our Kismet" and "The Unknown Guest," which dealt with the future life and coincided with the occult, aroused great interest among the readers of the work of the Belgian mystic. In "Mountain Paths" the author shows an even further advance into the shadowland of the world, which is at present engrossing the attention of so many artists and scientists.

ADVENTURES IN INTERVIEWING. By Isaac Marcoussin. New York: John Lane Company.

Among the famous men interviewed by Mr. Marcoussin are: Lloyd George, Northcliffe, Asquith, Winston Spencer Churchill, Lord French, Clemenceau, Foch, Kerensky, President Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

FREUDIANISM. By H. L. Mencken. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Mr. Mencken's essays deal chiefly with books and authors, ranging from George

Ade to Thorstein Veblen and from Joseph Conrad to Mary MacLane. Characteristic of the author's irreverence is his treatment of Thorstein Veblen in the uproarious essay, "Professor Veblen and the Cow." But when confronted by a genuine talent he is as sensitive in praise as he is in ridicule. In his appreciation of such diverse talents as George Ade and Joseph Conrad is sufficient proof of his catholicity.

COMEDIANS ALL. By George Jean Nathan. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

The intent of this book is to state the prevailing thought and opinion in American criticism so far as that criticism concerns itself with the theatre and drama, and to show that the body of that prevailing thought and opinion, upon the surface apparently sound, is set at bottom insecure and false. Mr. Nathan is none the less penetrating because he is readable; a recent disquisition of his on "American Humor" is an excellent example of illuminating and comprehensive criticism that doesn't walk on stilts.

STUDIES IN THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA. By Arthur Symonds. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Chapters on selected plays by Shakespeare, "Antony and Cleopatra," "Macbeth," "Twelfth Night," "Measure for Measure," "The Winter's Tale," "Titus Andronicus," "Henry VIII," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Cymbeline," "Troilus and Cressida," and on such playwrights as Philip Massinger, John Day, Middleton, and Rowley.

SOME MODERN FRENCH WRITERS. By G. Turquet-Milne. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

Proceeding upon the theory that the philosophy of Bergson has been the most potent influence in the work of many of the great writers of modern Frenchness—poets and novelists as well as writers in the more strictly scientific fields—the author undertakes to trace this influence in the writings of such men as Maurice Barrès, Charles Peguy, Emile Clemont, Paul Bourget, Anatole France, and many others. Chapters upon the Trend of Contemporary French Thought and Echoes and Resonances in French Poetry consider the work of such men as Jean Moréas, Arthur Rimbaud, etc.

TRADITION AND CHANGE. By Arthur Waugh. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A book of studies in contemporary literature. The author calls it "a tribute to the passage of Time, the certainty of change, and the imperishable influence of Tradition." His subjects range over the new poetry, war poetry, Stephen Phillips, the tragedies of Arthur Symonds and his criticism, the Imagists, Swinburne's letters, The New Realism, Samuel Butler, and other authors of special literary importance.

FRENCH WAYS AND THEIR MEANING. By Edith Wharton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The author has chosen what she believes to be four salient qualities of the Gallic spirit, taste, reverence, continuity, and intellectual honesty, as the basis for her study. The volume contains trenchant observations on the contrast between the Germans and the French and the Americans and the French, in which the errors in the viewpoint of both nations are clearly stated.

SOCIOLOGY, BUSINESS, AND GOVERNMENT

THE ANATOMY OF SOCIETY. By Gilbert Cannan. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A stimulating study of modern society, its worship of power at the expense of higher things, the domination of finance and hence of production and consumption by a limited number of men, the position of women, etc. Readers of the same author's "Freedom" will remember that Mr. Cannan writes brilliantly in essay form of modern life.

THE NEW MAP OF ASIA. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. New York: The Century Company.

This book does for the continent of Asia what two of the author's previous books, "The New Map of Europe" and "The New Map of Africa," did for those areas—it gives an idea of present economic and political conditions in Asia, a sketch of the historical background of each country dealt with, and a rather full account of the modern diplomatic contests of European nations for land and trade in Asia and the prospects for the near future. A few of the chapter headings indicate the nature of the book: "France in Asia," "The Portuguese and the Dutch in Asia," "Great Britain and the Approaches to India," "Peking Down Slam," "Challenge to European Dominance," "Russian Expansion in Asia," "Persia Before the Peace Conference," "The Attempt to Partition Persia," "The United States in the Philippines."

LABOR MOVEMENTS AND LABOR PROBLEMS IN AMERICA. Compiled and edited by Hayes Robins from addresses and writings by Samuel Gompers. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes.

The first of these volumes, already published, is called "Labor and the Common Welfare." It contains chapters on the following aspects of the subject: The Philosophy of Trade Unionism; Labor's Relation to the Community, Government, and Law; Labor's Viewpoint on National and Civic Issues; Political Policy of Organized Labor; Organized Labor's Challenge to Socialism; the I. W. W., and Bolshevism, and other vital matters now before the public.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT. By E. C. Hawtrey. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

An analytical investigation into the rela-

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NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

By MONTROSE J. MOSES

ON Nov. 30 the American Bookellers Association inaugurates a national campaign, to be known as Children's Book Week. The direct object will be to make grown people conscious of the fact that every bookstore carries a full line of juvenile literature. It will aim to their education to encourage the buying of books for the home library, the public having heretofore depended so wholly upon the libraries, and many children being thus deprived of their own individual bookshelves.

This is a commendable drive, and one deserving the attention of all libraries, teachers and parents. It has received the official recognition of the American Library Association, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Girl Scouts. Every legitimate device is being used for the furtherance of the scheme, and when the Book Week is ended it is prophesied that grown people, doing their Christmas shopping, will have a more intelligent outlook on the important subject of what children read and what they should read.

Naturally, every little helps in such a campaign, but when certain fundamental facts are faced, the scheme degenerates into a mere campaign for the successful selling of all books, rather than of the best books. Publishers are issuing good juveniles; their catalogues are filled with sumptuous pictures of the classic stories for the young. But these are very often swamped under by the ephemeral stories which, from year to year, deluge the juvenile market. Such a series as the Scribner's "Treasure Island," "Black Arrow," "The Last of the Mohicans," and other titles, beautifully printed and richly illustrated by M. C. Wyeth, such a collection as the Harper series of "Tom Brown at Rugby," "Gulliver's Travels," and so on, inundated by the Brothers Rhoads' such satisfactory holiday editions as "Mowgli's" "At the Back of the North Wind" and "Mrs. Moreworth's" "The Cuckoo Clock," issued by the Lippincotts, it is such books, such efforts on the part of the publishers which need the encouragement and support of the bookseller.

Now, the psychology of the grown-up buyer of books for children is a peculiarly childlike one. If it covers its bright, that's the book for Johnny? If the frontispiece is beautiful, that's the adventure for Peter Rabbit? Has seen his daughter crying over the picture of the little boy in the "Treasure Island" series, and so on? If it's the book for counter for the twenty-first volume of this year, I want my son to read "Treasure Island," says father to the librarian. "We don't consider such books say better the best for children," answers the expert. "What?" exclaims the proud parent, red in the face. "Why, they did me no harm!" and rather than risk what his child's books are in vogue these unadvised days, he takes anything that has the name of a masterpiece about it and sends away. Nowhere has there been more indiscriminate bookbuying than in the juvenile departments of our bookshops.

If we ever hope to improve matters in regard to the buying of books for children, we must know more thoroughly the subject with which we have to deal. Every year there are issued books which, in the child's mind, may be described as having purely newspaper interest; they are books written with one sole purpose—to keep abreast of the times, to treat in fiction and in short biography those matters which have during the year been headlines in the newspapers. For the past two years we have had our war books for children, not notable but sufficient. College stories have taken their place from France, girls' stories have been permeated with welfare work. The books are not badly written, but they have a sameness to them which shows they were written under pressure of necessity, and not for the sheer joy of having a good story to tell. These books live their lives in the library, and then are lost to view.

I should like to see the library schools co-operating with Bookellers' Association in the training of clerks to sell books, to be properly "booked" in the books. One can understand why a clerk in a bookshop, who is discriminated against the poor publications, would soon lose the job. But I doubt whether publishers would represent an increased sale of their good books, which are being lost in the catalogue, and so back to push, and are lost to the book buyer. I was once told by a "book boy" that he had seen a book for children, and that it was a "book for children." But suppose the standard book could be as well as the ephemeral matter? Would that not be an incentive for continual revision of the latest stories?

For there are lasting stories for the juvenile bookshelf. And it is such books the

Children's Book Week should boost. At one bookshop they told me they were trying hard to secure from Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin a list of stories she would recommend to parents; this list will be freely circulated. Good, for she is one of the writers for children who writes with joy in her heart, rather than with condescension as the parent of her pen. She'll be human and not commonplace. Let us hope she'll not be too modest, and omit "The Birds' Christmas Carol" and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

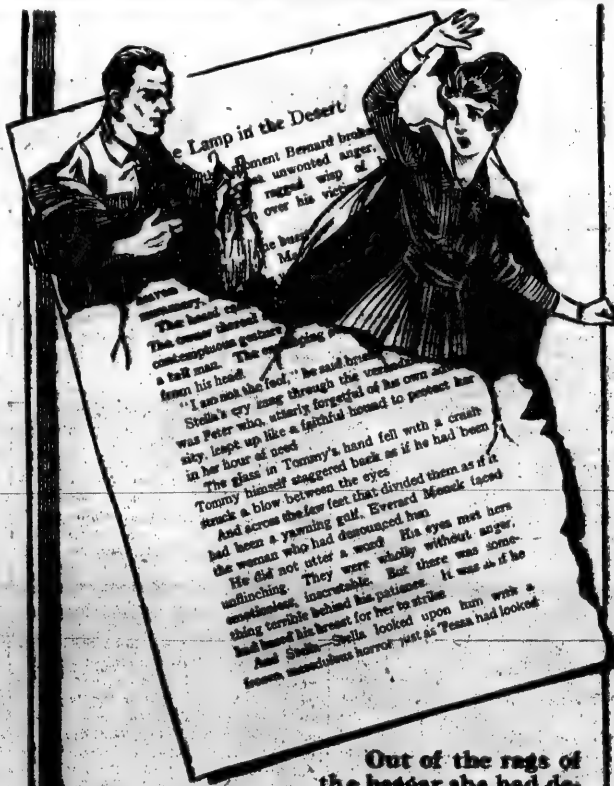
In an intensive campaign such as has been planned for Children's Book Week it should be emphasized that style is not a debarment characteristic of an interesting story. We know to the shame of schools—that the average boy readers and girl readers are atrocious as regards a story well told; what they want is the story. But the right contention is that a good story is only good when well told. The juvenile books that last are those whose style is an inherent part of the fiction—the true spirit. Hence the long life of Miss Alcott's "Little Women," of Noah Brooks's "The Boy Emigrants," of Mr. Dodge's "Hans Brinker," of Frank Stockton's "A Jolly Fellowship." It is style, as a living part of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Swiss Family Robinson," that keeps these stories perennially fresh and shows the cheapness of imitations. Time goes away with the latter. I was glad to see a publisher announcing the coming of P. R. Goulding's "The Young Marooners," which deserves its place as a good imitation of Defoe. But who denies that "Alice in Wonderland" would be cheap without Lewis Carroll's touch? The bookeller should be ready with a knowledge of all this, for the benefit of the buyer.

Another point is worth while recording. There are parents who protect the nerves of their children by wanting diluted stories. This boy is too precocious, he must not learn too rapidly, he must not come to the point of requiring no effort? That girl is easily frightened—no wolves must eat Red Riding Hood, no Blue Beard overtake wives, Jack may remain the Giant but must not be the Giant. Whatever the psychoanalyst may say as to this, the weakness of our literature is being lost in the "just as good" substitutes for fairy tales and folk-lore, and classic stories. The bookkeeper who asks for Grimm's Fairy Tales, or Hans Christian Andersen or the "Arabian Nights" sees an assortment of editions: one is looking for cheapness, the other for style and for the charm of the author of one of the most widely read novels today—the author of "Greatheart" and many a fine romance that stands out in letters of red among a thousand book memories.

Our haste has given a standard reading to much of our juvenile literature. We can imagine the bookkeepers of the future saying: "Madam, do you want your Scott out long or short? Here is a 2,7 Dickens." Which brings me to the only protection a buying public may have in the future at the book stores. A literary pure food law must be decided upon. There must be labels on our books telling the ingredients. Then we'll know that when a book cover informs us that the story within is 40 per cent. machinery, 50 per cent. saccharine, and 10 per cent. original, it is something to avoid—a waste of money—that when that time comes it will be the literary Manganium.

The trouble is, however, that our publishers have ample good things on their shelves for the children. The question is how to get them across the counter. It's all up to the parent, or the uncle and the aunt, and the cousins and the aunts; they must get the books for their children on the indifferent assumption that "it does us no harm." How do you know? If you haven't read your Homer or your Plutarch or your Chaucer, or the myriad of things you should have read, when you were young, then it did do you harm. Protect your children from this grown-up Manganium.

Efficiency in Business. Heads of business houses eager to enlarge their establishments, and employees in business establishments who wish to increase their capacities for usefulness and to gain larger salaries, will find helpful advice in Edward Earle Purinton's "Personal Efficiency in Business." The author has been teaching efficiency for many years. (Robert M. McBride & Co.)



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TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

author's poetical work down to the year 1910 with the tribute to his person, friend, Colonel Roosevelt, in the poem, "Great Heart."

PICTURES OF THE FLOATING WORLD. By Amy Lowell. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Miss Lowell's new book is divided into two sections; the first consists of a series of exceedingly brief poems, in the manner of the Japanese haiku. The second is made up entirely of short lyrics written since the publication of "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed." This second part is in turn divided into six parts: "Two Speak Together," "Eyes and Ears and Walking," "An Toward One's Self," "Plumets to Circumstances," "An Toward War," and "An Toward Immortality."

THE THREE MULLA-MULLAGARS. By Walter de la Mare. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Through a tropical forest, heavy with snow, wander three Mulla-Mullagars, makers of the blood royal, searching for the kingdom of their uncle, Aeshaamun. And Nod, the litest, because the color of magic tinges his eyes and because he guards the gleaming Wonderstone of Tishnar in his small brown hand, presses through all the perils of the way, through the caverns of the flesh-eating Minimals, gaze into the very eyes of the crouching shadow, Immanis, waits in glittering robes of magic past the looming Moormuts of Mullagarmes who guard the enchanted orchards of Tishnar, past even the clear little song of a Watermidian, into the bewitching gold of whose hair the Wonderstone alips. The young will enjoy the book for the adventures, the old for its exquisite phrasing and its sly humor.

STARVED ROCK. By Edgar Lee Masters. New York: The Macmillan Company.

In his new book Mr. Masters writes of the fundamental things of life, of the passions that sway men, of the struggle to achieve not only materially, but mentally; to know, to understand; to glimpse something of the forces which order the universe. There is a new touch in this book, an emphasis on the creativeness of man in the realm of wonder, beauty, music, law.

REYNARD, THE FOX, OR THE GHOST HEATER RUN. By John Masfield. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is the first long narrative poem published by Mr. Masfield in several years. It is a story in verse of the type which Mr. Masfield has demonstrated he can do to perfection in "The Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow in the Bye Street." In his new poem Mr. Masfield dedicates the characters of an English countryside, dramatizing the way of men and beasts under the testing urge of the chase. It is the story of a fox hunt and the most glorious run in the history of all the huntstreaks.

HEARTBREAK HOUSE AND OTHER PLAYS. By G. Bernard Shaw. New York: Bantam.

This volume includes "Heartbreak House," a long play; "The Doctor's Dilemma," "The Shrew," "The Inca of Peru," "The Bolshievik Express." In his new play, "Heartbreak House," Mr. Shaw satirizes the bungling England of before the war, the so-called "intellectuals," as well as the "capitalists."

PEACE AND PATRIOTISM. By Elva S. Smith. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

The author, who is in charge of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, collects in this book 150 selections—poems, speeches, and other material—grouped under the headings: Patriotism, Peace and International Goodwill; National Songs of Other Lands; Service; There are poems of love and loyalty to one's own land, and of unselfish devotion and service to humanity; there are peace songs and hymns and the prophetic utterances of those who have dreamed of a worldwide peace. The selections represent the best authors of all time from Homer to Woodrow Wilson.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISMS

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME. By Mildred Aldrich. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

The author of "A Hullo on the Marne" concerns herself in this volume with the France of after the armistice. Since that time word from France has been almost nil, so that the information contained in this book will be real news on many features of life in France during the months from the second battle of the Marne to the cessation of hostilities. Miss Aldrich tells in this volume of the reactions of the population to peace, of the return of the soldiers, and her own interpretation of political events and opinions about which little has come to us.

THE UTMOST STARS. By F. W. Boreham. New York: The Abingdon Press.

A new book by the well-known English essayist who has spent more than twenty years of his life among the mountains of Scotland and Australia. Mr. Boreham is the author of "Faces in the Fire," "Mushrooms on the Floor," "The Golden Milestone," "The Legend of Life," "Mountains in the Mist," and "The Other Side of the Hill."

THE STORY OF OUR NATIONAL BALADS. By C. A. Brown. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

All about our famous American songs. Tells of the origin and authorship of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia,"

(Continued on Following Page)

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characters. There are thirty-two full-page illustrations by P. de Lezale.

LIFE OF ARTEMUS WARD. By Don C. Selts. New York: Harper & Bro.

Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne) shows the famous humorist when he was a printer's boy in Maine and leads him through his short life to the centre of the stage in London, where his memory still lingers as that of one of the first Americans in the British mind. There is much of local interest in the book for California, Cleveland, New York, and Maine, with side glimpses of journalism, minstrelsy and the stage.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, AN INTIMATE BIOGRAPHY. By William Roscoe Thayer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The biography of Cavour and John Hay was a college mate and lifelong friend of Theodore Roosevelt and knew him with an intimacy shared by few others of his biographers. His earliest researches, too, in connection with the "Life of John Hay" have given him a unique knowledge of the background of affairs during Roosevelt's Presidency. The following partial list of chapters gives some notion of the plan and quality of the book: Origins and Youth; Breaking into Politics; At the First Cross Roads; Nature the Healer; Back to the East and Literature; Applying Morals to Politics; The Rough Rider; Governor of New York; Vice President; President; The World Which Roosevelt Confronted; Roosevelt's Populism; The Great Crusade at Home; The Two Roosevelts; The President and the Kaiser, etc.

MARSE HENRY. By Henry Waterson. New York: George H. Doran & Co.

For a generation, as the editor and owner of The Louisville Courier-Journal, Mr. Waterson has played an important part in the national and international affairs of this country. A youth in Washington before the civil war, he grew up in a day when the nation was facing its greatest internal crisis. He stood at Lincoln's elbow when the inaugural address was spoken; he came into close personal touch with the political and military leaders of the time. The book offers a mirror of the social and political life of the greater part of the nineteenth century.

LENNIE: THE MAN AND HIS WORK. By Albert Ruy Williams, Arthur Ransome, and Colonel Raymond Robins. New York: Dutton & Co.

A presentation of the leading exponent of Bolshevism by men who knew him intimately and have talked with him frequently since his accession to power. The book casts considerable light on the character of the man around whom have gathered numerous myths and legends.

BELGIUM. By Brand Whitlock. Two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Our Minister to Belgium tells in these two notable volumes the whole terrible story of Belgium's rape, from the first warnings of danger in August, 1914, to the culminating day of the Belgian deportations. He gives the complete story of the sack of Louvain; he tells how Cardinal Mercier and Villalobar saved Brussels; of von der Lancken's cruelties; of the work of the Belgian Relief Commission, of Burgomaster Max, and of hundreds of other immortal events and personalities. The critics have pronounced the edition on which this book is based "a classic."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Brand Whitlock. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

The life of the martyred President, especially adapted in text and form for the use of boys, by our Ambassador to Belgium. Through simplicity and directness of style, and emphasis on the human side of Lincoln, the appeal is to direct that no younger readers cannot fail to find the book interesting.

THIS TURN OF THE TIDE: OPERATIONS OF AMERICAN TROOPS. By Lieut. Col. Jennings C. Wise, U. S. A. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This book, by a member of the General Staff, A. E. F., tells of the operations of the American troops in the great war from April 1 to Aug. 13, 1918. It is divided into three parts, as follows: Part I. The Taking of Cantigny; Part II. The Americans at Chateau Thierry; Part III. The Second Battle of the Marne. The book aims to tell to what extent the German reverse of the Summer of 1918 was due to American military resources.

THE COMMAND IS FORWARD. By Sergeant Alexander Woodcock. New York: The Century Company.

These articles are reprinted from The Stars and Stripes, the daily published by the A. E. F. behind the lines in France. There was very little of the fighting that the Sergeant missed. As he puts it, he held a grandstand seat at the war, for he was sent there to write it, for the boys themselves. The book is illustrated by O. Leroy Bridgway's well-known drawings.

POETRY, DRAMA, AND ART

I WAS THERE. By C. L. Roy Macdonald. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Drawings made on the spot of all phases of the war, grim and gay, by the official artist of The Stars and Stripes, accompanied by verses by Hilmar Baukage, also on the staff of that paper.

THE THEATRE THROUGH ITS STAGE BOOM. By David Belasco. New York: Horner & Brothers.

Belasco's book is full of valuable information for any one desiring a career before the footlights. The well-known manager explains many popular notions about stage success, that one, for example, which holds that good looks are an essential de-

sideratum. "A handsome face and a fine physique," says Mr. Belasco, "are worthless in the theatre if they are expressions." Rachel, Duse, Bernhardt, and Mrs. Leslie Carter were not beautiful women, and yet were among the great emotional actresses. The book is full too of many anecdotes about the stars who finally struggled to the top.

THE ANTHOLOGY OF MAGAZINE VERSE FOR 1919. Edited by William Stanley Braithwaite. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

This is Mr. Braithwaite's seventh annual volume, containing selections from the works of sixty or seventy American poets, an introduction on poetic inspiration and influence, with an account of the poetry of the year; a reference index of the titles and authors of the poems printed in more than thirty publications during the year; important lists of magazine essays and review articles on poetry and of volumes of poems and books dealing with poetry and poetry in every phase. There is also a biographical index of the poets included.

IMPRESSIONS THAT REMAINED. MISCELLANEOUS. By Ethel Smyth. Volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The books are divided into three parts, as follows: Part I. The Smyth Family Robinsons to 1877; Part II. Germany and Two Winters in Italy, (1877 to 1883); Part III. In the Desert, (1883 to 1891). The setting of this musical student's adventures being Lorraine in the latter seventies, we have in these volumes a picture of conditions far closer to the old Germany of Schiller and Goethe than to the Germany of today. Portraits and anecdotes of the great musicians of that epoch, including Brahms, abound in these pages. The book is really an autobiography. Begun with life idea of merely recording the daily experiences of a little girl, member of an English family in analogous circumstances, the author eventually carried on her story to the moment of her public entry into music life.

THE FRIENDLY ARCTIC: THE STORY OF FIVE YEARS IN POLAR REGIONS. By Vilhjalmur Stefansson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The leading American explorer has already told of his Arctic experiences in his first book, "My Life With the Eskimo," as his new one he tells what was happening during the long, lonely days when the safety of his expedition was jeopardized; when it was thought by every one at home that he must surely have perished. "The Friendly Arctic" deals with the various problems of northern travel, with the dangers with which it is beset, and at every turn, with the people and strange places met with in the Far North.

MEMOIRS OF VON TIRPITZ. 2 Volumes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

During the first two years of the war von Tirpitz was undoubtedly the most prominent and powerful member of the former Kaiser's War Cabinet. Today he is probably the most hated man in Germany with the probable exception of the Kaiser. Von Tirpitz was largely due to the building of the German Navy and the exploitation of its submarine force to the honor of the German world. In these volumes the Admiral tells of his part in building the great navy, of his relations with Bismarck, his intimacy with the Kaiser, and the development of the naval policy which eventually led to his country's ruin.

HISTORY OF GERMANY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Heinrich von Treitschke. Translated by John and Odor Paul. Vols. V and VI. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

Volume V of this important work treats of the influence of French liberalism (continued) and the reign of King Frederick William IV, 1861-1888. Chapter headings are as follows: "The German Customs Union," "Young Germany," "The Year of Quaker," "The Guelph Coup d'Etat," "The Cologne Episcopate Dispute," "The Happy Days of Speculation," "The Danger of War," and "Disillusionment and Confusion." Volume VI continues the treatment of the reign of Frederick William IV, the chapters are: "The German Customs Union," "Realism in Art and Science," "Growth and Victory of Political Economy," "Poland and Schleswig-Holstein," "The United Diet," "The Decline of the Germanic Federation," "Precursors of the European Revolution," "General Index."

SCENES FROM ITALY'S WAR. By G. M. Trevelyan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

A vivid personal narrative and a complete account of the Italian campaign from the first fighting on the Isonzo front in 1915 down to the final victory. The author's profound knowledge of modern Italy has already been displayed in his books on Garibaldi and his Thousand. In charge of the British Red Cross detachment on the Italian front from the beginning of Italy's first campaign, he attended in person to all of her chief activities. There is a series of maps which makes it possible to follow the operations of the army step by step.

FORTY YEARS OF "SPY." By Leslie Ward. New York: Brentano's.

"Spy" is the famous caricature artist of the English Vanity Fair. His book is an account of himself and his experiences in doing his work. He came into personal relations with some of the most notable people of his time. Of the more famous of his caricatures, portraits the following are reproduced in this book: Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Asquith, Cardinal Newman, Lord Charles Bessborough, Wagner, Paderewski, Tennyson, Jewett, Fred Archer, the Jockey, Professor

Henley, Kipling, Beerbohm Tree, Sir Henry Irving, and others.

DR. JONATHAN: A PLAY. By Winston Churchill. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The scene of "Dr. Jonathan" is laid presumably in the country of Mr. Churchill's "Coniston." Although the subject dealt with concerns the great issue confronting the world today, industrial democracy, the background of the play is a village set among the beautiful New England hills, where the Pinder family have for some generations owned the water power and manufactured tools. The characters are Asher Pinder, the conservative head of the company; his wife Augusta, his son George, Farrell, the foreman, and Minnie, his daughter. Dr. Jonathan Pinder, after whom the play is named, comes back to settle the problems confronting his native place and family.

A TREASURY OF WAR POETRY: SECOND EDITION. Edited by George Herbert Clarke. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

This second series of war poems complements Professor George Herbert Clarke's "Treasury of War Poetry," published in 1917. The first book contained only poems written during the first half of the war. With the same care and skill Professor Clarke has compiled this second series, which completes the poetic record of the war.

THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF INTERIOR DECORATION. By Harold Donaldson Esherlin, Abbott McClure, and Edward Straton Holloway. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

In the first part of this book the authors have given a picture of the art of interior decoration as practiced in England, Italy, Spain, and France since the beginning of the sixteenth century—the Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo, and the Neo-classic systems, with American modifications of British usage during the Colonial and early Republic periods. The second part makes the direct application to modern requirements of the lessons to be drawn from the history of decoration, emphasizing principles; and the third part of the book is devoted to a logical system of decoration which avoids the narrow limitations of the one-period method and equals the pitfalls of eclectic furnishing.

NORTH OF BOSTON. By Robert Frost. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A new edition of Mr. Frost's best known book of poems. The volume is specially illustrated with fifteen drawings by James Ormsbee Chapin. The frontispiece is a portrait, and the fourteen other drawings illustrate this of so many poems. Reproduction of the poems was under Mr. Chapin's own supervision; they are on special cream paper with darker cream plate markings. The text is printed on Kalamazoo English handmade paper. The title page is hand drawn. The book is bound in dark green half boards, cloth back, and gold labels.

ART AND THE GREAT WAR. By Albert Eugene Gallatin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The book is illustrated with 100 full-page plates, three of them in color, from the work of fifty-five artists, whose paintings, posters, drawings, and sculpture form an important pictorial record of the war. Among the artists whose works are here reproduced are Muthoz Bonje, William Orpen, C. R. W. Nevinson, James McBeck, G. Spencer Fryce, Forain, Steinlen, Lucien Jonas, Renard, Raemaekers, George Lucas, George Billorey, Macfield Farish, Paul Manahish, Childe Hassam, the eight official American illustrators, and others.

A HISTORY OF THE THEATRE IN AMERICA. By Arthur Hornblow. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Two volumes.

A complete chronological narrative of the growth and development of the theatre in this country, showing how the drama first took root in North America, and a chain of theatres was gradually built, first along the Atlantic seaboard, then pressing their way westward, until they reached the Pacific Ocean. This is the first history of the stage in America which embraces the entire field of the theatre, be it dramatic, comic, or vaudeville. There are many unusual portraits drawn from famous collections and individual contributions.

A BOOK OF MARIONETTES. By Helen Haiman Joseph. New York: E. W. Holt & Co.

Tracing the history of the marionette theatre from its roots in the dim past and later in the Orient, Mrs. Joseph tells the whole story of the puppet's grip on the imagination of Europe. There are chapters on marionettes in America, toy theatres, and puppet plays for children, and the construction of the stage and the making of marionettes. The forty full-page illustrations include photographs of rare puppets in museums, reproductions of classic pictures from standard European books, designs scenery, marionettes, methods of manipulation, etc., from the most recent puppet theatres.

MORE CHAIRMANS OF OPERA. By Henry Holt & Co.

The book treats of the decade from 1908 to 1918 and includes Hammerstein's struggle in New York, Philadelphia, and London, his defeat, but lasting influence, partly through the Chicago Opera Company, and the commencement of Gatti-Casazza's long reign at the Metropolitan.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF RUDYARD KIPPLING. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

In this volume of 800 pages are included all the chief favorites (beginning with "Departments" for children, and many less well-known poems, like "The Glory of the Garden," "The River's Tale," "France," and many others. "The Complete Poetical Works" contains the poems published in many volumes, with many additions; and brings the

(Continued on Following Page)

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, OCTOBER 19, 1919

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NEW VOICES IN THE WORLD OF POETRY

NEW VOICES. By Marguerite Wilkins. New York: The Macmillan Company.

POETS and poetry lovers alike will welcome as a valuable addition to interpretative criticism Marguerite Wilkins' introduction to contemporary poetry, "New Voices."

To the poets her constructive book will prove inspiring; the poetry lovers it will help to a more sympathetic understanding of the work of the men and women who are making the songs of our day. And to the general reader who has asked himself "I wonder if I'm not missing something worth while by not reading more of this modern poetry?" it will furnish the key to the hearts and minds of contemporary poets. It will help him approach their work with sympathy and understanding by defining for him without recourse to the abracadabra of professional criticism the ideals the poets of 1919 are striving to realize by telling him how and when they are succeeding in attaining those ideals, and by explaining why they succeed or fail.

Mrs. Wilkins has set herself the task of saying, "Here is authentic beauty" or "Here is unusual beauty"—a task before which any enthusiasm less ardent than that which she displays for her subject would quail. But her knowledge of the wide field she has chosen is broad and sound, and she emerges triumphant from the self-imposed test of her critical powers.

"New Voices" is comprehensive, impartial, and tolerant. It is ambitious in scope, but correspondingly thorough and painstaking in treatment. Through all her discussions of the many technical aspects of craftsmanship Mrs. Wilkins not once loses her equanimity. She is never too glib with superlatives nor too quick to condemn. She has the breadth to see that experiments with new forms of verse, though they may fall of themselves, may, nevertheless, serve the good end of quickening artistic nerve and so leading to progress.

A little more than half the book's 400 pages is devoted to the author's selection of what she considers some of the best contemporary poetry. Most of this illustrative material was originally published later than 1900.

"New Voices" is broadly divided into two parts, the first devoted to definite problems of technique in poetry, and the second to a general discussion of the spirit of contemporary poetry. The first part is directed primarily to craftsmen. The second will be read with enjoyment and profit by those who only read poetry as well as by those who write it.

In the first part of the book, after calling the reader's attention to the recently revived interest in poetry, Mrs. Wilkins states the artistic credo of the contemporary poets. These poets, she says, hold the following six beliefs: (1) That a poem must have a definite design or pattern worked out in thought and words; (2) that the rhythm of a poem should be direct and constant relation to the meanings and emotions with which it is combined; (3) that, because poetry should be more concise than prose, images and symbols are to be preferred to literal statement; (4) that, with a few exceptions, the diction of poetry should reflect the best contemporary speech; (5) that absolute freedom in the choice of themes should be allowed; and (6) that poetry should be written to be read aloud.

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In the portion of her book in which she considers the spirit of contemporary poetry Mrs. Wilkins accounts in an interesting way for her opinion that the poets of an older day wrote more creditable love poetry than is being produced in this generation. She finds that the best contemporary love poems are being written by women. Certainly one of the best love poems she quotes, if not one of the best poems in the book, honored by inclusion though not by comment in the text, is Willa Sibert Cather's "Grandmother, Think Not I Forget." Miss Cather's work, by the way, has the rare distinction of being a subject of study in more than one large Eastern university.

Writing of nature in poetry the author of "New Voices" says that American poets are missing a wonderful opportunity by not "embalming in ink" the natural glories of our wild country before it becomes "domesticated" by the building of cities in the plains and on the mountains.

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"New Voices" is illustrated with photographs of contemporary poets.

The poet's her constructive book will prove inspiring; the poetry lovers it will help to a more sympathetic understanding of the work of the men and women who are making the songs of our day. And to the general reader who has asked himself "I wonder if I'm not missing something worth while by not reading more of this modern poetry?" it will furnish the key to the hearts and minds of contemporary poets. It will help him approach their work with sympathy and understanding by defining for him without recourse to the abracadabra of professional criticism the ideals the poets of 1919 are striving to realize by telling him how and when they are succeeding in attaining those ideals, and by explaining why they succeed or fail.

Mrs. Wilkins has set herself the task of saying, "Here is authentic beauty" or "Here is unusual beauty"—a task before which any enthusiasm less ardent than that which she displays for her subject would quail. But her knowledge of the wide field she has chosen is broad and sound, and she emerges triumphant from the self-imposed test of her critical powers.

"New Voices" is comprehensive, impartial, and tolerant. It is ambitious in scope, but correspondingly thorough and painstaking in treatment. Through all her discussions of the many technical aspects of craftsmanship Mrs. Wilkins not once loses her equanimity. She is never too glib with superlatives nor too quick to condemn. She has the breadth to see that experiments with new forms of verse, though they may fall of themselves, may, nevertheless, serve the good end of quickening artistic nerve and so leading to progress.

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TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of Jersey, and the sculptress, Mrs. Dwyer, all these knew and wrote to Jerningham. Besides this correspondence, the book contains some letters from the Rev. W. J. Temple, the spiritual adviser of Boswell.

THE LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL. By Albert J. Beveridge. 4 volumes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Volumes III and IV, now published, complete Mr. Beveridge's life of the great American Chief Justice. In these volumes Marshall's famous achievements on the Supreme Bench are dramatically described—how he became the final arbiter between the two great contending factions of Hamilton and Jefferson; the famous Chase impeachment; the celebrated trial of Marbury against Madison; all the facts in Aaron Burr's conspiracy and trial; the amazing case of Fletcher vs. Peck, with its revelation of wholesale bribery of legislation and its legal sale of 35,000 acres of land to innocent purchasers. There are only a few of the famous cases reconstructed by Senator Beveridge after prolonged research.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S LETTERS TO HIS CHILDREN. Edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

These letters reveal Colonel Roosevelt in a light unfamiliar to the public. He was the favorite companion and playmate of his children, joining heartily in all their sports and sharing with them their love of animal pets. Whenever he was separated from them he wrote letters describing the birds and animals which he saw, if on a hunting trip, or the funny antics of the household pets at Sagamore Hill or in the White House when the children were away at school. Later letters show the father wise in suggestion and sympathetic with his sons in their athletic sports and intellectual pursuits. Among the many letters to his children are those called "picture letters," with crude pen-and-ink drawings expressing Colonel Roosevelt's abounding fun and humor.

THE CHRONICLES OF AMERICA. New Haven: The Yale University Press.

This is the third installment of The Chronicles of America. The present ten volumes include the following: Vol. 1, The Red Man's Continent, by Ellsworth Huntington; Vol. 2, The Quaker Colonies, by Sidney G. Fisher; Vol. 3, Colonial Folkways, by Charles M. Andrews; Vol. 4, John Marshall and the Constitution, by Edward S. Corwin; Vol. 5, Pioneers of the Old Southwest, by Constance Lindsay Skinner; Vol. 6, The Reign of Andrew Jackson, by Frederick Austin Ogg; Vol. 7, The Sequel of Apomattox, by Walter Lynwood Fleming; Vol. 8, The Cleveland Era, by Henry Jones Ford; Vol. 9, The Path of Empire, by Carl Russell Wright; Vol. 10, The Hispanic Nations of the New World, by William R. Shepherd.

QUARTER CENTURY OF AMERICAN POLITICS. By Champ Clark. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Champ Clark left Bethany College for the Cincinnati Law School and began practicing law in Bowling Green, Mo., in 1878. From that time he first appeared in national politics as a Presidential elector in 1880 to the present time Clark has been a national figure. He entered Congress in 1883 from the Ninth Missouri District, and soon came to be Chairman of the most important House committee, Ways and Means. When the Sixty-second Congress was organized, in 1911, Champ Clark became Speaker. At the memorable Baltimore convention of 1912 he led in the race for the Presidential nomination for twenty-seven consecutive ballots. His autobiography is full of humorous stories and anecdotes.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR: NAVAL OPERATIONS. By Sir Julian S. Corbett. Vol. I. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This first volume in a series of five treats of the naval operations of the great war up to the battle of the Falklands in December, 1914. It is a volume of 400 pages, containing five maps and eight diagrams, and a separate case containing eighteen larger maps.

WADE IN, SANITARY. By Richard Derby. New York: F. B. Rothman. 1919.

This is a surgeon's story of the war told by a brother-in-law of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The medical side of the war offered opportunities as heroic and dramatic as that of any branch of the front line, and this is the first complete and authoritative record by an American of the great struggle from the point of view of the surgeon. It teaches many lessons to the doctor as well as to the thinking citizen.

THE YOUTH OF JAMES WHITCOMB HILARY. By Marcus Dickey. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

This story of the youth of James Whitcomb Hilary, begun with his immediate ancestors and closing with the celebrated League House, is the first authorized life of the Hoosier poet. The author, Marcus Dickey, was a friend of James Whitcomb Hilary for many years and associated with him as manager and secretary. Sure of Hilary's genius and confidence of his own recognition, Mr. Dickey began the accumulation of material and the keeping of records— anecdotes, conversations, correspondence, and the like—from the day the two men first met. This material forms the basis of the present volume.

MRS. GLADSTONE. By Mary Drew. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A memoir of Mrs. William Ewart Gladstone, full of intimate details in the private life of both Mrs. Gladstone and her husband, and introducing many of the great people of England during his political career. The book is illustrated with many repro-

ductions from personal photographs in the possession of the author, who was Mary Gladstone.

A GOLDEN AGE OF AUTHORS. By William Webster Ellsworth. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

For nearly forty years Mr. Ellsworth was connected with the Century Company, part of the time as its President, and these recollections contain reminiscences of such men as Mark Twain, Frank Stockton, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, John Hay, Richard Watson Gilder, Joseph Jefferson and many others. There are also chapters on publishing, magazine-making and short-story writing.

FROM MIDSHIPMAN TO REAR ADMIRAL: A RECORD OF FORTY-NINE YEARS IN THE U. S. NAVY. By Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N. New York: The Century Company.

This book presents a moving picture of the progress of the navy during the last half century, showing the influence of new methods and inventions in advancing that progress. Admiral Fiske has served in all grades of his profession, filling ultimately the highest position attainable in it. He has been present at many naval incidents full of war possibilities, has traveled widely, and met numerous important people in all walks of life, of whom there are reflections in this book.

LITTLE PETER (LE PETIT PIERRE). By Anatole France. New York: John Lane Company.

Anatole France's latest book is really an autobiography of his childhood. A sequel to "Pierre Nader," and "My Friend's Book," it is a delightful mixture of tales, witty satire, and philosophy. The writer's method of novel writing is followed in his autobiography; he permits himself the engaging disconcerting that is characteristic of the men and women of his novel.

"1914": THE MEMOIRS OF FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT FRENCH. With preface by Marshal Foch. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The first complete and authoritative account of the dispatch of the British army to France, the famous retreat from Mons, in which the "Old Contemptibles" won undying glory, the battles of the Marne and Aisne, the siege and fall of Antwerp, and the first battle of Ypres, during which the original British Expeditionary Force died almost to a man, but not before they had beaten back the German thrust at Calais. The volume closes with the entry of the Territorial Army and the remaining operations for the year, together with a full chapter on the much-discussed subject of armistice.

THE WAY TO VICTORY. Two volumes. By Philip Gibbs. New York: George H. Doran Company.

The correspondent for The London Chronicle and The New York Times calls these two volumes, respectively, "The Menace" and "The Republic." They take up the great European struggle at the dark hour when civilization hung in the balance, and carry along the narrative until the hour of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918. The volumes are fully illustrated with maps and diagrams.

ANITA GORDON: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The author, whose name is for obvious reasons hidden under a nom de plume, is now a respected member of society, but up to a few years ago she led a life of complete moral degradation. She tells the story of her varied experiences without the slightest attempt at rhetoric. Her unusual force of mind and determination of character kept her, for a long time, from falling into the customary vices of her class, but in the end she becomes a slave to the drink habit. The story ends with her almost miraculous reformation. Her narrative concludes with the simple words: "Since then I have walked alone."

A LABRADOR DOCTOR. By Wilfred Thompson Grenfell, M. D. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Dr. Grenfell has devoted his whole life to the relief of the fisher folk of the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts, by the establishment of schools, churches and hospitals. In addition to his own labors, he has inspired thousands of others to follow in his footsteps in giving aid, many by special missionary work, despite the hazardous region. This story of his own life, besides the account of his work in Labrador, tells of his early life in England, his education at Oxford, (where he played on the Rugby football team), his picturesque career in the hospitals and slums of London, and his work among the North Sea fishermen, leading up to his life work.

JOHN REDMOND'S LAST YEAR. By Stephen Gwynn. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

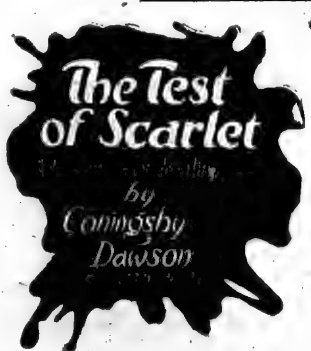
An account of Irish political events at their most exciting period, written by an active member of Mr. Redmond's party who was in the confidence of his chief. For the period which began with the war Mr. Gwynn has access to all of Mr. Redmond's papers. He writes of Redmond's effort to lead Ireland into the war from the standpoint of a soldier as well as of a member of Parliament. The last chapter, for the first time, gives a full account of the Irish Convention, which sat for eight months behind closed doors, and in which Redmond's career reached its climax.

THE LITERARY DICTIONARY HISTORY OF THE WAR. Edited by Francis Bailey. 10 volumes. New York: Funk & Wagnell.

This complete American narrative of the stupendous struggle of thirty nations has drawn its information at first hand from the official records of the countries engaged and from the personal narratives of hundreds of soldiers, statesmen, correspondents,

(Continued on Following Page)

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This book rounds up Mr. Marcossion's remarkable war-time economic investigations and discloses the real meaning that peace has for American trade. Mr. Marcossion points out specifically just how the American manufacturer and exporter can take advantage of the new and altered conditions.

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Is the French Girl Different?

Kenneth Ware, stationed in Paris, is a young American lieutenant of Puritan upbringing. Andree, the girl, is of the wonderful womanhood of France. Life for her has been tragic; it seems that there is no future. Then Kenneth comes along and they fall in love. Can they marry?

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By Clarence Budington Kelland

is not just a story. Thousands of letters to the author from men who have been stationed overseas testify to its truth. "I might imagine," says one lieutenant, "that it was copied from my experience in Paris, it is so similar, and I find it to be by far the most interesting book I have ever read."

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RECALLING A GOLDEN AGE OF AUTHORS

(Continued from Page 556)

In the magazine, the book publication being postponed. Here as in many other passages the author takes us behind the scenes, so to speak, and sets before our eyes the art and mystery of the modern magazine.

He tells us about the Century War Series, suggested by Mr. C. C. Buel and edited by him and Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson—a series which increased the circulation of the magazine from 127,000 copies a month to 235,000, and which (when enlarged into the four volumes of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War") attained a sale of 75,000 sets. He explains to us how it was that the Century Company expected to publish Grant's "Memoirs," and how it was that Mark Twain did publish them, paying to Grant's widow more than four hundred thousand dollars royalty. He describes the humble origin and noble development of the Century Dictionary at a cost of more than a million dollars, provided for, year by year as the work went on, by the profits from the War Series. He narrates how certain authors were "discovered" by certain editors. He sets forth in detail the story of the interview with the ex-Kaiser and of its total suppression under great difficulties. And he analyzes the methods by which the profits of books are customarily divided between authors and publishers.

And in elucidating each of these interesting topics Mr. Ellsworth sketches vividly the traits of personalities as diverse as George Kenman and Alexander Graham Bell, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Richard Watson Gilder, Mark Twain and John Hay, George W. Cable and Jack London. Oddly enough, Mr. Ellsworth fails to mention Richard Grant White, who contributed to the Century a series of articles on the history of opera in America. What is even odder, Mr. Ellsworth seems to be unaware that Richard Grant White was the writer of the anonymous "New Gospel of Peace," according to St. Benjamin, which was widely popular during the civil war, and which has been unjustly forgotten—or, at least, so it seems to me, recalling my own enjoyment of it not long after it appeared.

Scattered through Mr. Ellsworth's pages are not a few good stories, with their points sharpened by the writer's command of clarity and by his regard for brevity. Most of them are new and all of them are true—even if we may suspect that some of them have been made more effective in the telling. There is a Sherlock Holmes anecdote which Mr. Ellsworth heard Sir Arthur Conan Doyle tell on his visit to the dinner given to him by the Aldine Association. On his arrival in Boston to lecture, he told his cabman to take him to Young's Hotel, whereupon cabby returned: "Pardon me, but you will find Major Pond waiting for you at the Parker House." And when the author paid for his drive cabby asked for a pass to the lecture.

"Now, see here," said the creator of Sherlock Holmes, "I am not usually beaten at my own game. How did you know who I am?"

"Well, Sir," was the reply, "of course, all members of the Cabmen's Literary Guild knew you were coming on this train, and I noticed, Sir, if you will excuse me, that your hair had the cut of a Quaker's, Philadelphia barber; your hat shows on the brim in front where you tightly grasped it at a Chicago literary lunch; your right overshoe has on it what is plainly a big block of Buffalo mud; and on the top of your bag there are the crumblings of a doughnut which must have been bought at the Springfield station. And then, Sir, to make assurance doubly sure, I happened to see, glancing in plain lettering on the end of the bag, the name, Colonel Deane."

To completion this example of mental alertness, I venture to quote, as an example of the opposite quality, a letter which Mr. Ellsworth vouches for as actually addressed to a New York publishing house:

Gentlemen:

I find myself gripped with so exceptional propensity to master an authentic method of converting psychological summary to prosaic material. In consequence, I venture to solicit your kind interest in probable prospect of securing a humble capacity in an investigative view of eventual mingling and associated interest in the finished article or data. Forty-three years of age, a Christian, and a student of modern literature, non-hyperbolic or playing, and concentrative in the ultra, I am, hopefully,

It is always unfair for a reviewer to make a Jack Horner of himself or extract the plums from a book. But one further quotation I feel impelled to make. It expresses the opinion of a friend of Mr. Ellsworth's, a maker of collars, to the effect that publishers have a disadvantage over all other manufacturers in that they create a commodity which the newspapers are willing to talk about:

Why may not I send 200 boxes of my latest collars to 200 editors with the knowledge that each of them will give me from five inches to a column of free descriptive advertising, as they give your books? Why will they not print the person from them in the investigative view of eventual mingling and associated interest in the finished article or data. Forty-three years of age, a Christian, and a student of modern literature, non-hyperbolic or playing, and concentrative in the ultra, I am, hopefully,

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10 N. 10th St. New York

A GOLDEN AGE OF AUTHORS

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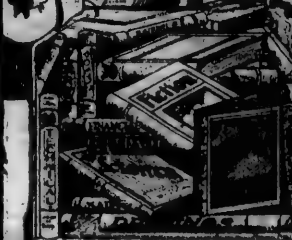
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MR. HUDSON ON DOGS, PIGS, SNAKES, AND OTHERS

THE BOOK OF A NATURALIST. By W. H. Hudson. New York: George H. Doran Company.

For most people who love the work of W. H. Hudson the deep and peculiarly satisfying pleasure they find in his books is always sad. A little by the knowledge that not nearly so many people know about him as should be among his readers. Every one of his admirers—and their numbers have increased tremendously during the last few years—is personally grieved, as each Hudson book is brought newly before American readers, that he cannot by some magic call summon a new best to the best that he is going to enjoy so much, that best of possible readers who, if they could but be introduced to him, would be as enthusiastic about him as are nearly all of those that know him already. "Nearly all," for it is true that there are a few for whom his pages do not unlock the gates of a wondrously fascinating world. But for most people who love the magic of words, and for whom also the wide outdoors in a wonderful about which they love to hear, even as children love fairy tales, the reading of any Hudson book, no matter which one, is enough to make at once a lifelong Hudson enthusiast.

During the last five or six years nearly all of Hudson's books have been presented to American readers by three or four different American publishers. In previous years several of them had been brought out here in imported editions, but unluckily fate had allowed them to sink into oblivion. It was necessary for them to be freshly presented in American editions before they began to attract their predestined audience of admirers, an audience that has grown larger with each book and will be augmented by this new collection of articles on a wide variety of subjects. They are of lighter character and less consequence than have been most of his previous books, but they are instinct with the Hudson charm—with that simplicity and directness, clothed over with fancy and insight and love of beauty and of all living things. The articles are somewhat casual in manner and material, each of them dealing with the pleasant adventures of a man who goes "curiously strolling along, looking to see some good thing." In field and forest and lane, and never being disappointed. Snakes and moles, squirrels, birds, toads, foxes and pigs, dogs, wasps, ants and earthworms, and flowers meet his attentive, understanding eyes, and each occasion yields an adventure of some sort, recalls memories of other adventures with similar creatures, sets his imagination stirring, and leads him into discussion of its scientific or social significance. Some of the twenty-nine chapters of the book have not been published hitherto, and others have appeared in various British periodicals, but this is the first time any of them has been brought out in book form.

Dog lovers will probably take indignant issue with Mr. Hudson because of the opinions he bravely and calmly expresses concerning man's devoted friend and the dog's fitness for that friendship. He thinks that since man has made the dog his companion and has made for so many thousands of years there is nothing for it but to make the best of a bad business and continue to be friendly with the dog. But it is his conviction that in the beginning man might have made a better choice of a companion and, from among many other animals as capable as the dog of domestication, service, loyalty, affection, and friendship, have picked one that would have possessed a better basic character upon which to carry on the developing and polishing processes that have been bestowed upon him. For the dog, he declares, "remains mentally a jackal, above some mammals and below others; nor can he outlive ancient, obscene instincts which become increasingly offensive as civilization raises and refines his master man." "The dog's intelligence," he says, "is less than that of many other animal species and, in spite of all the training and selection that have been applied to it, is non-progressive. He admits the dog's usefulness to man but thinks it "would be a blessed thing for both man and dog" if the line were to be drawn at his usefulness and the dog kept in his proper place with other useful animals which, he declares, "is not in the house." And as for the human desire for animal pets and friends, animals that can be fondled and cared for, he asserts that there are "scores, perhaps hundreds of species incomparably better than this animal in all estimable qualities, which can be touched with hand and lips without defilement." He mentions a few of them, describing their appearance and explaining the qualities which would make them desirable as house friends and pets. The meerkat and the lemur he puts high in

his list, as he does also the squirrel, whose "unfailing spirits and fantastic performance would have a wholesome effect upon our too sombre minds." Several South American animals he praises also, among them the chinchilla, which he calls "a mammalian adeline," the marmot, the agouti, and the different cat species are among the animals which he would choose in preference to the dog for companionship and friendship. One of these dog chapters has a long note at the end carrying a quotation from Andrew Lang on literature about dogs that adds to its interest because it has the distinguishing Andrew Lang characteristic in its delectable measure. "For literature," says Mr. Lang, "never can take a thing simply for what it is worth."

Mr. Hudson has a special fondness and admiration for the pig, which he rates high for intelligence and disposition—an opinion that forces the conclusion that in his youth the task was never assigned to him of driving a pig across a pasture and through a gate. At any rate, he considers the pig "the most intelligent of beasts, not excepting the elephant and the anthropoid ape," while as for the dog, he "is not to be mentioned in this connection." "The pig," he continues, "is not suspicious, or shrinkingly submissive, like horses, cattle, and sheep; nor an impudent devil-may-care like the goat; nor hostile like the goose; nor condemning like the cat; nor a flustering parasite like the dog."

There is a chapter on "The Potato at Home and in England" that is charming with its humor, its memories of his boyhood in South America, and its droll stories. He tells how shocked and disgusted he was when he first went to England and found the potato and found how differently the potato was cooked, "stripped of its romance," he declares, "spoiled in the cooking and made nasty to the eye." There is a suggestion for those who like to try experiments in food in a story about the food investigations of himself and his brother-in-law their boyhood in the course of which they seized upon the baked potato. Of the result he says: "I, all gourmets make a note of it. Select a good-sized egg-shaped baked potato and place it in a small cup and treat it as you would a boiled egg, cutting off the top. Then with your spoon break it up inside, pour in oil and vinegar and add pepper and salt. A delightful combination!"

There are some especially interesting chapters on bats and snakes, one of them bearing the intriguing title, "Hints to Adder Seekers." In this article he tells about finding a particularly beautiful adder with a right jar during peacefully by its side, the snake's colorings so exquisitely beautiful that it was like "some priceless piece of old Chinese pottery." He kept the adder a long time in his house, admiring its beauty, before he allowed it to steal away, and he adds that "I remember the finding of that adder as one of the loveliest experiences I have met with during all the years I have spent in conversing with wild animals." This keen sensitivity to beauty in nature and exquisite feeling in it impresses the reader throughout the book, whatever the animal he is writing about. Almost any wild creature in its own surroundings gives him pleasure by its beauty, and he describes them with a loving and a graphic openness so vividly that a reader who is not stirred by them must be deaf indeed to the appeal of nature.

It is in this same chapter on adders that he writes about a change which once for a brief period came over his attitude toward nature as the result of killing one of these snakes. What he says will have a special interest for all those many one-time sportsmen who in these later days have taken to observing animals instead of killing them. He had killed the adder because it haunted a place frequented by children and its presence there might mean harm to them. But presently:

I became conscious of a change in my mental attitude toward the living things that were so much to me, my child's happiness having always been in observing their ways. The curiosity was not diminished, but the feeling that had gone with it for a very long time past was changed to what it had been when I was sportsman and collector, always killing things. I had lost something precious, not, I should say, in any ethical sense, seeing that we are in a world where we must kill to live, but valuable in my special case, to me as a field naturalist. Absorption from killing had made me a better observer and a happier being, on account of the new or different feeling it had engendered. And what was this different feeling, wherein did it differ from the old of my shooting and collecting days, seeing that since childhood I had always had the same intense interest in all wild life? "The power, beauty and grace of the wild creature, its perfect harmony in nature, the exquisite correspondence between organism, form and faculties and the environment, with the plasticity and intelligence for the readjustment of the vital machinery daily, hourly, momentarily, to meet all changes in the conditions, all contingencies; and thus, amidst perpetual mutations and conflict with hostile and destructive forces, to perpetuate a form, type, a species for thousands and millions of years!—all this was always present to my mind; yet even so it was but a lesser element in the complete feeling. The main thing was the wonderfulness and eternal mystery of life itself; this formative, informing energy—this flame that burns in and shines through the case, the habit, which in lighting another dies, and abet dying endures forever; and the sense too that this flame of life was one, and of my kinship with it in all its appearances, in all organic shapes, however different from the human.

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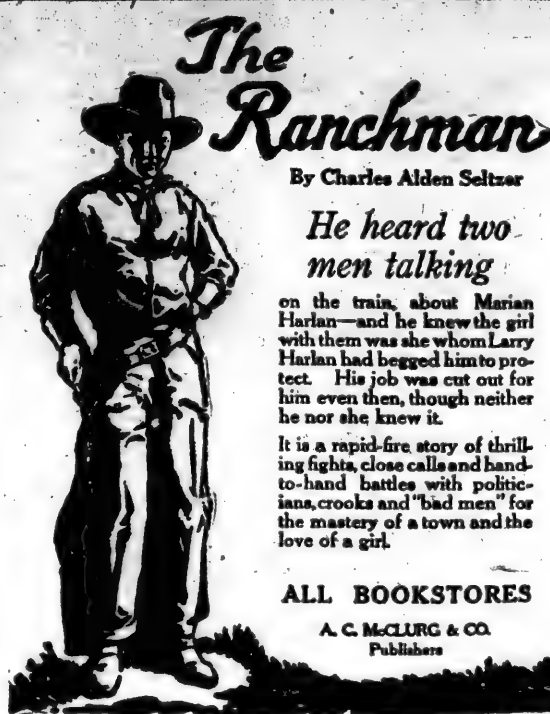
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HELENA. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lord Buntingford, a man of nearly 50, handsome, melancholy, charming, is a great favorite with women. A great friend makes him the guardian of his daughter, Helena Masson. After her father's death Lord Buntingford, much perplexed by his new responsibility, secures a chaplain, and Helena at 18 becomes an inmate of the big Georgian house. She very soon falls desperately in love with her guardian. How Lord Buntingford extricates himself from his predicament is the theme of the story. The background is the London of today.

THE WINGS OF DESIRE. By Rita Wellman. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

In "The Wings of Desire" Miss Wellman tells the life story of an artist whose foster-mother rears him in a workshop beauty and to live for beauty alone. From her country home amid the roses Roger, at the age of 30, is transplanted to New York, where he achieves fame and lives among those people whom the author calls "the irregulars." The leading figure among these irregulars is the Rosetti, a curious, Italian-haired woman, excessively thin, abounding in vitality. There is also an episode with a white-faced girl model. Then comes the hero's marriage to a girl who does not belong to the irregulars. From New York the story moves to Paris, and there comes the climax in the hero's life.

THE GREAT HOUSE. By Stanley J. Weisman. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This story deals with a critical period of English history, when Sir Robert Peel's sudden change of policy over the corn laws broke up his party. The story turns on a disputed succession, the disappearance and discovery of old documents relating thereto, and on the social unrest caused by Sir Robert Peel's action.

WIKONA'S WAY. By Margaret Widdemer. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

A story of reconstruction for young folks. Bright, energetic Wikona Merriam finds a way to make use of Camp Karonya farm-house when the Girl Scouts finish their war gardening work there. The idea saves the whole community such a delightful means of getting together that when the war ended it became the centre of organized community work.

LADIES-IN-WAITING. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The heroines of these stories by Mrs. Wiggin, whether they dwell in town or country, have this in common: they are all waiting for something. Among the stories are "Miss Thessalina Tucker," "The Turning Point," "Hush! the Prophets," "Two on a Tour," "Philippa's Nervous Prostration." The stories are enlivened by the author's characteristic humor.

JINNY THE CARRIAGE. By Israel Sangwill. New York: The Macmillan Company.

In this book Mr. Sangwill turns to a lovely countryside, away from war or ghetto. The scene is Essex. Against a background of opulent valley with glints of winding water, ancient country seats and mellow tides of lost villages he pictures sympathetically a genuine and kindly life. Jinny, the girl carrier, with her will and her quiet strength, is an embodiment of this.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

IMPRESSIONS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By Lawrence F. Abbott. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Mr. Abbott's prefatory remarks give an idea of his book. He says: "This book makes no pretense of being a life of Theodore Roosevelt nor a chronological narrative of the events of his career. Those who wish to know these chronological facts are referred to his own autobiography, the forthcoming autographed biography by Mr. Joseph Bucklin Bishop. . . . The purpose of the present volume is to record some personal impressions of an acquaintance of twenty-two years, during the latter half of which our relations were most intimate." The author accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his tour through Egypt, Europe, and Great Britain and was known as his secretary.

MODERN GERMANY: ITS RISE, GROWTH, POWER, AND FUTURE. By J. Ellis Barker. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This edition has been entirely rewritten and enlarged. The purpose of the book is to set forth the causes of Germany's meteoric rise, its wonderful political and economic success, the of its downfall; also to form an idea as to the future of the new Germany and of the German race.

EDWARD JERMINGHAM AND HIS FRIENDS. A BOOK OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LETTERS. Edited by Louis Hottel. New York: Brentano's.

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

The craft was named Scraggs, Gibney was the chief cook and baker, and the motor was the best of the kind. The crew consisted of Nella Halverson. The Maggie sailed was simply three sister boats, Maggie I, II, and III. The novel recounts the bizarre adventures of the Maggie and her motley crew on an involuntary trip to sunny climes.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME. By Ring W. Lardner. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

The humorous possibilities suggested by this national slogan couldn't long escape Mr. Lardner. In this story he makes Fred A. Gross, Assistant Chief of Detectives of the Chicago Police Department, own a home to see how the thing works. Fred and his wife Grace have been cooped up in a flat where they couldn't move around "without bumping into the walls," so they determined to buy a lot on the installment plan and build a home of their own. They find an ideal spot in Allston, "sixteen miles west of the Loop," and here they employ an "architect who overlooks everything and does all the work is O.K. so I don't have to do so worrying but all I have to do is to pay so much per wk. down the bank." What happens Mr. Lardner tells with his familiar humor.

FAIR-WEATHER STORIES. By William J. Locke. New York: John Lane Company.

This is the first collection in book form of Mr. Locke's short stories. The stories cover a long stretch of years, and all save one were written long before the convulsion in Europe. There are included in this collection "The Song of Life," a musician's story, and "An Old-World Episode," the story of a great renunciation. The last story deals with the Great War.

ON THE MAKALOA MAT. By Jack London. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The stories in this volume are for the most part about Hawaii. Against a tropical setting are told tales of adventure, revealing once again the author's peculiar imaginative power and gripping style. Among the titles of the stories are the following: "On the Makaloa Mat," "The Bones of Kahili," "When Alice Told Her Soul," "Shin Bone," "The Water Baby," "The Tears of Ah Kua," "The Kameka Kameka."

DEEDHAM HARBOR: A ROMANCE. By Lucius H. Easton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The action of this book covers a period of from ten to twenty years in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It sets forth the social and emotional history of Damaris Verity from the age of eighteen, and along with the events controlling the development of her talent and character. It shows, incidentally, how the "sins of the fathers" may be visited upon the children not altogether to the latter's disadvantage. The scene is, for the most part, laid in a village upon the Hampshire coast. The author is the daughter of Charles Kingsley.

SIR HARRY: A NOVEL. By Archibald Marshall. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The story of a boy brought up in romantic seclusion by his mother and grandmother. Except for a few people living about him he sees nobody, but he is completely happy and makes a life of imagination his own. When he is on the threshold of manhood he falls in love with a beautiful girl, the daughter of a Bohemian artist. His grandmother is greatly upset when she discovers the affair. His father had married a girl from the stage, and immediately afterward had been killed in the South African War. It was to protect her from such dangers that she had buried him in the country. It is a story told in the serene manner employed by this author, a manner which has caused many to compare him to Trollope.

THE MOON AND SIXPENCE. By W. Somerset Maugham. New York: George H. Doran Company.

The story of Charles Strickland, a stock broker, who after twenty years of married life, walks off from his family for a career in painting and finally drifts to the South Seas, where he does rare and beautiful work while leading a savage life.

THE WORLDWINGS. By Leonard Merrick. Preface by Neil Munro. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This is the latest novel in the series of the Collected Novels of Leonard Merrick which is being published by E. P. Dutton & Co. "Conrad in Quest of His Youth," "The Actor Manager," "Cynthia," and "The Position of Peggy Harper" have already appeared, all with prefaces by distinguished writers. Following "The Worldwings" there will appear seven other novels by Leonard Merrick: "The Quaint Companions," with a preface by H. G. Wells; "The Man Who Was Good," with a preface by J. K. Prothero; "One Man View," with a preface by Granville Barker; "When Love Flies Out of the Window," with a preface by William Mitchell; "A Chair on the Boulevard," with a preface by A. Neil Lytton; and "White Paris Laughed."

THE FASHIONABLE PILGRIM. By Samuel Merwin. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Tells of the arrival of Henry Calverly to man's estate. It is a year in which this highly sensitized young man, passing through the fires of adversity, is tried by failure, pursued by fate and almost beaten to final defeat. But he has strength of character, talent, honesty and a charm that wins him friends in spite of his aloofness and reticence. Mr. Merwin's purpose in writing this story is twofold: first to tell an en-

tertaining story and second to demonstrate the psychology of genius.

THE OLD MADHOUSE. By William de Morgan. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This is Mr. De Morgan's last novel. In the vein of "Alice-for-Short" and "Somehow Good," it develops a triple romance: Fred Carteret's with Nancy, the love affair of Nancy's sister, Clara, and Charles Smith's romance with Lucy, a real beauty. The "De Morganish" mystery involves Fred Carteret's uncle, who goes to look over a house which once had a private lunatic asylum. The caretaker leaves him a moment and Dr. Carteret is never seen again.

THE JEWEL IN THE SAND. By Alma Newton. New York: Duffield & Co.

In this novel the author of "The Blue String" has departed from the mystical strain employed in her two previous books and has taken for her theme a realistic story involving the career of a brilliant girl whose talents and beauty bring her into contact with a group of people who attract her by their superficial qualities, but who do not understand her real nature. The heroine's attempt to get away from these friends once she finds they are not her sort is the story of the book.

SISTERS. By Kathleen Norris. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The story is laid in the California redwoods. Here is the mountain home reigned over by unworried and lovable Dr. Strickland and his two motherless daughters, Cherry and Alice. Their nearest neighbor, a bachelor, Peter Joyce, walked and talked with the doctor, romped with and scolded the girls. He was a sort of elder brother to them. Into the group comes Martin Lloyd, to whom innocent Cherry unquestioningly gives her heart. It is then that Peter realizes his love for Cherry. The book is a study in the development of the two sisters.

THE BOX WITH BROKEN SEALS. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. Oppenheim, in this story, returns to the field in which he has achieved his greatest success—the field of international intrigue—and in "The Box With Broken Seals," he unfolds a thrilling narrative of a German spy, Jocelyn Thew, and the English Secret Service. The story was written, Mr. Oppenheim says, to explain exactly how the important documents which were not found in the chest with the broken seals belonging to Ambassador von Bernstorff when he sailed from America, were conveyed to Europe. The book starts excitingly, with the daring moves of Thew, from the time he sails from New York to the City of London, with a dying man and a special nurse, in the person of Katherine Beverly, a society girl who is under obligations to Thew.

THE MYSTERY AT THE BLUE VILLA. By Melville Davidson Post. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A new set of mystery stories by the author of "Uncle Abner." The new collection is perhaps more varied than the former; while some of the stories, "The Stolen Life," "The Baron Sturheim," "The Mystery at the Blue Villa," are undoubtedly grim. Others, such as "Lord Winston's Adventure," and "The Witch of the Lecca," have an unexpectedly humorous twist at the end. One of the most interesting of the stories is "The New Administration," a picture of legal, retributive justice.

THE TUNNEL. By Dorothy M. Richardson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

The fourth of the series of novels entitled "Pilgrimage," this new book, "The Tunnel," continues the account of Miriam Henderson's life. The volume opens with the arrival of Miriam at Mrs. Bailey's lodging house, and ends with Mrs. Bailey's decision to keep her instead of lodgers, the inference being that when this change is made Miriam will go elsewhere. It is psychological analysis that the novelist is interested in, and her book has distinction and decided literary merit.

THE STAMPEDE CAT. By Henry Miller. New York: Duffield & Co.

Such a tale as you might expect to hear on the bank at Shanghai is Henry Miller's Rideout's new story. It is full of kaleidoscopic pictures of the eternal East, descriptions of velvet-glanded yellow men and stately moving outthroats, of "all the lousy Oriental looting on the Quay." Laura Holbrook, traveling through the East with her aunt, buys a Stampe cat at the suggestion of the racial man who has succeeded in attaching himself to her as a courier. From the moment she becomes the cat's owner her troubles begin with a band of Chinese thieves, who try, for certain mysterious reasons that come out later, to steal it.

DAUGHTER DAYS. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. New York: George H. Doran & Co.

The scene of Mrs. Rinehart's new story is laid in an unnamed American City, apparently somewhere in the Middle West, but moves to Washington, and later to Paris, where the story ends on the day of the signing of the armistice. The period chosen is that covering the two years from 1916 to the Autumn of 1918, and, with a very few exceptions, the characters all belong to that fast, new-rich set, whose love affairs and devotion to the "cocktail" are their chief recommendations to newspaper fame. The book shows the effect of the war on the various characters.

THE MESSENGER. By Elizabeth Robins. New York: The Century Company.

The story revolves about an amazingly clever spy, who serves in an English family as a governess. Scotland Yard detectives are on the case, but the girl matches skill and

daring with them to the last. The love story concerns a beautiful American girl, who is an angel of mercy, but who gets things mixed considerably because of her quick and loyal sympathies. Unlike the usual run of spy stories, this one makes no pretense of concealing the identity of the spy, the governess, whom every one in the book adores.

UNEASY STREET. By Arthur Somers Roche. New York: Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.

Captain Rodney Baird had returned to New York from his home town to resume his labors as chief bookkeeper of the leading real estate concern. He regretted to leave the metropolis when he had merely glimpsed it, for it was New Year's Eve, and the holiday roar rang out upon the streets. A message came summoning him to join one of the care-free groups, and he is swept along where, it appears, only the gods of merriment are worshipped, although serious and notorious evils lurk beneath the frothy gaiety of his new companions. A mystery and adventure story in the author's familiar manner.

DOPE. By Sax Rohmer. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

The unexplained murder of a prominent Baronet; the disappearance of his companion, wife of one of London's famous citizens; a shop in the West End mysteriously managed by a retired poet and pawnbroker who has been granted the dangerous gift of a young man's body and the glittering shirt of the Centaur, Nessus. Jargon is at once witty and ironical and profound; it is both good literature and the best of entertainment.

COLAS BREUGNOT. By Romain Rolland. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

"Bonhomme vit encore" is the motto of M. Rolland's new novel. Freely translated, it means "the good fellow lives forever" and Colas Breugnot is a "good fellow," the embodiment of all the gaiety of medieval France. The novel is entirely different in theme and method from "Jean Christophe," the novel by which M. Rolland is chiefly known to American readers.

THE NEW DECAMERON. By Various Hands, including Michael Sadler, Dorothy Sayers, Sherard Vines and others. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

A collection of tales, told after the merry fashion of Boccaccio, but without the frankness permissible only in the thirteenth century. A group of tourists, accidentally becalmed in the English Channel, while away their enforced leisure by telling stories. Among the characters are a woman doctor, a bureaucrat, a master-printer, a schoolmaster and a lady of fashion; and each narrates an adventure.

BURNED BRIDGES. By Bertrand W. Sinclair. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. Sinclair's new novel opens in the Canadian Northwest, where the principal scenes of his previous books, "North of Forty-Three" and "Big Timber," were laid. To a sparsely settled Lone Moose Creek comes Wesley Thomson, an inexperienced missionary, who immediately falls in love with Sophie Carr. Thomson finds that he has a rival in Tom Ashe, Oxford graduate and renegade, and the two have a fist fight over Sophie. Thomson soon discovers that he is not a success as a missionary, and, having burned his bridges, he sets out for the Pacific Coast with Ashe, who has now become his close friend. They journey together across the Continental Divide and down the Pacific Coast until they reach the big cities, where they part company. The two men meet the girl again and it is the outbreak of the war that shows their mettle.

THE BEACH OF DREAMS. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. New York: John Lane Company.

The heroine of this story is cast adrift on a desert island with two men. She outlives both and is found after several months of lonely sojourn on an inhospitable shore by a sailor castaway from another wreck, by whose assistance she ultimately gains the civilized world. Mr. Stacpoole describes how the girl, a victim of a yacht wreck, slays in self-defense the sailor who was her remaining companion on the barren shore. She becomes interested in the pelicans and sea-eagles which are her only neighbors and comes to love and trust them. The book is full of descriptions of the sea and the South Sea Islands.

RAMSEY MILHOLLAND. By Booth Tarkington. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Ramsey Milholland is a Penrod coming to manhood; a William Sylvanus Baxter, facing life's greatest drama. It is not alone the story of Ramsey, it is also the story of Dora Tocum. From the very beginning, when they were of Penrod age together in school, there was the deepest antipathy between Ramsey and Dora, because Dora was oratorical and Ramsey was not. Ramsey was all boy. Mr. Tarkington's acute perception of the humor of adolescence is finely exemplified in his new novel.

A CANDLE IN THE WIND. By Mary Im-
Taylor. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

A story of redemption. The two principal characters are the man who failed at the moment of his great test and the woman whose love finally lifted him up and renewed his courage and his hope. The analysis of the betrayer is carefully done; his remorse, his haunted nights, his desperate snatching at possible relief.

THE WORLD OF BEAUTIFUL REALITY. By Richard Thurnton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

John Gray, poet, idealist and struggling young author, is deeply in love with Jill

(Continued on Following Page)

Do you ever stand dazed before the mountain of new books, wondering just what to buy? Here are a number of suggestions that will help you.

her elephant man

for instance, is the wholesome refreshing kind of love story that "most of us like at some time or another." It's all about Joan, lighthearted and impetuous, and her love for Philip, who for some quixotic reason had left wealth and social position to become the "elephant man" in a circus; and it's especially about Uncle Jerim, Joan's quaint, gruff and tender guardian, who would be worth knowing in real life but is doubly lovable in a book.

By Pearl Dell Bell. \$1.75

jürgen

is James Branch Cabell's latest book and we believe most people will consider it his best. It's an amazing sort of fantasy, dealing with the adventures among men and women of a retired poet and pawnbroker who has been granted the dangerous gift of a young man's body and the glittering shirt of the Centaur, Nessus. Jürgen is at once witty and ironical and profound; it is both good literature and the best of entertainment.

By Pearl Dell Bell. \$2.00

the new decameron

Ten stories, by as many different writers, ostensibly told by characters who are modern prototypes of those of Boccaccio and Chaucer. In spite of its title it is the sort of book a young girl can give to her mother.

By Pearl Dell Bell. \$1.60

dope

Sax Rohmer's latest. A story of London's drug traffic, well worthy of the author of the Fu-Manchu books. Even people who don't ordinarily enjoy mystery-tales will like this.

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HENRY MILLS ALDEN
A SKETCH

(Continued from Page 556)

Twain used to say that he bought his by the barrel. Undoubtedly, Mr. Alden said, tobacco is a poison. But in his mystical philosophy, poisons were the most precious things in life. I shall not attempt to follow the deep, umbrageous avenues of thought through which this idea led him. They ended in the conclusion that alcohol, the chief toxic element in modern civilization, had been perhaps its most potent blessing. It kills off those who are too weak physically to endure it, as also those who are too feeble mentally to make moderate and profitable use of it. He attributed the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon people to meat, beer, and gin. It was a race of picked men—thanks to the devastations of drink on the one hand and its toxic influence on the other. Ethnologists attribute the supremacy of the races of Northern Europe to the temperate climate. He attributed it to their temperate habits. The races of the south, he said, were temperate; but they were not worth a hill of beans.

At a time when the subject of drinking was in the popular mind he wrote an article expressing some such views as these, and the gentleman who was then editor of "Harper's Weekly" printed it, bold in the conviction—which proved amply justified—that those who were most scathingly opposed to drink in any form and quantity would never in the world discover what the mystically old and involved pronouncements came to.

Any brief account of Mr. Alden's habits of thought, of his conscious conduct of life, must, I fear, be inadequate. Shrewdness mingled with his noblest aspirations, and his loftiest thought was shot through and through with humor; yet the dominant note of his make-up was a huge, a primordial simplicity. Philosopher though he was, his heart was as open as the heart of a child to all primitive emotions. His pride in his office was intense. It was, however, far more for the magazine than for himself. He scorned all the arts of personal publicity, with the result that a large part of his mail was addressed to the gentlemen who then wrote The Editor's Study and The Editor's Easy Chair. He produced his first book anonymously, and never allowed his name to appear in the pages of the magazine until he began writing The Editor's Study.

His kindness was as simple and frank as his pride, and he avoided every act of his daily life. I have never known, and fear I never shall know, a being so genial, so beneficent. To say that he was paternal would be an injustice to the peculiar quality of his sympathetic interest. His bearing was that of a comrade. Like all great and simple souls he was intensely fond of children, and yet even with the smallest mite his attitude was instinctively that of an equal.

Above everything was his unfailing wisdom. It was not so much the wisdom of the philosopher, for all the abstruseness of his idea and speech, as it was the wisdom of a sage among men. The ultimate source of his power was his great heart, his majestic spirit. In the face of declining health, through all the advancing years and the manifold changes they brought, he remained impressively young. His methods as an editor were as fresh as his youthfulness as he remained to the last. It is such qualities as his, I came to believe, that make up the soul of a prophet.

His methods as an editor were largely, as I have suggested, the result of his peculiar mind and temperament. But there were one or two matters of general principle upon which he used to lay special emphasis. Eager to remain to the last a novelty, he had a deep and abiding horror of sensationalism. There are editors who think of a number of failures if it does not contain some "feature," which obviously and strikingly differentiates it from all other magazines. Often features are continued in a series of articles running through an entire year. Exposures of barbarous practices in hospitals and prisons; arrangements of the army and navy; of Congress and the courts, of our industrial and commercial leaders—there is scarcely a phase of modern life which cannot be forced to yield material calculated to make the reader squirm in his chair with surprise and horror. Of the occasional value of such articles, both to the magazine and to the world, he was thoroughly aware. But his prevailing instinct was against them.

His final test of the value of an article or story was whether it was "vital"—whether it touched the few deep and permanent springs of human life and the great. The romance of young love, the perplexities of married life, incidents of fatherhood and motherhood, matters of business conduct, "the money stride for means and power, the affairs of state, and the instinct for the future of the nation"—a magazine that deals with these has no need of "features." It will move the world quite quietly, but with the inevitability of all natural forces. "The seed of the pine is very small," he used to say, "and its growth is slow; but lodge it in the soil of a fissure, and it will rend the face of the cliff."

There are editors who have made more noise in the world, but there has never been an editor whose ambition and achievement have commanded so universal a respect among other editors. For no editor has ever had a longer career of success or been inspired by a higher conception of the dignity of his calling.

MR. KNOPF'S FALL ANNOUNCEMENT
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READING AMERICAN HISTORY IN STIRRING CHRONICLES

CHRONICLES OF AMERICA. Vols. 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 22, 44, 46, 50. New Haven: The Yale University Press.

THE third set of ten volumes in "The Chronicles of America" series, published by the Yale University Press, contains the first and last volumes of the series, "The Red Man's Continent," by Ellsworth Huntington, and "The Hispanic Nations of the New World," by William R. Shepherd. These ten volumes confirm the impression registered by the first ten: that "The Chronicles of America" is a publication of the first importance that will do a great deal toward the diffusion of a knowledge among a great many people who have not had it before. History, unfortunately, becomes too often a "school subject." It is not regarded as a subject for home study. Thus the history taught by the average American is what he learns in the primary and grammar schools; the statistics of the Education Boards reveal that only a small minority of our people ever pass beyond the first year of the high schools in this country. Army statistics have been a shock to those who imagined that every one in America could read and write. It is safe to say that the man in the street, even the one born in this country, knows of American history only what remains to him of the date-mongering of the primary schools and what he picks up in a desultory way from his newspaper reading. It is for this reason that "The Chronicles of America," appealing to the widest circle of readers, are welcome; they tell in a way that saves nothing of the dry formalism of the average author the story of America, of the men who have made it, in law and in business, as well as in war and in diplomacy, of the habits of its people during the various epochs of the country's development, of its literature and educational ideals, its growth as a nation and its emergence as a world power. They tell this story in a manner that may without being described as engaging. Sacrificing nothing in scholarship, these volumes are, in language, unimpaired by dryness, and in the few heavy paragraphs of foot notes, the scholar of an opinion highly commendable in its brevity and its accuracy, and the student of the history of the United States, and the general.

Two volumes in the present set illustrate particularly the special quality of the series. They are "The Pioneers of the Old Southwest," by Constance Lindsay Skinner, and "John Marshall and the Constitution," by Edward E. Corwin. Marshall treated in the average school history is a poor way, as a series of miscellaneous incidents treated in Miss Skinner's book with succinctness, clarity, and above all, charm. With humor and gusto the author tells of the early Scotch, Scotch-Irish and German settlers in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina. There are descriptions of their homes, of their diversions, of their general way of life. They are made quite near and human. Excellent is the chapter on "The Trader," with its analysis of James Adair and his book on the "English Chickasaw." Adair must have been an extraordinary man. Though he held the theory that the American Indians were the descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, he did not allow his theory to obscure his observations. "He shows us the red warrior," the writer says, "not as a mere brute with a tomahawk but as a human creature with an ideal of his own, albeit an ideal that must give place to a better." In summing up Adair, Miss Skinner says:

His voluminous work discloses a man not only of wide mental outlook but a practical man with a sense of commercial values. Yet, instead of making a career for himself among his own caste, he made his home for over thirty years in the Chickasaw towns; and it is plain that, with the exception of a word of his older brother traders, he preferred the Chickasaw to any other society.

The complete explanation of such men as Adair we need not expect to find stated anywhere—not even in and between the lines of his book. The conventionalist would seek it in moral obliquity; the radical in a temperament that is riven by the superficialities that comprise so large a part of conventional standards. The reason for his being what he was is almost the only thing Adair did not analyze in his book. Perhaps, to him, it was self-evident. We may let it be so to us, and see it most clearly presented in a picture composed from a series of his brief sketches: "A land of grass and green shade inset with bright waters, where deer and domestic cattle herded together along the banks of a circling group of houses, their white, clayed walls sparkling under the sun's rays, and, within and without, the movement of a friendly and majestic people" who "kindly treated and valuably guarded" their white brother in peace and war, and who

conversed daily with him in the Old Beloved Speech learned first of Nature.

Here is writing that any one may read with pleasure, as far away from text-book history as may be. The author does well to analyze the writings and character of a trader who is passed over in even long and authoritative histories without much consideration. It is an extraordinarily effective way of dramatizing the past.

On a different plane, Mr. Corwin's "John Marshall and the Constitution" is equally successful. John Marshall's struggle with Jefferson, the famous judgments in which his decisions are embodied, the issues involved in the trial of Marbury against Madison, the labyrinth in the Burr trial, the extraordinary case of Fletcher vs. Peck, his entire work in his interpretation of constitutional law involves a consideration of legal technicalities almost impossible for the layman to comprehend. Professor Corwin's handling of this most difficult of subjects is extraordinary for its clarity. Instead of subliming on technicalities he focuses the issues involved and tells exactly how the decisions of the Chief Justice were significant for the future history of the country. For example, Professor Corwin summarizes as follows the chief "tenets of nationalism" on which many of Marshall's decisions were fundamentally based:

The great principles which Marshall developed in his interpretation of the Constitution from the side of national power, and which after various ups and downs may be reckoned as part of the law of the land today, were the following:

1. The Constitution is an ordinance of the people of the United States, and not a compact of States.
2. Consequently it is to be interpreted with a view to securing a beneficial use of the powers which it creates, not with the purpose of safeguarding the prerogative of State sovereignty.
3. The Constitution was further designed, as far as may be, "for immortality," and hence was to be "adapted to the various crises of human affairs," to be kept a commodious vehicle of the national life and not made the procrustean bed of the nation.
4. While the Government which the Constitution established is one of enumerated powers, as to those powers it is a sovereign government, both in its choice of the means by which to exercise its powers and in its supremacy over all conflicting or antagonistic powers.
5. The power of Congress to regulate commerce is an exclusive power, so that the State may not intrude upon this field even though Congress has not acted.

With the theory of sovereignty which Marshall held thus clearly stated it is easy for the reader who has no legal training or special knowledge whatever to understand exactly what was involved in each of the great trials before the greatest figure in the annals of the American Supreme Court.

Vol. 1 of the series, "The Red Man's Continent," by Ellsworth Huntington, discusses the starting place of man's slow migration to America, the shape of the continent—"America," we are told, "forms the longest and straightest bone in the earth's skeleton"—the geographic provinces of North America, its vegetation and the fascinating story of the history of the various Indian tribes on the continent. Sidney G. Fisher's book on "The Quaker Colonies" rehearses familiar ground, but the author does it pleasantly and readably. The chapter on "Types of the Population" contains some interesting passages on the Quakers and their contribution to American letters and freedom of thought. "In an age of superstition and irrational religion," says Mr. Fisher, "their minds were free and unhampered, and it was the dominant rational tone of their thought that enabled science to flourish in Pennsylvania."

In its way as interesting as any in the series is the volume called "Colonial Polity: A Chronicle of American Life in the Reign of the Georges," by Charles M. Andrews. It is a delightful book about the people of Colonial America, their way of life in town and country, their houses, their dress and habits, their intellectual and religious life. A chapter on "The Problem of Labor" shows that the Colonial employer had his troubles as well as the employer of today, though not, it must be confessed, in any such degree. Negro labor, it may surprise some to learn, was not by any means confined to the unskilled work in the cotton fields. "In the North" some were coachmen, boatmen, sailors, and porters in shops and warehouses. As many of them became skillful shoemakers, cooper, masons, and blacksmiths. . . . In Newport hired slaves aided in building the Jewish synagogue."

Frederic Austin Ogg's volume on "The Reign of Andrew Jackson" is especially good for its treatment of the Webster-Hayne debate, while Walter Lynwood Fleming, in "A Sequel of Appomattox," gives an excellent idea of the problems the country had to face after the civil war. "The Cleveland Era," by Henry Jones Ford, begins with President Garfield and ends with McKinley's victory over Bryan in 1896. "The Path of Empire: A Chronicle of the United States as a World Power," by Carl Russell Fish, is a book of great current interest. It discusses the Monroe Doctrine and the new role which the outcome of the Spanish war forced upon this country. It ends with Mr. Wilson's accession to power in 1913.

The last volume in the series, "The Hispanic Nations of the New World," is by William R. Shepherd and is "A Chronicle of Our Southern Neighbors." Every American should know the history of the peoples to the south of us; to ignore it is the mark of unwarranted complacency. Mr. Shepherd tells their story with sympathy and understanding. The chapter "Mexico in Revolution" is an excellent account of our relations with the Government of Mexico.

LATEST BOOKS

(Continued from Page 558)

The author is a young Russian of 12, who got into the army and penetrated the lines as a German spy.

A PREP AT THE FRONT. By Ines McFee. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company.

An illustrated account, for boys and girls, of some of the scenes and events in the war.

TOM STRONG LINCOLN'S SCOUT. By Alfred Bishop Mason. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

One of a series of narratives having to do with the Revolutionary and civil wars. The hero of the present story finds himself at the White House as an older son of Lincoln.

THE BOY SCOUTS YEAR BOOK. Edited by Franklin K. Mathews. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Stories and sketches of travel and adventure in many parts of the world.

THE LITTLE LAMB PRINCE AND OTHER STORIES. By Miss Mulock. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A new and illustrated edition containing, besides "The Little Lamb Prince," "The Adventures of the Brownie and Poor Prin."

The volume appears in the series of "Stories All Children Love."

THE HEART OF PINOCCHIO. By Colodi. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Further adventures, for young readers, of a little wooden puppet.

NEWS FROM NOTOWN. By Eleanor Ellis Perkins. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Humorous illustrated verse for very young readers.

HELD IN THE EVERGLADES. By H. S. Spalding. 8vo. New York: Beniger Brothers.

Story of an American boy who contributed his bit toward helping Uncle Sam in the war.

LOST WITH LIEUTENANT HIKE. By Edwin L. Sabin. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

One of a series of historical stories of adventure for boys.

THE FINDING OF TONY. By Mary T. Waggaman. 12mo. New York: Beniger Brothers.

A Christmas story for young readers.

DREAM LIFE FOR CHILDREN. By Mattie K. Foster. Boston: Four Seas.

Collection of short stories for very young readers.

New Editions

IRELAND IN FICTION. By Stephen J. Brown. 8vo. London: Maunsel & Co.

New edition of a guide to Irish tales, romances and folk-lore.

THE COAL TRADE, 1919. By Sidney Hale. 12mo. New York: F. E. Saward.

The forty-second annual edition of a year book of the coal and coke industry.

NORTH OF BOSTON. By Robert Frost. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

New edition of a collection of poems first published in 1915. There is a series of illustrations by James Chapin.

CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

A new edition with eight illustrations in color by Maria L. Kirk.

SMITHSONIAN METEOROLOGICAL TABLES. Washington, D. C.: The Smithsonian Institution.

Miscellaneous

AIDS TO THE STUDY OF KISWAHILI. By Mary W. H. Beech. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company.

Four studies, compiled and annotated.

INSIDE FOOTBALL. By Major Frank W. Cavanaugh. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

A handbook of practical information in regard to playing football. The author is a

(Continued on Following Page)

New Books

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Just Gemima

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Charles Hopkins Clark, Editor Hartford Courant, says: "A book so different from others, and so delightful, as it touches so many of the problems of life." Frontispiece. Cloth. \$2.50 Net.

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The Preface strikes the keynote of Mr. Wilson's success when it says: "Mr. Wilson catches the real facts, the moving life, the determining details, and then tells them in a way that they will be read." Cloth. \$2.00 Net.

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TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of men. Among the titles are "The Flower of Spain," "Lonely Valleys," and "The Egyptian Chariot." Each is built around a gaunt, baffled man, a man who is portrayed with Mr. Hergesheimer's characteristic clarity. "Tollable David" is a good story of the mountain stock. "Brigid" is a variation on "Tubal Cain," an earlier story by the same author.

THE SECRET OF THE TOWER. By Anthony Hope. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Into the pleasant circle of Dr. Mary Arkroyd's friends comes Beaumarcy, a discharged soldier. Beaumarcy is a delightful man, but his presence in the little town of Inkston as the companion of queer old Mr. Saffron is as puzzling to Dr. Mary as it is to all her neighbors. Even more puzzling are the trips the two make every week up to London with a brown bag, which always returns looking very heavy and which goes up to town empty. This is the first mystery in a book full of them. The denouement is characteristic of the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

LEAVE IT TO DORIS. By Ethel Hueston. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

The newest story by the author of "Frustration of the Purpose," "Frustration Says So," "Sunny Slopes," etc. "Leave It to Doris" is about four girls who get rid of the housekeeper and take charge of the parsonage (which they call the manse) and look after their widowed father until the last chapter, when Doris "comes to an understanding" with her lover, and Rosalie's romance with the young surgeon from Chicago comes to a similar culmination.

MARE NOSTRUM. By Vicente Blasco Ibañez. Translated by Charlotte Brewster Jordan. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The "Mare Nostrum" (Our Sea) of the title is, of course, the historical Mediterranean. Ulysses Forragut, the hero, is an intelligent, yet simple, yepin, and sensual man. Married to a good, gentle, and devoted woman who has given him one child, he never dreams of such a thing as being unfaithful. But he meets the beautiful Freya Thalberg, who holds him for a time in bondage. Under her influence he commits the great sin of his life—he aids the German submarines in the Mediterranean. Swiftly and terribly this sin is punished, and Forragut devotes himself and his ship to the service of the Allies.

THE HAPPY YEARS. By Ines Haynes Irwin. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

In this new story by Mrs. Irwin her two young people, Phoebe and Ernest, have grown up. Each is married, with children of their own and a whole new circle of friends. The Happy Years are those when Phoebe and Ernest's own children are growing up about them, when father and mother Martin are ripening into mellow old age.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO CALVARY. By Jerome K. Jerome. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A girl, young, beautiful, and brilliantly educated, representative of all that is best in the new type of woman, enters the higher ranks of journalism, and dreams of helping reshape the world to finer ends. Her career brings her into contact with most of the celebrities of the period from street corner agitators to statesmen. Her story begins some fifteen years ago and ends with the present war. To her surprise she finds that war alters men's natures very little. The same desires, the same littleness, the same greatness, the same greed, the same sacrifice prevail. Only the symbols have changed. Men who formerly struggled for fortune struggle fiercely for an extra blanket, welcome the death of a comrade, that opens to them preferment, or risk their lives to rescue a dog. The real drama is the eternal struggle between the Flesh and the Spirit and it is waged in secret.

MICHAEL FORTH. By Mary Johnston. New York: Harper & Brothers.

"Michael Forth" has three definite points of interest. The first is the vivid picture of Virginia during the reconstruction period after the civil war; the second is the almost holy love between Michael Forth and his cousin, Miriam Warringer, and the third is the theory of love and life which Michael begins to evolve in Virginia and completes in the wilds of Africa. In writing of the reconstruction period, Miss Johnston centres the interest around Colonel Dugald Fort, Michael's grandfather. Toward the end of his life Colonel Forth became interested in the writings of Swedenborg, Blake, Spinoza, and undoubtedly it was from his grandfather that Michael inherited his own inclination toward mysticism.

LITTLE MISS MUFFET. By Elizabeth Kirby. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

"Little Miss Muffet" is a whimsical story for grown-ups which has attracted attention in London. The heroine is the daughter of an English vicar who wants to see life and live life, and is something besides an old spinster in a stodge English vicarage. She goes off to London to be a journalist. She turns out to be not a very excellent journalist but she has experiences and meets the leading literary lights in the metropolis.

THE GREEN-PEA PIRATES. By Peter B. Kyne. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Up the coast of California to San Francisco ran the dilapidated power schooner Maggie. The Maggie was engaged in the "green pea" trade; that is, she carried green vegetables to the insatiable markets of San Francisco. The owner and captain of

(Continued on Following Page)

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George Agnew Chamberlain has been in the American foreign service fifteen years. He resigned his latest post—Consul General at Mexico City—in anticipation of the publication of this book.

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All sorts and kinds of hunters have had their prowess recorded in fiction, but Mr. Anderson has found in the pearl hunters a new type, a fresh inspiration. Paramount interest lies in this reckless, dangerous breed of rivermen, their mode of life and their strange occupation, out of which develops a romance crowded with action, charged with mystery, vital with drama, and ennobled with true heroism. Illustrated by W. B. King. Price \$1.60 net.

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THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM

is quiet, dramatic, if you will, but quiet, intense, and fraught with emotion. Thus it has power. It is as though the novelist, leaving those shifting currents of life in which he used to be tossed, had reached the deep water below.—*Boston Transcript*. Mr. Merwin believes that life is largely melodramatic. Right. He aims to tell an absorbing story. A real story, told up to the hilt by a real storyteller.—*New York Sun*. Illustrated by Stockton Mulford. Price \$1.75 net.

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The Passionate Pilgrim

By Camilla Kenyon

If you like a rattling good yarn based on an event that everybody day dreams may some time happen, try Spanish Doubloons. For a century or so after Robinson Crusoe, writers thought adventure stories had to be about men. Not so this one. The ingredients in Spanish Doubloons are original and the reaction a loud one. Among the treasures recovered is—a white bull terrier. That is a new note in buried treasure.—*The Publishers Weekly*. Illustrated. Price \$1.50 net.

By Talbot Mundy

The Ivory Trail

The heroine of *THE STARLING* is too lovely not to be found out behind the hedge which her father has drawn around her; the two men in the story do it.

It is a great credit to them, and justifies Mrs. Cawthorne's apology in behalf of the male sex: "It is true, my dear, men are not much, but they are all we have in that line." We recommend *THE STARLING* full of aly humor and shrewd bits of characterization.—*New York Times*. Illustrated. Price \$1.50 net.

By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins

The Starling

The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS

(Continued from Page 549)

old. Pretty, plausible Sally thought her mother "old-fashioned"; intellectual, sallow Harriet, "behind the times"; John, Denise's husband, had ceased to be the lover of former days and thought her "dreary." Only Kenneth, her boy, believed her perfect. Denise rose in revolt against it all. First, she tried to draw her family back to her, but they were busy working out the doctrine that "each one has a right to his own life." How Denise works out the problem is the theme of the novel.

DUST OF NEW YORK. By Konrad Bercovici. New York: Bond & Liveright.

These stories of New York life deal with Jews, Irish, Turks, Italians, Greeks, French, all before they have melted into one great unit. The author finds his drama and romance in the impoverished lives and drab exterior of New York's poorer quarters.

THE GREAT DESIRE. By Alexander Black. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Anson Gray, with his sister Sarah, comes to New York in search of material for a book which he intends naming "The Great Desire." While in the city he becomes acquainted with a poet, a philosopher, a socialist, an anarchist, a gambler, a clothesmaker, and a beautiful woman, and from these he learns about life. Just as he is about ready to write, Gray meets Owen Drynd, a young Jewish clothesmaker, who would like to enlist, but who cannot on account of his wife and child. So Gray offers to take his place in the factory and turn over the money to Drynd's wife. Shortly afterward Drynd dies in France. What happens forms the most interesting part of this interesting novel.

THE FACE OF THE WORLD. By Jordan Bojer. New York: Knickerbocker.

The author first came into prominence in America when his novel, "The Great Hunger," was published last year. Harold Mark, the leading character, is first presented to us as a cheerful youth, a medical student just graduated from the university. Later Mark becomes a prohibitionist and agitator, and separates from his wife, who could love him. Then he gets a hospital appointment and runs a school. But a fire destroys the hospital. Another theme concerns Mark's efforts to reform a bad character.

A SERVANT OF REALITY. By Phyllis Bottome. New York: The Century Company.

Most of the action of Miss Bottome's new novel takes place in the green English country. The chief dramatic characters are Kitty, who "loved" too many, and who could love him, and a young man, who is a capable and successful young English surgeon, who had been taken prisoner by the Germans. On his return he finds that his family and others do not appreciate what he has gone through. Then Kitty Costello, bitter about life and condemned by her experiences, crosses his path.

THE MAN WHO WON. By Cyrus Townsend Brundy. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Two men, each seeking the other of being a traitor to the United States, each seeking for the lost platinum treasure which would mean victory to one nation, each in love with Barbara Le Moyne, who promised herself to the man proving his rival's disloyalty, provide the dramatic situation in this novel. A Malay hunting knife and a diamond in an Oriental setting are incidental diversions.

THE BURNING SECRET. By Stephen Branch. New York: Scott & Bellinger.

A boy at the first glimmerings of manhood, a mother handsome and disinterested, a nobleman in pursuit of adventure, each of these are the only characters in this story. The book reveals a child struggling with dawning knowledge—a child innocently figuring in an adult drama in which he is unconsciously the hero.

THE BLACK DROP. By Alice Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"He had a black drop in his blood; God knows where he got it." This is the keynote of Miss Brown's new story. In a family, all of whose members are cultivated, kindly and loyal, there is one, perhaps the strongest personality in ability and force, who is unprincipled, ambitious for money and station, and a dangerous enemy of society. The nefarious scheming of this member of the family gives rise to a series of dramatic incidents which lead to a climax involving a father and mother, a brother, a wife and a grandfather.

MR. STANDFAST. By John Buchan. New York: George H. Doran & Co.

The meteoric Dick Hannay, hero of the author's previous "Greenmantle" and "The Thirty-Nine Steps," reappears in Mr. Buchan's new romance of love and war. Henderson and Peter Penner reappear also, the latter being the Mr. Standfast of the title. The hazardous enterprises, the breathless escapes, and the "killing" adventures through which Dick Hannay passes are used by the most dramatic way in England; and the secret workings of The Hidden Hand in their countless ramifications form the theme of Mr. Buchan's new story.

THE WARLORD OF MARE. By Edgar Rice Burroughs. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

A continuation of the adventures of John Carter of Virginia in the mysterious red planet. There are encounters with ferocious "lanites" and other enormous creatures. Characters made familiar in earlier books by the same author reappear in this: "Paw Tarkas, Tardos Mors, and others of the Zuthans."

We also meet again the faithful Wool, ever ready in defense of John Carter.

THE DRANDING IRON. By Katharine Tegen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

This is a first novel telling of Joan Landis, a primitive woman of the mountains, and of the two men who mould her destiny, one her cowboy husband, the other the over-civilized man of the city. The book is full of brilliantly colored scenes, ranging from the Wyoming wilderness to the stage of a great New York theatre. The author writes of the West from experience and is equally at home in New York or at her Bar B C Ranch in Wyoming.

JURGEN. By James Branch Cabell. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

A swaggering, light-hearted tale of the wanderings of Jurgen, poet, pawnbroker and monstrous clever fellow, and of his search alike in his own past and throughout the universe for justice. It tells of his journeying, his curious places, even to the hell of his father and the heaven of his grandfather; it tells of the women he loved, and the men he encountered, and of his prowess with each. It is a satire upon man's eternal search for unattainable things.

NOT ALL THE KING'S HORSES. By George Agnew Chamberlain. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Mr. Chamberlain shows a young American engineer and his bride taking up their lives in Mexico, how they prosper slowly, how the babies come, how a new and larger home is built and adorned, how the children grow up and marry, how the investment increases, and then—Diana gone, the reaction from his ruin sets in and slowly the forces of rapine and pillage gain control, property is destroyed, dignity insulted, innocence outraged, and poverty and death follow. Mr. Chamberlain has been in the diplomatic service since 1904. His last post was Mexico City, and he knows the scenes of which he writes at first hand.

THE CRIMSON TIDE. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"The Crimson Tide" is the epidemic of anarchy and Bolshevism which has swept across the world. After a terrible flight through Russia, Palla Dumont escapes the pursuing Bolsheviks and returns to New York in company with Lisa Westgaard, a lovely Swedish girl, and Krumpholtz, a member of the American Red Cross. Palla had been deeply religious, but her frightful experiences in Russia have killed all her faith in God and in the accepted order of things, so she determined to follow only the religion of love and fight the spread of Bolshevism throughout the world. The book tells of her struggles with the New York Bolsheviks and her romance with Jim Shotwell, an American discharged from service.

THE BISHOP AND OTHER STORIES. THE CHORUS GIRL AND OTHER STORIES. By Anton Chekov. Translated by Constance Garnett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

These are the latest additions to the Chekov translations which the Macmillan Company is bringing out. Volumes already published and also translated by Miss Garnett include: "The Lady with the Dog," "The Party," "The Darling," "The Duel," "The Wife," "The Witch." This is the only complete English edition of Chekov. Miss Garnett is already well known for her translations of Turgeniev and Dostoevski.

THE STRONGEST. By Georges Clemenceau. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Premier of France is perhaps the first man since Durrell who has published a novel after having occupied so high a position. In this book the eminent author tells the story of the hero, Henri, who, after a wild life in Paris, returns to the remnant of his estate a chastened man, convinced of the beauty and sufficiency of a clean life. The story centres in the effort of Henri to win the daughter of a neighbor, who is a manufacturer, who goes to Paris and falls under frivolous influences. The novel is characterized by the directness that has given its author the sobriquet of "Tiger of France."

SIMON. By J. Storer Clouston. New York: George H. Doran & Co.

The plot of this mystery story has to do with a strange man who came one night to the house of the estimable and much-esteemed Mr. Simon Rattler, lawyer and procurator fiscal, in a small town. The visit had a very curious effect upon Simon, as his housekeeper, Mary MacLean, noticed. He looked and acted, she thought, as though he felt that he was being watched. But his behavior did not seem of any particular importance compared with the deluge which, a couple of days later, raged and shook the entire district. Sir Reginald Cromarty of Keldale House, the most popular man in that particular part of Scotland, had been murdered.

POLISHED RIBBON. By Octavious Roy Cohen. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Cohen's portrayal of the modern Southern society negro does not border on burlesque. Florian Slappey, lawyer, Elvina Chew, Sally Crouch, Samuels Mashby, and the other happy-go-lucky characters of Mr. Cohen's stories are already familiar to many readers through the pages of a popular magazine.

ESTACAY. By Louis Couperus. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Dutch author whose "Small Souls" series has won him a distinguished place

among readers who care for quiet realism, depicting the lives of ordinary people as they are lived, in monotony and toil, without great drama or vivid color, has in this new novel, written in a much lighter vein, "Estacay," a story of love in its most delicate moods.

THE RIVER'S END. By James Oliver Curwood. New York: Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.

After two years of tracking through the Arctic wastes, Derwent Conniston had captured John Keith, and the prisoner was tending the dying officer who was to take him back to justice. Faced by a strange resemblance and by a mysterious attraction, each for each, the two men had learned to love each other as brothers. The two men agree on a mad scheme to take John Keith back to his little home town on the Saskatchewan, under the guise of Derwent Conniston of the Northwest Mounted Police. Many complications arise, such as the heroine mistaking the man who loves her for her brother.

THE TEST OF SCARLET. By Coningsby Dawson. New York: John Lane Company.

A tale of marches by night, of battles by day, of heroic deeds of men and women, Mr. Dawson's newest novel is a sort of psalm of rejoicing over the end of the war. It tells of the war at first-hand, making the reader familiar with the men and horses and the very guns of battle.

THE PROMISES OF ALICE. By Margaret Deland. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mrs. Deland introduces a young girl, Alice Alden, who has a hard fight between following the wishes of her conscience or the wishes of her heart. Her father, who is a parson of the old meeting house, had sadly disappointed his wife in never going to China as a missionary, and at the birth of their little girl dedicated the child to the service of the Lord. But, although Alice obediently lets herself be trained along the lines chosen by her parents, in her heart of hearts she has no liking for the task ahead of her. When her mother dies she stays on with her father, overruling her mother's desire. Later she becomes engaged to a young man who has been her playmate in earlier years, but the division in her mind continues. It is this divided allegiance that forms the theme of Mrs. Deland's story.

THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. By Ethel M. Dell. New York: G. F. Putnam's Sons.

The story of a great love, in a setting that the author knows well, India. In this land of mystery, intrigue and violent passions, the novelist shows us a man who is ready to sacrifice fame and ambition, even life, to shield from sorrow the woman he loves.

THE SANDMAN'S MOUNTAIN. By Louis B. Frank. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Another of Mr. Dodge's stories for young folks. This one tells how Giddy's uncle was coming with a "hampster" to take Giddy fishing. But as Giddy lay in the hammock under the trees on a hot summer day, and closed his eyes waiting, he thought he had better go to meet Uncle William. He did. The road seemed strange, it led to a lonely mountain. The first thing Giddy met was the "silk-cat" eagle, who wanted his "bobber." After that he falls in with a family of highly domesticated bears. Later he penetrates the heart of the mountain and found a marble staircase and great treasure. He is made the guest of smugglers, whom he meets on the top of the mountain. It is an adventurous walk for Giddy.

THE HEART'S DOMAIN. By Georges Duhamel. New York: The Century Company.

The same author's "Civilization," which won the De Goncourt fiction prize for 1918, was a bitter, disillusioned book as was M. Duhamel's other book published in war-time. But in "The Heart's Domain" this surgeon and philosopher who lived in the midst of the conflict, and saw all the terrible sights at the front, shows that he has an equilibrium, peace and peace in the midst of things that threatened despair. The book is the record of a soul's adventures among the terrors of pessimism.

UNHAPPY FAR OFF THINGS. By Lord Dunsany. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Pen pictures of the war's destruction, by the Irish soldier and playwright, Lord Dunsany is at his best in describing war-swept villages and the ruined homes of the French. Like his "Tales of War" these vignettes, written in expressive, sensitive prose, deal with war-devastated country. Lord Dunsany imparts his peculiar touch to these descriptions of destroyed cathedrals, white mounds that were peasants' homes, and the remains of garden walls.

SHORTY MCCABE GETS THE HAIL. By Sewell Ford. New York: Edward J. Glend.

The two famous characters, Shorty McCabe and Torchy, continue their adventures in Mr. Ford's new book. Previous books in the McCabe series are "Shorty McCabe Looks 'Em Over," "Shorty McCabe on the Job," "Shorty McCabe's Old Numbers."

PRACE IN FRIENDSHIP VILLAGE. By Zola Gals. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A new story of "Friendship Village." Here one meets again some of the characters encountered in Miss Gals' earlier works, and whose experiences have formed the basis of later stories. The drama of life in a small town, its humor and its pathos have been sensitively caught by the author.

SAINT'S PROGRESS. By John Galsworthy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Edward Pierson is a clergyman, vicar of a large London parish, where he has worked very hard for many years, and where now, because his curate has gone as a chaplain, he is doing two men's hard work instead of one.

To his two daughters he had tried to be father and mother both. But he who accepted everything on faith, was only hurt by his daughter Gratian's constant allusion to the "truth." But the incidents of the novel centre chiefly about Noel, who wants to marry a young army officer, whom she had known for only a few weeks. Forbidden by her father, she gives herself to this man before he goes to war. The man never comes back, and this is the central theme of the story.

THE BUILDERS. By Ellen Glasgow. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Gives a picture of American life in the last two years, dealing in part with the political problems directly before us and showing the effect of the war on a man intensely patriotic from boyhood and yet who had been rather a spectator than a participant in the public life of his Virginia home. The heroine, Angella, is an interesting character study, a lady who always appears right and is always wrong, the wife and handicap of a man who always appears wrong and is always right. One of Angella's friends says of her that "she kept her figure down by climbing over every charity in town." This is Miss Glasgow's first novel in three years.

THE FORTUNE. A ROMANCE OF FRIENDSHIP. By Douglas Goldring. New York: Scott & Sellner.

A story of the present day. Harold Firbank, Mr. Goldring's hero, is a talented young man, constantly wavering between the promptings of his better self and the temptation to be and act like everybody else. He is kept straight by his good friend, his friend James. But the war breaks up this friendship. Incidentally, the novel treats of the Irish question.

THE COCKPIT OF SANTIAGO KEY. By David Greenberg. New York: Bond & Liveright.

Mr. Greenberg is writing a series of juvenile books which will take his youthful readers to foreign countries to acquaint them with the new and exciting adventures of their peoples. "The Cockpit of Santiago" is the first in this series, and it tells the story of "easy money" made "on cock-fighting," which is conducted against the ban of the United States Government.

YELLOWLEAF. By Sacha Gregory. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A novel of English social life. The Demphre family lives in St. John's Wood, London. Old, wise Lady Mary rules over it and her social environment. When Agnashy, famous musician, marries Lily and plots to control the family fortune the old lady brings his plotting to naught through her bravery and strategy and restores Lily to romance and happiness.

THE COTTAGE OF DELIGHT. By Will N. Harbord. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a tale of a young man who, though brought up in vicarious surroundings in a small Tennessee village, yet developed and retained the highest ideals and citizenship. While at Cranston, both young Troit and Cavanaugh, his employer, are charged, boarded on the boat of Richard Whaley, his wife, and his daughter, Tilly, who was the household drudge. John noticed the sordid life which Tilly led, and it was not long before his sympathy turned to love. But Whaley, who was a devout and even fanatical Methodist, (he had shot a man over a religious argument,) was not altogether impressed with John, as he was not an orthodox believer. Not without misgivings on the part of Whaley, John marries Tilly and takes her back to Ridgeville to live. The rest of the story tells how they remake their life there.

WHEN I COME BACK. By Henry Sydney Harrison. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The subject of this sketch was, in 1917, a lawyer, brilliantly gifted and rising steadily in his profession. Well over age, gentle in nature and physically not robust, he yet felt the call to action. Mr. Harrison tells the story of the "strange" soldier, the peace and war service, and how, in November, 1918, the soldier was killed while serving at a dangerous telephone post during the Argonne drive. To his family the most searching strain, with the later news of his return for gallantry, brought a realization of his personality—and here lies the significance of the title—"When I Come Back."

THE IRON CITY. By M. H. Hedges. New York: Bond & Liveright.

A first novel dealing with the higher education and its relation to industrial problems and the evolution of the new America. The scene is a manufacturing city in the Middle West. The pride of the town is the Cranston Hill College, a flourishing educational institution, holding its skirts aside from the modern life of the city and its dirty, sweaty industries, with its horde of alien workers. The hero of the story is a young professor of sociology, who tries to modernize the spirit of the institution and bring it into harmony with the currents of the time.

WAIFS AND STRAYS. By O. Henry. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A dozen short stories, never published before in a popular edition and critical and biographical material by Stephen Leacock, William Lyon Phelps, Arthur Page, Vachel Lindsay, Christopher Morley, and others. The book contains O. Henry's last story, "The Snow-Man." Forewarning that he would not be able to complete it, O. Henry told the story to E. Merton Lyons, and it is he who finishes it as it is found in this book.

THE HAPPY END. By Joseph Hergesheimer. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Of the seven short stories making up "The Happy End" all but one are distinctly stories

(Continued on Following Page)

LATEST BOOKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Major in the United States Army, an "all-American coach for eighteen years."

OUR ITALIAN FELLOW-CITIZENS. By Frances E. Clark. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Describes the Italians as they are in their homes in Italy and again in this country. The author is the founder and President of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

STREAMCRAFT. By George Parker Holden. 12mo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company.

A manual for anglers.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. By Albert McKinley, Charles A. Coulomb, and Armand J. Gerson. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

Textbook covering the entire history of the war from its origin to its conclusion. The first author is Professor of History of the University of Pennsylvania. His collaborators are members of the School Board of Philadelphia.

GOD'S DEALINGS WITH THE NEGRO. By R. Mayers. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.

An account of the treatment of the negro.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY OF THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE. By H. Neffgen. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Besides being a textbook, the author shows some of the points of similarity between the Samoan and Hawaiian languages.

THE NEW BLACK MAGIC. By J. Godfrey Raupert. 12mo. New York: Devon Adair Company.

Takes up such subjects as the ouija board and various phenomena that have been investigated by the Physical Research Society.

THE GIRL AND THE JOB. By Helen C. Horrie and Florence B. Saltberg. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Aims to help girls in estimating their own ability and their special qualification for various occupations.

DWELLERS IN THE VALE OF SHIDDEM. By A. C. Rogers and Maud A. Merrill. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.

"A true story of the social aspect of febrile-mindedness."

WINNING BUDDHA'S SMILE. Adapted and translated by Charles M. Taylor. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.

A Korean legend.

ARMY PHYSICAL TRAINING. By Colonel William H. Waldron. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Illustrated manual of exercises.

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF THE BAN TU LANGUAGES. By A. H. Werner. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A textbook and essay on the family of languages spoken throughout Southern and Central Africa.

A SUBJECT-INDEX TO THE POEMS OF SPENSER. By Charles Huntington Whitman. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Contains a minute index of many subjects gathered in the study of Spenser's texts, besides being a concordance to Spenser.

YOUTH GOES SEEKING. By Oscar Graeve. 12mo. Mead & Co.

MR. GRAEVE'S new book is a tale of pre-war days, with that effect of pertaining to a past era which belongs to nearly all novels which either ignore the war or deal with the days preceding it. This effect of pertaining to the past is heightened, moreover, by the mid-Victorian character of one of the book's two heroines, and this the one who triumphs in the end. Yet it would seem that Mr. Graeve believes himself to have written a very modern novel, flavored with "advanced" theories. Indeed, his hero, Henry Baker, distinctly states that "those in the van must suffer as Ann and I suffered" until one day there shall perhaps come "an entirely new arrangement" to take the place of our present binding and enslaving, and, in some ways, regarding form of marriage.

The reader, however, is not particularly impressed by the suffering, and is inclined to believe that the trouble came principally from the fact that Ann was a selfish, self-centred young woman, who did not know what she wanted. Sadie, Ann's antithesis, the waif whom the hero saved from becoming a street-walker, had all the Victorian charms and virtues, except, as Mr. Maurer put it, the virtue which gives its name to all the rest. She was soft and docile, childish and pliant and helpless, given to the sewing on of buttons, uneducated, with the morals and considerably less than the brains of a kitten. Nevertheless, she brought to Henry Baker "something warm and deep and satisfying."

When the story opens, the hero, Henry Baker, is living in an old house on Brooklyn Heights with his wealthy and ultra-conservative aunt and uncle. Presently he breaks away, comes to New York, and goes to live with a former schoolmate, Bert Frable, who is a frequenter of Greenwich Village. The best and most interesting part of the book is that which describes Henry's enjoyment of the new life to which he is introduced. Almost immediately he meets Ann, one of the "Army of the Insurgents," as he calls them, charming, beautiful, adored of all men and, so at least the author assures us, intelligent. Then there is Ann's friend, Lily McCann, who does the dirty part of their work, and to whom the charming Ann is not even civil. They Sadie come on the scene, and the tale develops along the usual lines. It contains some gracefully written descriptions.

For many years, the very mention of a reading course has meant without further explanation the Chautauqua Reading Course. It was the first and is still the best and it alone has a world-wide fame. The cost is trifling, \$6 for a year. Are you tired wasting your odd minutes? Write for free synopsis or mail this ad, signed, to Box 81.

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For many years, the very mention of a reading course has meant without further explanation the Chautauqua Reading Course. It was the first and is still the best and it alone has a world-wide fame. The cost is trifling, \$6 for a year. Are you tired wasting your odd minutes? Write for free synopsis or mail this ad, signed, to Box 81.

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“Think”

"Thoughts are the Masters and the Thinkers are the doors"—Confucius.

One of the most successful of teachers is a Montreal Nun—successful because she insistently teaches undergraduates to THINK. Force of thought is better than force of will. A trip-hammer is all force, but unless guided by a THINKER strikes a pile or a cream-puff with equal power. Then there is the nagger with a tongue-will of poiseless, perpetual power but—thought-proof

Do you fail in clearness of thought and expression—especially in conversation?

Do you as host, hostess or guest want a spur to cleverness of thought, wit and repartee?

Do you teach, preach or lecture?—want a text for letters, talks—or Sermons?

Do you dictate at home (?)—at office—or both?

Do you want to give straight-to-the-point advice to your children, your friends, your employees and YOURSELF?

If an employer, command KEYSTONES OF THOUGHT to your employees—surely to the stenographers.

If you have a delinquent debtor send him or her a marked copy—Page 132.

If easily discouraged, a victim of worry, fear, the blues, "Keystones" is your prescription.

Is Christianity a Failure? Have you an active or passive grudge against the clergy (a now fashionable disease among front pew profiteers) because of "what they say and do and because of the way they live?"

Do you want something to "crib" for public dinners and other occasions? The most delightful of all after-dinner speakers are a couple of New Yorkers, one English, the other Irish—a Fletcher—a Murphy. Never lengthy, always aphoristic, they say more in five minutes than all the "wax-works" on the dais drone, drawl or spout in hours.

THEN READ—MEMORIZE AND USE

KEYSTONES OF THOUGHT

By Austin O'Malley, M. D., Ph. D., LL.D.

The only book of original and genuine aphorisms in English. Written by "the World's master of aphoristic thought and expression."

"The successful aphorist is about ten thousand times rarer than the successful essayist, or story teller, or Assyriologist. Hence without effort, wit without bitterness, philosophy without pretension! Dr. O'Malley has printed a book that is worth possessing."—From the page of notable books in the N. Y. Sun, written by the Editor himself.

Note:—Whether young or old, Sage or Seer, Poet, Philosopher, or what not, if you think YOU can match KEYSTONES OF THOUGHT in aphoristic originality, in depth, deftness, wit, wisdom and humor,—in tonic-cheer for all of life's worries, troubles and adversities, you are welcome to try. If successful The Devin-Adair Company will send you a check for an acceptable but well-earned sum—and your work will be promptly published.

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RUPERT HUGHES AND OTHERS ON NEW YORK IN FICTION

The New York Times Review of Books:

INCE you have given a column and over to "Alexander Anderson of Battle Creek" and his vicious assault on several American authors, including me, perhaps you will grant me to say that I don't know what he is talking about, and neither does he. I am quite sure that "Alexander Anderson" is a pseudonym. I have a valued friend of that name who went to France with the 6th Regiment as a Captain, and was back as a Lieutenant Colonel, with decorations; but this is not he.

Furthermore, I had a personal letter in which the same terms from a man giving his name as "Robert McCabe." This was, I am sure, "Robert McCabe." When I answered my answer was "Not found." I asked him, and I ask again, to have one word pointed out which is open to any of the numerous charges he makes. The charges he makes against the other authors are equally outrageous; but they are denied themselves.

He accuses me of "unwarranted sentimentalism." He accuses me of depicting "certain sordid phases of New York" in "banal effusions." He denies the right of anybody to call "New York" an American novel, and he says that "New York" is hardly an American city, at all; also, that all the novels whose setting is New York are marked by "effeminate voluptuousness, and their heroes weak sentimentalists and impossible cave-men."

He says that "in the West, at least, and I believe in all other sections of the country, our boys are clean, manly fellows for the most part, our middle-aged men are not broken-down rascals and our women are womanly, and our life is normal." He, etc.

It would be folly to waste ink answering such insubstantial, but a column of it in the Times Book Review makes it comparatively effective.

My first book was "The Labyrinth of Love," a story of a young man's life in the city of New York. It was a story of a young man's life in the city of New York. It was a story of a young man's life in the city of New York.

My second book was "The Labyrinth of Love," a story of a young man's life in the city of New York. It was a story of a young man's life in the city of New York. It was a story of a young man's life in the city of New York.

My volume, "Long River Ago," concerns a large number of Irish people in New York, all of them of modest circumstances except two.

"Miss 818 and Mr. 87" concerned a boy and a girl, and a man.

My story, "The Old Nest," was devoted to a mid-Western mother's longings for her children.

"The Lady Who Smoked Cigarettes," the wife of a prospector in Death Valley. My volume of stories, "In a Little Town," concerns mid-Western villagers exclusively. And my very latest volume, "The Fairy Detective," is a group of stories for very little children.

I think I may say without undue conceit that Mr. Anderson's charges against me and my work are as ignorant as they are unjust. When he writes such whole-sale rot about as various a city as New York, the vast majority of whose citizens come from other parts of America and live in villages or on farms outside the city, and whose patriotic record never fails to go up to the level of any other part of the country, he stultifies himself and does his city no harm. But when he publishes such libels or men trying to bring to the life of their time as they see

it, he takes a cowardly liberty with the freedom of the press.

RUPERT HUGHES.

New York, Oct. 15.

The New York Times Review of Books:

NEW YORK IN FICTION" was an extremely good and interesting comment upon Mr. Alexander Anderson's "New York: A Problem for Fiction Writers." Both were stimulants for constructive thought, and I would like to discuss a few topics which grew out of these articles.

According to present-day methods it appears impossible for any writer to represent New York, as a whole, in any literary form outside of a fictional sketch. While there is no novel which we can call a true representation of New York life—that is, one which describes New York in such a way that the reader knows that the action could not take place anywhere but in New York and the background such that it makes New York stand out from all other places—yet there are many short stories which describe New York City life in a "humorous" manner. For instance, take some of O. Henry's short stories, Richard Harding Davis's "Gouverneur Morris," or better still, some of Fannie Hurst's. In "Humoresque" the reader obtains a view of New York life which is typically New York. If writers are able to turn out prize pamphlets of New York life in short-story form it is logical to conclude that it is possible to obtain a novel which will contain a moving-picture representation of true New York life.

But this is not likely to occur for a long time, the reason being that the art of the present-day short story is more perfect than the technique of the novel. People are becoming more numerous who demand their fiction in short doses, and publishers and authors live up to the spirit of the age and cater to the many. When the art of novel writing takes a few more strides toward perfection it is possible that some genius shall come forward and solve a system of description which present-day writers cannot comprehend. Today authors belong to Mary Wilkins Freeman's school and are careful delineators of local color or they follow Balzac's more cosmopolitan universal system. There must be a greater method. A method by which a writer could pick out those things which belong to New York and New York only. When this new system is discovered we may look forward to New York life being employed in fiction in as meritorious a manner as Gray's "Wright" or White have written about Western life.

New York City is undoubtedly the money center of the world. Paris has its theatres, its living and music halls, and so has London. All world cities have art galleries, "bohemian" districts, foreign quarters, tenderloins, etc., but no city has a stock market like Wall Street, and this helps to make money the one distinguishing feature of New York City. A great piece of literature must be sincere, and realism, romanticism, and idealism are generally combined in such a product. It is palpable that it would be a difficult feat to write a New York story that was both real and ideal. The majority of us do not consider New York life as ideal, and so long as its inhabitants are money crazy this will be true. New York is a truly great place. There is only one New York, and it is to be hoped that a writer will some day come to fight who will depict metropolitan life as it really is, and in such a way that the people of America will consider it a great novel.

WILLIAM JAMES DOBBIN.

South Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 13.

The New York Times Review of Books:

IN your issue of Oct. 12, Alexander Anderson, writing from Battle Creek, Mich., remarked that though Harold Bell Wright, Zane Grey, etc., give us "fairly true reproductions" of Western life, the recent fiction depicting New York life deals only with "chorus girls, middle-aged men about town," and such "mawkishly sentimental" nonsense. Mr. Anderson's criticism is interesting, but he appears to blame New York novelists too unreservedly for not writing more truthfully and interpreting more broadly the life of America's greatest city.

Should not blame be placed also on those readers, mostly living in the Middle West, who demand stories that confirm their convictions as to the wickedness of New York? Is it not the types of "good people" depicted in Harold Bell Wright's and Zane Grey's books who buy most of the "mawkishly sentimental" stories that paint New York in such scabrous lights? If a wide public is willing to buy books about chorus girls and wickedness on Broadway, is it any wonder that amiable novelists are willing to write them? As one of these novelists has remarked, it is easier and much more profitable to spin such stories than to

produce a higher class of fiction which might be truer but would not appeal to a large public.

P. B. McDONALD,
Assistant Professor of English, New York University.
New York, Oct. 14.

LEE, THE AMERICAN

The New York Times Review of Books:

THE discovery of "high points" in literature is an exceptional pastime in any period, and is especially rare just now. And nothing at any time is quite so rare as good biography. Those that rise above the mass, and have their place as significant memorials and vivid presentations, have unforgettable place. Each reader can name his favorites, but the inclusive list will be of necessity exceedingly small. So it is that my discovery of a vivid and forceful book of biography, whose note is a bugle call to the finer spirit of real Americanism, seems to me one to be shared. Whatever our duties to internationalism, there is small question at the present hour of the immediacy of the need of America for Americans. The love of country that has molded England into her place has its foundation in the memory of her great men forever kept green in the minds of her people. We, who look to England for so much and claim a collateral share of her past glory, should begin to recognize the part played in the formation of a national life by the splendid memory of heroic men. And that America has "dumps of her own."

All this is suggested by a belated reading of Gamaliel Bradford's "Lee, the American." No finer, no more direct and clean-cut presentation of character suggests itself to my mind. The charm of the style has its root in the scholarly ease of the writer, but the national spirit of the book which infuses it is a matter beyond cultivation and charm. This basic note holds the heart and stimulates the imagination as much as Mr. Bradford's literary art does the mind. And that a "son of Massachusetts" should present us with the greatest of all portraits of Robert Lee is a tribute to the ideal Americanism we are hoping in these clouded days to see created. No book of recent years has touched me more thrillingly through to the heart of things. To celebrate my discovery so that others may share it seems a duty as well as a pleasure. It ranks as I have said, with the few, the very few, great biographies of the world. MAY HARRIS.
Robinson Springs, Ark., Oct. 12.

BATTLE OF THE NATIONS

THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS, 1914-1918. A Young People's History of the Great War. By Frederick Arnold Kummer. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

In a preface, Mr. Kummer explains that his object, fifty out of his own efforts to keep his own children informed upon the causes, the progress, and the significance of the war. He is fortunate, he says, as to be able to spend much time with his children, and feeling it his duty to answer all their questions to the best of his ability he was at great pains to give them in answer to their constant inquiries about the war accurate information couched in a form that would interest them and remain in their memories. Out of those painstaking efforts, which his own young people found satisfactory, he has made this book in order to pass on to other parents and other children the results of his own endeavors. It is comprehensive, beginning with a chapter on the causes of the struggle that makes a rapid survey of those characteristics and conditions among European nations that led to the war, and gives briefly a graphic conception of each of the nations that were finally involved. The following chapters take up the story of the immediate breaking out of the war and describe the war plans that Germany had been assiduously developing through many years. Then comes the story of the war itself, from the invasion of Belgium to the signing of the armistice. It fills twenty-six chapters, and gives an outline of the whole struggle, with important actions described in more detail. The aim of the author is to make a continuous graphic picture of the progress of the war, dealing with all the fronts in both Europe and Asia, and devoting attention to the warfare by sea and in the air. The final chapter considers the results gained by the world conflict. The work is copiously illustrated from a great variety of photographs. Young people in their teens, and even younger, will find it a most interesting book, and can feel confident that when they read it they will be gaining accurate information about the war.

Sir Edward Clarke

In "The Story of My Life," written by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., we get the autobiography of one of England's great lawyers, who, when he retired in 1914, had completed half a century of active practice at the bar of his country. Sir Edward tells his story with notable fullness and frankness, and so gives us an entertaining and instructive account of a remarkable career. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

New Harper Books

This list of books that follows represents the new books brought out by the oldest American publishers during the current Autumn season—books that the House of Harper calls to your attention as representative of the high quality it has maintained for over a century of American publishing.

FICTION

THE GREAT DESIRE

By Alexander Mack \$1.75

STYLIA AND MICHAEL

By Compton Mackenzie \$1.75

THE RIDER OF THE KING LOG

By Helen Day, Illustrated. \$1.75

THE LITTLE MOMENT OF HAPPINESS

Charles Dickinson Kelland \$1.00

THE COTTAGE OF DELIGHT

By Will N. Harbo \$1.00

THE YELLOW TYPHOON

By Harold MacGrath \$1.00

THE CHARM SCHOOL

By Alice Dear Miller \$1.40

THE IMMORTAL FLAME

By Marie Bjelke Petersen \$1.00

GOING WEST

By Basil King Frontispiece, 70c.

A Book of Short Stories

FROM THE LIFE

By Harvey O'Higgins \$1.50

BOOKS OF HUMOR

POTASH AND PERLMUTTER SETTLE THINGS

By Montague Glass \$1.75

SCHOOL DAYS

By Clara Victor Drigman \$1.00

THE COWBOY PHILOSOPHER ON PROHIBITION

By Will Rogers 60c.

GIFT BOOKS

ST. JOAN OF ARC

By Mack Tuck \$1.00

THE BROKEN SOLDIER AND THE MAID OF FRANCE

By Henry van Dyke \$1.25

THE FIRST PIANO IN CAMP

By Sam Davis Frontispiece, 70c.

NON-FICTION

IRELAND'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

By George Crowl \$3.00

THE THEATRE THROUGH ITS STAGE DOOR

By David Belasco \$2.50

HOW ANIMALS TALK

By William J. Long \$2.00

TALES OF FISHES

By Zane Grey \$2.50

ARTEMUS WARD

By Don C. Selt \$2.00

PERCOLATOR PAPERS

By Elwood Hendrick \$1.75

BILL SEWALL'S STORY OF T. R.

By William Wingate Sewall \$1.25

THE STORY HISTORY OF FRANCE

By John Bousser \$1.75

THE TOWNSHIP LINE

By Albert Frederick Wilson \$1.35

THE TRIUMPH OF IDEALS

By Woodrow Wilson \$1.00

PLAYS AND PAGEANTS OF DEMOCRACY

By F. Ursula Payne \$1.25

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS

By James Melvin Lee \$1.00

JUVENILES

THE YOUNG RUSSIAN CORPORAL

By Corporal Paul Ingolvich \$1.35

BETTY BELL

By Fanny Kiburne \$1.50

THE FAIRY DETECTIVE

By Rupert Hughes \$1.00

HARPER & BROTHERS EST. 1817

The Book of Knowledge

The Children's Encyclopedia
10,000 Educational Pictures In Five Languages 350 Colored Plates

English French Spanish Italian Portuguese

If You Are Wise

Your child's mind is like a fertile field. It must be ploughed, it must be enriched, if the seed of knowledge which is planted is to bring forth a hundred-fold. If you send your child to school without having first prepared his mind at home, you can not expect him to progress easily and rapidly. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is a new factor in the home and school which counts tremendously in making the children of today the 100% citizens of tomorrow. If you are wise you will not delay in equipping your home with THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.



Where do thoughts come from? What makes a watch go?



Where does the wind begin? What keeps the stars up?

Curiosity—The Great Teacher

CURIOSITY is the beginning of all knowledge. Do you know any subject about which your child has not asked you a dozen questions? Let him ask as many as he likes, and be sure to answer them correctly. That is the parent's most important and most easily neglected duty. If you discourage your child's curiosity you will injure his mind, and the bright boy or girl becomes stupid or indifferent. Through curiosity Columbus discovered America. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the simplest and most natural method of helping the child to educate himself. IT ANSWERS EVERY QUESTION A CHILD CAN ASK IN PLAIN AND SIMPLE LANGUAGE. So captivating is this great original work to the mind of a child that he absorbs with little effort the profound truths and great facts of the world of knowledge, while reading its delightful pages and looking at the thousands of striking educational pictures.

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE contains the important and essential knowledge of the world in plain and simple language, and illustrated with over 10,000 fascinating educational pictures. This splendid original work was made for the children of the whole world in five different languages. It is so organized and arranged that the child who is fortunate enough to possess it will have a mind stored with valuable information which he can make use of, not a jumble of facts which have failed to make proper connections. IS YOUR CHILD STILL WAITING FOR THE GREATEST EDUCATIONAL HELP OF THE CENTURY?



Does a plant eat? Is a stone alive?



Why does a stick float? Why do we go to sleep?

Your Child is Unique

Your child is like no other child in the world. He has his own peculiar taste and need for both physical and mental food. If you put a meal before him and let him choose what agrees with him best, he will thrive. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the right kind of nourishing food for the child's mind during the growing years. Give your child this remarkable, original work, and watch carefully which of the 16 Great Departments interests him most, Nature, Science, History, Biography, Astronomy, Physiology, Art, Literature, Poetry, or Manual Training. It will prove THE KEY to his natural bent, and the kind of work or profession in which he will most easily succeed.



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XX

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1919.

XX

WHAT THE DRY LAW MEANS, IN PLAIN WORDS

Government Expert's Concise Catechism on the New National Prohibition Enforcement Act as It Applies to Private Stocks, Doctors' Prescriptions, Home-Made Beverages, and Illegal Acquisition of Alcohol

PATHWAYS across the Sahara of Prohibition—as the adherents of King Alcohol behold the drought period—are marked out below, according to the specifications set forth in the act passed by Congress for the enforcement of the War Prohibition act and the Eighteenth Amendment.

Up to this time the desert has been but semi-arid; wayfarers are still on the edge of the waste region, with wet places still gleaming in the verdant land recently left behind. Now comes the plunge into the real dry land, if the laws are to be enforced.

For the guidance of wayfarers along the pathways which must be followed the instructions herewith are set forth in the form of a catechism. The questions and answers therein were obtained at Washington from a Government expert on the new enforcement act. Answers bear both on the letter of the law and on interpretations where the question of the meaning arises. Mostly the route ahead is just plain desert, but it may somewhat cheer those who miss the wet days that now and then on the desert, at long intervals, are tiny oases, where the dry winds of less than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol loss for a brief space their parching effect.

As a matter of fact, with the passage of the bill begins the greatest undertaking in the prohibition line ever seen in the world. Restrictions that are imposed are as closely drawn as the force of thought of the "drys" could devise. With few changes their proposals were adopted. What the restrictions are it now behooves every citizen to know. The catechism which gives the required information follows:

Quantity of Private Stock.
Q.—Under the provisions of the act which permits one to possess liquor in his private dwelling for the personal use of the occupant and his family is there any limitation on the amount of liquor so held?

A.—No; nor on the time in which it is to be used. He may have a supply for fifteen years or longer, a lifetime, but all this liquor must have been obtained by the possessor before war prohibition went into effect.

Q.—The amount provided against the prospect of lasting drought may be, say, fifteen or twenty barrels of whiskey?

A.—It may be, so far as any specific provision in the act is concerned; as a matter of fact, that amount would arouse suspicion as to whether the owner and his family could personally use so many barrels of liquor even in the course of a long lifetime. Anything above four or five barrels would probably look suspicious, but such cases would be determined by the circumstances surrounding, and no standard may be fixed in advance. There are numerous instances where men have provided themselves for personal use two or three barrels of whiskey. There is no intention to go into a reputable man's house and examine just how many barrels—just how much liquor—has he. Government agents will go in only on strong evidence that existing laws are being violated—that is, any strong grounds for believing that the liquor is being sold on the premises, or being sent away from the premises to be sold.

Q.—Will there be any way for a man legally to get a drink who has not provided liquor in his dwelling for his personal use?

A.—Only one; the person who has put in a supply for the use of himself and family—and this must have been done before the war prohibition went into effect on July 1—may serve a guest.

The law reads, "bona fide guests when entertained by him therein."

Q.—Suppose the "guest" should be served so much that he would appear on the street later showing signs of intoxication, would there be any penalty for this?

A.—None under the act, but numerous States have laws that bear on this, and the Federal act does not affect those State laws on prohibition which are not in conflict with it.

Burden of Proof on Defendant.
Q.—Where a person has liquor in his home and charges are brought in that he is selling it lawfully "acquired, possessed and used," upon whom shall the burden of proof be?

A.—On the defendant.

Q.—Does not this go counter to the principle of the common law that an accused person is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty?

A.—It does not concern the enforcement of the act, but it does raise questions. The framers of the act do not doubt that drastic measures were necessary because of the enormous problem of enforcing prohibition.

Q.—Under the act may a revenue agent, if he has strong suspicions that the law is being violated, enter and search a man's dwelling?

A.—No; he may do this only after a search warrant has been issued.

Q.—How are the search warrants issued?

A.—If a person believes that liquor is being illegally held or used, and has strong evidence for this belief and makes an affidavit to that effect before a United States Commissioner or other qualified officer, then a search warrant against the person accused may be issued. Where liquor is being illegally used, there is a double violation; the second being failure to pay the tax. In addition, if it was being manufactured on the premises, there would be a third violation. These are under laws existing before this act was passed and which are not repealed by the act.

Q.—May a person move liquor, bought before war prohibition went into effect, out of a warehouse to his home?

A.—No, not if it is in a bonded Government warehouse. During wartime prohibition liquor for beverage purposes may be removed from a bonded warehouse only for export purposes. After the amendment goes into effect in January, 1920, liquor may be moved from a bonded warehouse only for medicinal, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental

purpose. Only for these uses, it might be added, may liquor be sold.

Q.—Suppose a person had not room in his house or apartment for liquor which he purchased before wartime prohibition went into effect, and he stored a barrel or several cases of whiskey in an ordinary storage warehouse, will he be permitted to move this to his residence?

A.—Under "Title 1" of the act, which concerns the enforcement of war prohibition, there is no prohibition against this. Under "Title 2," which concerns the enforcement of the amendment, it would probably be necessary to obtain a permit from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or one of his agents to transport the liquor. The manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation of liquor—as permitted under the law—are governed by the issuance of permits by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Closely drawn restrictions are thrown around the issuance of these permits.

Q.—Is not the law clear on this point as to whether the person who has bought liquor for his personal use may move it from one place to another? How about the many cases that will arise when a citizen moves from one city to another or from one State to another?

A.—This is considered a mooted point in the act; one for interpretation. It is said the original intention of the framers of the act was that it should not be done, as one can see that the procedure opens up many channels for fraud. Persons can claim that liquor which they have legally bought was held by them in storage in another place. In the debate in the Senate the question came up whether a person moving to another house could take his wine and liquor with him. Senator Phelan asked this of Senator Sterling, who had charge of the bill. Senator Sterling himself committed himself to say, "I am inclined to think he can," and added that he had been asked the question more than once. "Then," continued Senator Phelan, "as I understand, Senators, on returning to their several homes in due course, may take with them the remnants of their cellars." Senator Sterling's answer was, "The Senator will have to put his own interpretation on the bill in that respect."

Permits for Transportation.

Q.—In case the owner moves such a distance that a transportation by railroad is required, are there additional legal requirements to be met?

A.—Yes. Under wartime prohibition the railroads have been requiring evidence that the liquor to be shipped had been purchased before war prohibition went into effect. There are, in addition, as preventives against shipments in many directions, the Webb-Kenyon and the Reed Bone Dry laws, which, speaking in general terms, prohibit shipment of liquor in violation of State laws, and a large number of the States now have laws against the transportation of liquor through their territory. Section 240 of the Revised Statutes also comes into such cases, providing that unless a package of liquor is so labeled outside, the

penalty is a fine of \$5,000 and forfeiture.

Q.—How about the owner moving his liquor by automobile?

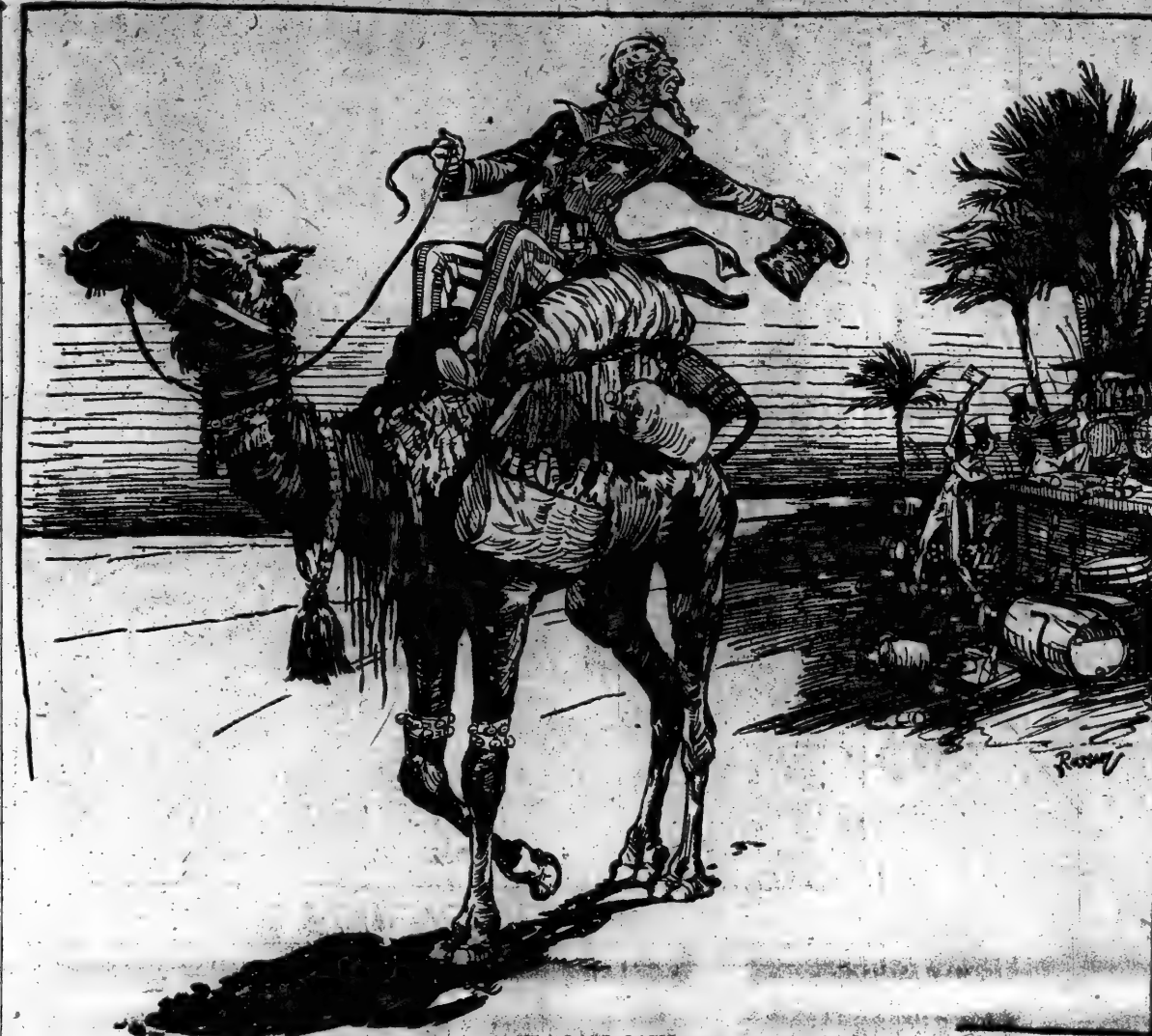
A.—After the amendment goes into effect permits will probably be required, the same as for any other kind of transportation. Section 26, Title 2, which covers transportation, is very comprehensive, including, for example, illegal transportation by aircraft. The vehicle illegally used shall be seized, and unless a good and valid bond is given, may be

seized, not transiently, but solely as a residence in an apartment house, hotel, or boarding house.

Q.—One who had a bottle of liquor in his room in a hotel would be "transiently occupying," the room and this might be exempt under this provision?

A.—Yes, as a transient he would be exempt under this provision.

Q.—The act says, "No search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such, unless it is be-



THE LAST OASIS.

UPLIFTERS AS AIDS TO SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA

Republican Club's Committee Reports That Settlements, Church Agencies, and Public Officials Share Blame for Growth of the Party in This City

A special committee of the Republican Club has made a long report upon the growth of socialist doctrines in New York City. This report, prepared by Joseph Levenson, Chairman of the committee, is taken from the following, including figures of the increase of the Socialist Party since 1888, and some observations on the agencies deliberately socialist and otherwise, which, in the committee's judgment, have aided in the propaganda. Settlement houses, churches and split and betterment organizations generally are made to bear a part of the responsibility.

The report says in part:

SOCIALISM in this country as a political propaganda has been beginning in 1888, when the followers of the European Socialist movement named a candidate for President of the United States. The social and economic changes advocated by Socialist thinkers had attracted a number of followers in the United States from the days they were first advocated by Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, and the other founders of political socialism; but no effort was made here to organize a political party as was done in European countries until the campaign of 1898.

Ever since that campaign the growth of the movement in the City of New York is practically the story of its growth throughout the country.

New York City has been the chief growing place for the Socialist Party and its offshoots. A larger following has been attracted here than in any other community, and the work done in behalf of the cause has been largely financed from this city. Its leading thinkers and representatives have come from New York, and of the two members of Congress who have been elected as Socialists one came from New York, the other from Milwaukee. Legislators, Aldermen, and other minor officials have been elected occasionally in various sections of the country, and in 1917 New York City elected two Socialists to the Assembly. While the election of 1918 brought about the defeat of most of these representatives, it was due entirely to the coalition effected by the Democratic and Republican Parties in the districts which had elected these Socialists.

The story in figures.

The last idea of the growth of socialism in this city is obtained from a review of the voting figures of each elec-

tion since 1888, when the Socialist Party was first organized.

7,000 votes.

1898—Vote cast for President, 1,172, and for Mayor, 2,945, (old City of New York).

1902—Vote cast for Governor, 5,180.

1906—Vote cast for President, 1,945.

The Socialist vote in New York State this year was 8,000, while throughout the country it was 51,522. The city vote amounted to 2.1 per cent. of the total vote cast; The People's (Populist) Party received 21,236.

1902—Vote cast for Mayor, 7,875.

1906—Vote cast for Governor, 5,180.

1910—Vote cast for President, 10,000.

This was the Bryan-McKinley year, and the total city vote was 3.2 per cent. of the total vote cast. There was no increase this year, but this campaign was conducted on radical lines and a large number of Socialists attracted to the cause.

The above figures are for the old city, and Brooklyn County. Since 1897 the figures taken in the Greater City of New York and show a constant growth in each borough of the greater city.

1897—Vote cast for Mayor, 14,310.

This was 2.1 per cent. of the total vote and shows a decline. The falling off was due, however, to the intensity of the local campaign, in which the contest was waged between Low, Tracy, and Van Wyck.

1898—Vote cast for Governor, 15,400, (30 per cent. of total).

1902—Vote cast for President, 16,064, (about 2 per cent. of total).

1906—Vote cast for Mayor, 18,047, (about 2 per cent. of total).

1910—Vote cast for Governor, 26,007, (47 per cent. of total).

1914—Vote cast for President, 29,686.

The vote indicated since 1900 includes the total Socialist vote, as during these years there were two party tickets, one known as the Social-Democratic, and the other Social-Labor-Party. It is interesting to note that in addition to these there were nearly 5,000 votes cast in 1904 for the People's Party candidates, which may be regarded as a movement akin to the socialistic.

1900—Vote cast for Mayor, 11,817.

1904—Vote cast for Governor, 18,417.

1908—Vote cast for Court of Appeals, 17,004.

The vote during these three years shows a decline, but again the loss is due to a large number of the radical inclined voting for candidates for the party.

In 1905 W. B. Hearst was a candidate for Mayor and in 1906 for Governor,

while in 1907 the Independence League named candidates for the Court of Appeals.

1908—Vote cast for President, 27,881, (Independence League vote, 27,372).

1900—Vote cast for Mayor, 12,012, (Total, 28, +).

This vote shows a decline again, and Mr. Hearst's candidacy explains it.

1910—Vote cast for Governor, 28,223, (5.2 per cent. of total).

1914—Vote cast for local officials, 34,123, (5.9 per cent. of total).

1918—Vote cast for President, 34,885, (5.1 per cent. of total).

This was the memorable Roosevelt-Taft year and very many of the Socialists were attracted to Roosevelt and William.

1912—Vote cast for Court of Appeals Judges, 32,734, (5.1 per cent. of total).

1916—Vote cast for Governor, 35,375, (4.1 per cent. of total).

This was the Wilson year, and it was generally conceded that large numbers of Socialists broke away from the party to support Mr. Wilson and Judge Sutherland for Governor, both regarded as radicals.

1917—Vote cast for Mayor, 14,123, (2.9 per cent. of total).

This vote was cast for Mr. Hiquit as a protest against the war and attracted large numbers of voters who had never before cast their ballots for Socialists.

1918—Vote cast for Governor, 36,334, (5 per cent. of total).

This vote for the first time includes that cast by the women and shows a decided gain over the gubernatorial record of the party.

This record indicates how the vote of the Socialists has steadily increased in New York, accompanied by a like increase throughout the nation. The party's growth was not apparent to the American people until the great war and upheavals throughout the world brought to the attention of Americans the propa-

ganda of an organized political party waging every year a contest based on bitter opposition to our form of government.

The great success achieved by the Socialist Party in recent years, as shown by the voting figures, is due entirely to the economic changes brought on by the war and which have affected the lives of all our people, particularly the foreign-born poor. This success, however, is the result of a systematic, indefatigable propaganda done by the party for thirty years. Their chief efforts during all these years were directed to the labor unions, and while the American trained labor union man has been bitterly opposed to making the labor union movement a tail to the Socialist kite, Socialists have been working with great success inculcating their doctrines in the minds of many of the labor leaders who confess that the Socialist viewpoint is acceptable to them, although they are not favorable to the Socialist Party as a political scheme. This has recently been illustrated by the attitude of leading men of the Federation of Labor in their advocacy of the Plumb railroad plan.

Socialism's power in the labor movement has been with the non-British speaking labor unions. Many of the foreign laborers and artisans found on their arrival here that they were not acceptable to the Socialist Party as a political scheme. This has recently been illustrated by the attitude of leading men of the Federation of Labor in their advocacy of the Plumb railroad plan.

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or American, trained, and usually are individuals of financial and social prestige governed by the sentimental and laudable desire of overcoming the "toil" to the working classes. Their numerical power has been slight, but their financial and moral influence has been tremendous. The settlement houses and social and community centers in the City of New York very frequently have become breeding places for the Socialist Party. Very many of the workers in these centers openly avow their belief in the doctrines of socialism, and the great majority of these workers do not hesitate to preach and teach those doctrines to the young people who come within their sphere of activities.

Not alone by the open advocacy of the Socialist doctrines have they helped, but they have been prime movers, together with Socialist party leaders, in all so-called uplift movements having for their object reduction in the price of foods and rents, better housing facilities, and remedying various other social problems which are apparently innocent and praiseworthy efforts to ameliorate the condition of the toilers of the tenements. Such efforts have invariably been used for propaganda purposes by the Socialist Party leaders. A meeting called for the purpose of rent reduction or food-price improvement presents a splendid chance for real service to the community, but it is also a splendid chance for propaganda purposes by the Socialist Party leaders.

The agitator usually succeeds in bringing home to the men, women, and children who attend such gatherings that the only way to correct the troubles is to support the Socialist Party.

No doubt many of the good people of our churches and synagogues who contribute liberally to the maintenance of social and settlement centers are justified in claiming that they are opposed to socialism, and do nothing to encourage its teachers and agitators, but the institutions they maintain have been of tremendous advantage to the work of spreading the teachings of socialism.

The difficulty encountered by Socialist leaders in converting Americans has led to the organization of Socialist Sunday schools for the "economic training" of children. These schools are maintained in the City of New York or a large scale

rently occupied, is a "private dwelling," and therefore a separate search warrant would be required for each. Apartment dwellers need have no apprehension on this score.

Q.—In the procedure against violation of war prohibition, is the prosecution directed primarily against the person or against the place where the violation is committed?

A.—Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place of any kind where intoxicating liquor is sold is declared by the act to be a common nuisance, and any person who maintains or assists in maintaining such a nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days, or more than one year, or both. Such property shall be subject to a lien and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the occupant for any violations of the act. If it is made to appear by affidavit or other evidence under oath that the law is being violated, a temporary writ of injunction restraining the defendant from continuing such nuisance shall be issued. This injunction may be made permanent. Any person found guilty of contempt under this provision shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days, or not more than twelve months, or by both. Under the legislation for the enforcement of the amendment there is the same provision against maintaining a public nuisance and the same penalties.

Q.—What are other specific penalties under the amendment enforcement?

A.—For the manufacture or sale of liquor in violation of the act a fine of not more than \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment for the first offense; for the violation of any permit issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to manufacture, transport, or sell liquor, a fine of not more than \$500 for the first offense; upon evidence of illegal manufacture or sale a tax shall be assessed against the guilty person double the amount now provided by law, with an additional penalty of \$500 on retail dealers and \$1,000 on manufacturers.

Q.—Who when arrested to be made?

A.—Under war prohibition enforcement, by any officer of the United States; under enforcement of the amendment by any officer of the law, which includes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Q.—Does the permit system also apply to the manufacture or use of liquor for medicinal purposes?

A.—Permits must be procured from the Commissioner or his agents by the manufacturer to use liquor in the manufacture of the following articles: medicinal preparations manufactured according to stated formulas; patented, patent and proprietary medicines; drugs for beverage purposes; toilet, medicinal and antiseptic preparations; perfumery, flavoring, coloring, and other articles.

Permits to sell the manufactured articles are not required.

Q.—If the holder of a nonbeverage permit is found to be making or selling an alcoholic beverage in violation of the provisions, the check is by revoking the permit.

A.—Yes, and a fine of not less than \$500 for the first offense and increasing fines or imprisonment for subsequent offenses, up to the third.

Q.—How are seized liquors to be disposed of?

A.—They may be turned over to any department or agency of the United States Government for scientific, mechanical or medicinal purposes, or sold at private sales to persons authorized to buy.

Q.—When the demobilization of the troops is completed, will war prohibition come to an end?

A.—No, not until the termination of the war.

Home-Made Drinks.
Q.—Under the law is it possible legally to make in the home any kind of drink containing alcohol?

A.—Yes; this may be done out of fruit juices. That part of the law reads: "The penalties provided in this act shall not apply to the manufacture, sale, or possession of any drink containing alcohol, if such drink is made out of fruit juices exclusively in the home, but such drink shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar."

Q.—Does the standard fixed for all alcoholic beverages—that they shall contain less than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol—apply to cider and fruit juices made exclusively for home use?

A.—According to the opinion expressed by framers of the law, in the debates in Congress, the question here is what is nonintoxicating is not to be governed by the one-half of 1 per cent. standard. Senator Sterling, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, (Curie) suggests that it will be a question of fact for the jury to determine in any given case. I agree with him in that.

Q.—That is, the test here will be whether signs of actual intoxication are shown?

PLAYS AND PLAYERS OF THE MID-OCTOBER STAGE

SECOND THOUGHTS
ON FIRST NIGHTS

By ALEXANDER WOOLCOTT

Hits and Misses
Out of Ten
Shots

WHEN, treading on one another's heels and falling over one another, plays come to town in such a pell-mell rush as last week kept the first-nighters running breathless from theatre to theatre, it might be just as well to give a short résumé of them. Since last Sunday, then, New York has been visited by ten new productions. Some of them were welcome newcomers, and in some cases the term "visited" suggests rather the arrival of a mediæval calamity. In the order of their coming, they fell upon us as follows:

BOYS WILL BE BOYS, a thoroughly delightful comedy of Irvin Cobb's own familiar Paducah, with a veteran stranger named Harry Beresford playing with such uncommon skill and charm in the central rôle that the unpretentious little piece has an appeal for every reasonably human being in America. At the Belmont. Go there. You are dead sure to like it.

THE FAITHFUL, Masfield's exalting and exalted Japanese tragedy, nobly written and beautifully mounted, with some fine playing in several rôles and a peculiarly distressing performance in the most important rôle of all. At the Garrick Theatre. You would better see it.

FIVE O'CLOCK, an interesting and heart-warming comedy, based on the false detention of a dreamy youngster in an institution for the mentally unsound—a piece by Frank Bacon, which continues appealing for all that it is abominably directed. At the Fulton.

HAMLET, at the Shubert, with Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe in their long familiar rôles, abetted by an excellent company and a handsome production. You ought not to miss this, but you will have to wait till next week.

THE LITTLE WHOPPER, a Harbach-Frind musical comedy at the Casino, said to be unusually good of its kind. Dependent on the fact, not dependent on the fact, but too busy to find out.

HIS HONOR ABE POTASH, at the Bijou, with Montague Glass presumably providing most of the familiar and abundant humor, with Jules Eckert Goodman presumably providing most of the cheapest fifth-rate plot of the season, and with Barney Barnard giving a superb performance as Abe. Worth seeing, because of Mr. Barnard.

THE LUCK OF THE NAVY, an old-time, rip-roaring, English war melodrama of Drury Lane dimensions and style, full of fine cues for hisses from the gallery and as crowded with German ships as an internment camp. At the Manhattan Opera House, of course.

NOTHING BUT LOVE, honestly and doubtless accurately described by a trusty scout for this column as a charming musical play. At the Lyric.

A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY, a pretty, thin-spun little comedy about a poet who falls in love with a shop-window dummy, a passable and pleasant piece, which is utterly ruined by the handsomely distracting and impractical urban settings.

LOVELY LIVES, a singularly tearful but otherwise satisfying performance of Hauptmann's "Einsame Menschen," presented in Yiddish by the Jewish Art Theatre, in the corner of Madison Square Garden.

"Boys Will Be Boys."

HARRY BERESFORD has been on the stage for thirty years, acting character parts in vaudeville sketches, touring the one-night stands as a star in "The Professor's Love Story," and the like, and so is well enough known in the far reaches of this country. But there were few New Yorkers who knew him when he appeared suddenly last week in "Boys Will Be Boys," the unheralded, fatuously named comedy which was produced from the Judge Priest stories of Irvin Cobb. This piece is richer in homely sentiment than any other play now on or near Broadway, and Mr. Beresford's deft and utterly winning performance as old, simple-minded Peep O'Day is a thing of joy, not to be found often and never, never to be forgotten.

Like Frank Bacon, Mr. Beresford has watched a generation come and go while waiting his chance for a hearing in the capital of his world. Like Mr. Bacon, his great success is achieved at last in an embodiment of a gentle, lovable good-for-nothing. Like Mr. Bacon, he is in a comedy that will be found amusing and touching by all men and women the country over.

The play is rich in the true Cobb flavor, which, to be sure, is in no wise missing from the languid and rambling dramatization of the Judge Priest stories which Bayard Veiller attempted some seasons ago and called "Back Home." The author of the new attempt is Charles O'Brien Kennedy, the actor who plays Nerf's brother in "The Jest."

His stage version tells the story of Peep O'Day, a gullible old ragamuffin that had been underfoot in Paducah ever since he emerged from an orphan asylum years before. How poor Peep comes suddenly into a fortune, how he buys the old schoolhouse for the boys to stone to their hearts' content, how he hires a circus just for himself and the other kids of the town how he is wooed desperately by the local widow, how he considers try to get his hands on his money, and how it is made manifest that it takes shrewder crooks



Henry Herbert, Who Was the Idiot in "John Ferguson," and Who, as the Black-Hearted Kira, Gives One of the Finest Performances in "The Faithful" the Beautiful Masfield Play Now Being Presented at the Garrick by the Theatre Guild.

than Paducah can grow to put anything over on our Judge Priest—all this is in a play so brimful of the milk of human kindness that all us sinners here below will be just a little better for seeing it. One sinner in particular expects to grow in grace by seeing it twelve or thirteen times.

LAST week a handy guide to the theatres was supplied here for the convenience of the reasonably preoccupied person who would like to see the four or five best things in town, but who is too busy and too thrifty to try all the fool shows that pass this way. By a freakish slip of the memory, the list did not suggest that he see "Lightnin'." However, he has probably seen it already. And that's that.

FIVE O'CLOCK is a play by Frank Bacon, the shining light of "Lightnin'," and by Freeman Tilden, whoever he may be. It was boldly pitchedforked by Walter Wanger into the Fulton last Monday night at about the stage in its development when Mr. Belasco had been doing it, would have tugged at his talented forelock and said:

"Now let me see. There are about thirty places here where I must cut and retouch the script. Then we need at least two weeks more rehearsals. All in good time. All in good time." You can run on like that when you have your own theatre, and it may be in passing that Mr. Belasco's is dark these days, while from within emerge faintly the sounds of mighty preparations for something magnificent and Burmese that is likely to happen there next month.

Though "Five O'Clock" is rather crudely written and very crudely staged, though, despite its entirely adequate company, it betrays at a hundred points that one David Burton, who directed it, knows not the A B C of his art, it is interesting and it does tug persistently at the heart-strings of most of us.

It tells, in its clumsy fashion, the story of a poor little rich boy, whose elder brothers and sisters are so absorbed in their various hobbies of collecting stamps, antique sugar bowls, horoscopes and symptoms that they find the mid an intolerable nuisance around the house, what with his own weakness for collecting mongrel pups and soiled urinals. So, aided by some costly physicians, they send him to a cheap, expensive institution "for the poor, dear good," where, thanks to the inertia of law and science, he remains long after all those who know and care are sure he should be free. How, aided by a seedy but rebellious country doctor of the old school, (so well played by Tim Murphy that one wonders if the producers of "Abraham Lincoln" have thought of him for the part), and by the girl who loves him, (charmingly embodied by Alberta Burton), the young man at last gains his freedom and how, thereafter, he sets up a sort of Plumfield for just such slow-thinking, friendless wails as he himself had been—that is the story of "Five O'Clock."

The last act fairly swarms with children, and it would come ungraciously from a player who sat through it with a lump in his throat not to bear witness to its genuine appeal. Perhaps, however, you are not moved when you see a score of kids marching two by two through the streets, with bobbing Sisters of Mercy acting as right guide and file closers. Perhaps it does not choke you up a little when, from some high-walled school yard, you hear suddenly the shrill clamor of children at recess. There's no real reason why it should, and if it does not "Five O'Clock" would have no particular call upon your sympathies.

Among the various gauderies of the play are the exasperating examples of the tagged character, as when each member of the imprisoned boy's family never opens his or her lips without mentioning his or her hobby. Thus the stock collector cannot even enter a hotel lobby without brandishing a stamp-book and talking about it as he crosses the threshold. And the

snatcher up of unconsidered sugar bowls is just as bad. We recall that in "Up from Nowhere," the sundry daughters of the house were labeled in the same fashion. For instance, the artifice daughter could not venture before the audience without carrying at least one plaster cast of some masterpiece. This mechanical trick invariably makes for tedium.

Approval of Prominent Actress Expressed WE spoke last week of hearing voices, as who would not with Julia Marlowe and Ethel Barrymore both playing in town. At the end of the week we heard four voices as wonderful. It was at the ratty old Broad Street Theatre in Philadelphia, crowded, for some of us, with memories of "The Little Minister," making its first American tour, of Gillette when "Sherlock Holmes" was new, of Jefferson in his last round of the country, and of Sothern as Villon seen faintly through the smoke of a fire panic long ago, all witnessed from the gallery and all rapturously applauded, you may be sure.

One of the wonderful voices was raucous with hoydenish merriment. One was sweet and infinitely tender, a sound to stir an old romance. One was high-pitched, mischievous, saucy, perverse. One was deep and stirring. It had nobility. And they all belonged to Mrs. Fiske.

To those of us who are first-nighters on Broadway, there seldom comes a greater right ahead with the preparation of further offerings, just as though New York's forty-five playhouses would all be ready for new productions some time next month. Mr. Manners has completed a new comedy for Miss Taylor, Miss Rambau has begun rehearsals with "The Unknown Woman," Mr. Arliss will presently come along with a play, Florence Moore is somewhere in the offing with "Breakfast in Bed," Lou Tellegen will act Mr. Mack's "Prince of the Pines" out of town on Nov. 10, Bayard Veiller's "Danger" is at last being groomed for a metropolitan showing, Billie Burke will present Somerset Maugham's "Cecilia's Wife," Mr. Morosco has "Seven Miles to Arden" ready and will soon have "Linger Longer Letty" and "Smith, Jones and Brown," Ed Wynn is to head a revue of his own, "What's the Odds" is to resume presently, James Montgomery's musical "Irene" is nearly ready, "Petroleum Prince" is somewhere on the road, Fathia Frederick's "Lady Tony" will be coming along, Tristram Frigana has a musical show called "Poor Mama," the Broadwayites are getting Salisbury Field's "Wedding Bells" ready, Clifton Crawford is cruising around the Middle West with a show called "My Lady Friends," Crane Wilbur's "The Haunted Violin," and Aaron Hoffman's "Welcome Stranger" are about to be launched by Sam H. Harris, Rita Welman's "The Acquittal" will be coming along from Chicago, "The Frivolities of 1919" will be frivolling this way, Margaret Anglin produced "The Woman in Bronze" in Baltimore last week, Mr. Dillingham is preparing a Caldwell-

and how delightfully does the inner laughter of her playing reach out and infect her friends across the footlights! This is done by no visible device or means of communication. Sorcery, probably. Anyway, no other Broadwayite is likely to see this season as fine an example of high comedy playing as, thanks to the 1 o'clock Pennsylvania express to Trenton and Philadelphia, we happen to have seen.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT. STANDARD—"Dark Rosaleen." SHUBERT-RIVIERA—"The Woman in Room 12." BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Parlor, Bedroom and Bath."

"An Anaesthetic Dancer"

This is one of Cole Porter's over-the-boards lyrics in "Etchey-Koo, 1919." Porter first burst upon Broadway some seasons ago with "See America First," a musical comedy which was a hearty failure, despite—or perhaps because of—the exceptional quality of the Porter lyrics.

NO doubt you still are wondering why I have on "With everything except the kitchen stove on. Perhaps my little costume may have vexed you. And made you kick the person sitting next you. But don't think me so serious. Or let the wicked men trick You into getting any such notion. For I'm the little chicken That everybody's pickin' To represent the poultry of motion.

Chorus: For I'm an anaesthetic dancer. That's the answer. 'Tis all. Like the rest of those dear old Hindu goddesses. I've a blacksmith to forge my pretty bodices. But swear that you'll not take offense or call the censor On the sly. For I haunt the shady dell Where I dance away the hours. And I'm learning how to fall All the birds from all the flowers. For I'm a pure poetic, sympathetic, Theatrical, energetic, anaesthetic Dancer am I—I. Yes, an anaesthetic dancer am I.



Miss Barrymore is Giving at the Empire the Supremely Satisfying Performance of Her Career in the Extraordinarily Interesting Play by Zoe Akiss Called "Declasse."

WHAT NEWS
ON THE RIALTO?

DESPITE the fact that the current Broadway entertainments are enjoying almost an unprecedented prosperity just at present the theatrical entrepreneurs are going right ahead with the preparation of further offerings, just as though New York's forty-five playhouses would all be ready for new productions some time next month. Mr. Manners has completed a new comedy for Miss Taylor, Miss Rambau has begun rehearsals with "The Unknown Woman," Mr. Arliss will presently come along with a play, Florence Moore is somewhere in the offing with "Breakfast in Bed," Lou Tellegen will act Mr. Mack's "Prince of the Pines" out of town on Nov. 10, Bayard Veiller's "Danger" is at last being groomed for a metropolitan showing, Billie Burke will present Somerset Maugham's "Cecilia's Wife," Mr. Morosco has "Seven Miles to Arden" ready and will soon have "Linger Longer Letty" and "Smith, Jones and Brown," Ed Wynn is to head a revue of his own, "What's the Odds" is to resume presently, James Montgomery's musical "Irene" is nearly ready, "Petroleum Prince" is somewhere on the road, Fathia Frederick's "Lady Tony" will be coming along, Tristram Frigana has a musical show called "Poor Mama," the Broadwayites are getting Salisbury Field's "Wedding Bells" ready, Clifton Crawford is cruising around the Middle West with a show called "My Lady Friends," Crane Wilbur's "The Haunted Violin," and Aaron Hoffman's "Welcome Stranger" are about to be launched by Sam H. Harris, Rita Welman's "The Acquittal" will be coming along from Chicago, "The Frivolities of 1919" will be frivolling this way, Margaret Anglin produced "The Woman in Bronze" in Baltimore last week, Mr. Dillingham is preparing a Caldwell-

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Kern musical comedy entitled "The Night Boat." William Anthony Maguire's "Stand from Under" will soon be ready, the handsome Mr. Bushman is rehearsing "The Master Thief," Henrietta Crossman is preparing a play called "The Critical Moment," Dorothy Donnelly's "Forbidden" is already in rehearsal, Sidney Rosenfeld's "Letty Arrives" is being got ready, Edgar McGregor will soon have "The Haunted Pajamas" ready, and Mrs. Henry B. Harris is grooming a melodrama.

Martin Brown's "The Bed Convention" has been tested on tour and is headed this way. Walker Whiteside has been playing "The Master of Ballantrae" in the provinces, Louis K. Asspacher's "All the King's Horses" is being given its finishing touches by the Coburns, a musical comedy called "Angel Face" is headed this way after capturing Chicago, the Shuberts are about to produce Earl Carroll's "Call a Taxi," Augustus Thomas's "Kentucky" is presumably ready by this time, the Bolton-Woodhouse "Rope of China" is playing on the road, Muriel Osiriche is about to come out of the movies via "The Dream Girl," "The Son-Daughter" is being groomed for its own theatre by Mr. Belasco, Mr. Ordynski's "Fair Helen" is said to be headed for the Shubert, "Approdit" is coming to the Century, "Bud-

ies" will soon reach the Selwyn, Edward Locke's "Dangerous Years" is about to be given its second production, Harry Fox is to come this way in "Maid o' Money," Joe Weber is getting "The Little Blue Devil" ready, a musical show called "Betty Bebe" is well on the way, a farce entitled "Blind Man's Buff" is said to be coming.

And these, of course, are by no means all. In each instance it is hoped to obtain a metropolitan playhouse before the holidays, which makes it almost certain that somebody, in round numbers, is going to be disappointed.

Willis Bard, one of the best known of England's music hall entertainers, will begin a vaudeville tour at the Palace Theatre tomorrow afternoon. There are half a dozen or more widely celebrated performers in the English halls who never have been heard of by American audiences—men who are the biggest sort of favorites with their audiences, and whose work has not been too exclusively English to appeal to Americans who have chance to see them. Only a scant few have cared to risk appearances before American audiences, for what is one nation's amusement does not invariably stir the risibilities of people 3,000 miles away.

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

BROADWAY is prosperous these nights, and there will be comparatively few changes of bill during the next few weeks. There will be a new comedy and a musical extravaganza during the week ahead, with a Shakespearean revival on the side.

ON THE HIRING LINE—Tomorrow night at the Criterion Theatre.

This is a comedy by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, and has as its theme the only too well-known servant problem. It deals therewith, so says the announcement, "from an entirely new angle." The scenes of the piece are laid in a country house on Long Island. The cast has more than its share of the names of the well-known. Laura Hope Crews and Cyril Scott will have the leading rôles, and the company will also include Donald Gallagher, Minna Gombel, John Blair, Josephine Hall, Robert Hudson, and Vivian Tobin.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.—Tomorrow night at the Shubert Theatre.

For the third week of their short season at the Shubert Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe will once more act "The Shrew." Miss Marlowe having been given her opportunity as Viola and Mr. Sothern as Hamlet, "The Shrew," with its two star rôles, will give them equal opportunities. For their fourth and final week at the Shubert they will give all three plays of their present repertoire.

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1919.—Thursday night at the Winter Garden.

The eighth of the Winter Garden passing show series is this. There will be two acts and twenty scenes—the music is Jean Schwartz's, and the book and lyrics are the work of the Winter Garden's own Harold Atteridge. The cast includes any number of well-known merry-makers. Among those present will be Blanche King, Charles Winninger, George Monroe, the Avon Comedy Four, Madge Derry, James and Tillie Barton, Frankie Heath, Mellett sisters, Ralph Riggs and Katherine

Witchie, Rath Brothers, four Haley sisters, O'Hanlon and Zamboni, Reginald Denny, Olga Cook, Lon Haskell, Hazel Cox, Marcell Mannon, Lucille Muller, Walter Wolf, Eddie Miller, Harry Turpin, Verna Burke, Joe Opp, Harriet Carr, and others.

There will be benefit performances tonight in three playhouses. At the Manhattan Opera House a program will be given in aid of the Chelsea Memorial Association, at which will appear Raymond Hitchcock, Eddie Cantor, Bert Williams, Itella Mayhew, Vera and Schenck, Johnny Doolley, Whiting and Burt, Sylvia Clark, and Bert Levy among others. A program to be given at the Selwyn will have Greenwich House as its beneficiary, and will offer Mr. Hitchcock, Irving Berlin, Beanie McCoy Davis, Otto Kruger, Francis Larrimore, Irene Bordone, Florence Shirley, and others. There will also be a program at the Nora Bayne, with the Bide-a-Wee Home as the recipient. Here the entertainers will be Fred and Adele Astaire, May Boley, Dolly Connolly, Al Herman, Harry Kelly, Ted Lewis, and numerous others.

An entertainer named Eddie Foyer, who has recently been appearing in vaudeville, will offer a "musical pastiche" tonight at the Harris Theatre. He will recite a number of dramatic poems to musical accompaniment.

Ibsen's "When We Dead Awaken" is being given its first American performance these nights by the Love-Kennedy Company at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

MAJESTIC—Alles Brady, in "Forever After."

MONTAUK—"Fiddlers Three."

TELLER'S SHUBERT—"Business Before Pleasure."

ORPHEUM—Marie and Mary McFurlane, Miss Diane and Jan Kubal, Williams and Wolfus, Hunting and Francis, Phil Baker, James Leonard and company, Fred Berard, and others.

A JULIA MARLOWE ANNIVERSARY

JULIA MARLOWE, at the Shubert Theatre tomorrow night, will play Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," which is not the point of this story. To Miss Marlowe the evening will mean something more than her reappearance as Katherine. Just thirty-two years ago—on Oct. 20, 1887—Julia Marlowe made her first appearance in New York, playing at a matinee at the Bijou Opera House as Parthenia in "Ingomar." The account of that debut in "The Times" of the following morning began as follows: "Julia Marlowe! Remember her name, for you will hear of her again."

Verily, those were the good old days. E. H. Sothern, along with Herbert Kelcey and others, was playing at the old Lyceum Theatre at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street in a piece called "The Great Pink Pearl," and probably paid but scant attention, if any, to the appearance of a new actress named Julia Marlowe at a special matinee. Robson and Crane were filling the Union Square theatre with "The Henrietta"; Augustin Daly, at his theatre, was offering "Dandy Dick," with a cast including John Drew, Otis Skinner, Ada Rehan, and Effie Shannon.

Nor was that by any means all. Lily Langtry, with Maurice Barrymore as her leading man, was playing "As in a Looking Glass" at the Fifth Avenue; Denham Thompson was acting "The Old Homestead" at Niblo's; Edward Harrigan was playing "The Leather Patch" at Harrigan's Park Theatre; E. R. Rice's company was playing "The Corsair" at the Bijou, the scene of Miss Marlowe's special matinee; "The Mouse Trap" was concluding an engagement at Wallack's; and a revival of "Caste," produced under the personal supervision of T. W. Robertson, was presently to be made; "Arabian Nights; or, Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp," was the program at the old Standard Theatre at Broadway and Thirty-third Street.

The Casino was having a great success with "The Marquis" (7 admission 50 cents); the original company was playing "Jim the Penman" at the Madison Square; Minnie Palmer was to be seen at the Fourteenth Street in "My Sweetheart"; Lew Dockstader was heading his minstrel troupe at his own theatre, Joseph Jefferson, at the Star, was playing "Bob Acres" in "The Rivals," with Henry Irving and Ellen Terry announced to follow in a few weeks; at the Theatre Comique, in 125th Street, the week's program was W. H. (later William) Gillette in "Held by the Enemy"; at the Grand Opera House Clara Morris was to be seen in "Le Coq d'Or," and so on, and so on, and so on.

One thing alone in the theatre as it was has not changed. A Times advertisement reads: "Always on hand: the best seats for all theatres six days in advance at Tyson's Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel."

Miss Marlowe's appearance took place on a Thursday afternoon, and on the preceding Sunday Times Times carried this notice:

"Miss Julia Marlowe will act Parthenia at the Bijou Opera House on Thursday afternoon. Concerning this young lady, who has had some stage appearance, and has lately been studying dramatic technique, the following ingenious statement is sent out: 'Her debut before a metropolitan audience is for the sole purpose of testing the opinion of the press and public. Should she succeed in pleasing, Mr. R. E. J. Miles will take her through the country. All that nature could do for her has been done. She is pretty, graceful, has a good voice, and is talented. It remains to be seen if she has the great gift to make her audience see how clever she is.'"

The review of her matinee in "The Times" was as follows: "Julia Marlowe: remember her name, for you will hear of her again. Miss Marlowe had a trial matinee yesterday at the Bijou Opera House, the last place in the world one would think of going in search of an actress for the poetical drama. The play was dog-eared 'Ingomar,' and the greater portion of the

large audience seemed to be made up of people who had never seen the play and who had no comprehension of the art of acting. To be sure, Miss Marlowe received their approbation, but so did the groggy Barbarian and his moth-eaten followers. It was a shabby and shabby representation of a piece that under ordinary circumstances bore the hallmarks of a player, who has listened to its sentimental lines more times than he can remember, and does not care to hear them again. The Parthenia, therefore, labored under the worst, possible disadvantages: she did not even get her cues promptly and correctly. Yet she triumphed over all difficulties and infused the familiar scenes with a novel charm.

"Miss Marlowe is not a spectacular Parthenia. She did not conquer by a glance or a gesture. She is not a statuesque figure, but of good figure, but not beautiful. Her eyes are the most attractive feature of her face, which is uncommonly mobile and intelligent. She depicted the simplicity and love of the Greek maiden in a sensible, straightforward manner that convinced the minds and touched the hearts of everybody present who had a mind and a heart. Her work was not without the critical observer with a sense of her ability to calculate beforehand the actual effect of every look and gesture. This is a faculty that three-fifths of the actors now on the stage do not possess. Her conception of the character was clear and reasonable; her execution of it womanly and, above all, intelligent. She had no 'great moments'; she made no conspicuous 'points.' But her grasp of the character never relaxed, and she preserved the illusion amid the most distressing surroundings. The episode of the song of love was treated daintily and without exaggeration. The defiance of Ingomar was true and effective and not staid. She expressed the anger of the girl very vividly and without resort to any hackneyed artifices. She was equally successful with every other phase of the rôle. She did not carry her expressions of love to the limits of great, absorbing passion, but Parthenia is not a woman of strong passions. In depicting the ingenuousness of the girl she was not too coy. When she wept, the tears seemed to be real, and her smiles seemed to be the reflections of a sunny temperament. Her voice is strong and pleasant, and if she has a singing voice it ought to be a pure contralto. Her tones are never mannish. And, above all, she speaks the English language very well.

"All of which goes to show that Miss Marlowe, at the beginning of her career, so far as we know, is an excellent actress. So she ought to be able to undertake, in this metropolis, such a character as Parthenia, and to put her powers in comparison with those of a dozen acknowledged artists. Yet the surprise of the afternoon, among the small contingent of habitual playgoers present, was the fact that she succeeded. We have been used to dullness and stupidity and incompetence at these trial performances that the advent through such a medium of a bright and interesting actress almost takes one's breath away. Miss Marlowe has had some experience in what are called 'people's' parts, and her acquaintance with the theatrical trade, the circuits. She owes more, however, to her natural gifts and her own intelligence than to any training she may have received 'on the road.' It is the present intention of her manager, Mr. R. E. J. Miles, to make her a star. That, by her own efforts, she will be no great significance nowadays. Lotta, Jennie Yeamans, and Minnie Palmer are stars; Agnes Booth, Rose Coghlan, and Georgia Cayvan, three of the best actresses of our stage, are unpretentious members of stock companies. Miss Marlowe starts far in advance. She is a really popular star, but she must not hope to take her place immediately in the same rank with the stock actresses we have named. That her success will be permanent, though, we do not doubt."

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You may recall that in regard to "The Man from Home" the principal criticism was to the effect that Mr. Wilson and I were from the "Middle West," and should not expect to please New York. When we made our hero say absurd things which we not infrequently heard first-trip Americans saying, in Europe, we were not very well understood, I fear. We had been in the habit of collecting naïve patriotics, and found the collection hardly—but the effect of them, as given forth by Daniel Voorhees, was so funny and so astonishing. When he declared it would be a trade our State Insane Asylum for the worst ruined ruin in Europe, we were laughing at him; thought the audience would laugh at him, as we did, forgivingly. The New York critics thought we meant that we wouldn't trade the asylum for Pompeii, and reproved us for bunkum and for attacking the culture of Europe. Of course, I don't mean that this play could be thought a proper piece of work today; thank heaven it couldn't! The "type" and the coincidental impossibilities of plot have long since become dead stuff in the general discard, but the thing wasn't consciously or purposefully attacked for the coincidental impossibilities—it was attacked, as I say, principally for its "Middle Westness."

"The Man from Home" was followed by some inconsequential plays by Mr. Wilson and me, but from 1910 until 1918 I did not write for the stage, emerging finally with "Mister Antonio." This play met what appeared to me to be a new band of critics who had made New York their own since my earlier experiences. Some of them took "Mister Antonio" for my first play; but they all agreed that a novelist cannot write a play (at least that an American novelist cannot write one), and they paid me the compliment of insisting that I was a novelist. Certain of them recalled, or had heard of, "The Man from Home," and spoke of it as another proof that a novelist cannot write a play. A year or so later "The Country Cousin," written with Julian Street, furnished what seemed to be final evidence.

I could not imagine a play bearing my name which could shake what seemed in a fair way to become a substantial mortuary monument; and I understood the power of preconceived impression because I am subject to it myself. It was subject to it in the present instance. I had the strongest impression that a dramatic critic entering a theatre to see a play of mine had himself so strong an impression about the piece that he would be unable to see it except as another demonstration of his previous pronouncements in my favor as a novelist. And there is something disgusting in getting dramatic critics so heartily convinced that you are a novelist; you begin to wonder if your books may not persuade literary critics that you are a playwright. Therefore, I thought a pen name might give a play of mine a fairer hearing. I have not yet recovered from the astonishment all natural to this occasion—a pen name would have made no difference at all.

BOOTH TARKINGTON.

EIGHT YEARS' WAIT
FOR A PRODUCTION

A Little Something About the Wanderings of Earl Derr Biggers' Novel, "Love Insurance," Before It Finally Reached the Stage in Musical Comedy Form as "See-Saw."

EARL DERR BIGGERS wrote his novel of "Love Insurance" eight years ago, and it required just that length of time for the idea to reach the stage. At present it is being unfolded, and with no little success, on the stage of the George M. Cohan Theatre, where it is known as "See-Saw." Its case is one more to the long list of ultimately profitable theatrical properties which have reached the stage only after innumerable adventures in the offices of managers, and countless rejections. Biggers wrote "Love Insurance" in a hall room in Boston more than eight years ago. His first story, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," was then already on the market, and was presently made by George M. Cohan into a highly successful play. When "Love Insurance" was published, nearly every literary critic in the country mentioned its dramatic possibilities, and, with the exception of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," it was the only story in the face, the quick snapping up of the story by a producer seemed almost inevitable.

But there was no snapping to speak of. Biggers, convinced that the tale contained at least a passable farce, tried vainly to interest a variety of playwrights. One theatrical producer finally bought the dramatic rights and paid Biggers an advance royalty, but after he had talked the play over with a number of playwrights, the project was abandoned. On another occasion a producer was on the point of engaging a cast, even before the play had been written, but for some reason or other matters never went any further.

By this time, despairing of finding a collaborator, Biggers had made dramatic versions of the story himself, and these scripts, deposited with an agent, presently began to go the rounds. But there were no buyers. An interesting point in connection with "Love Insurance" is that it was being extensively peddled at the time that Biggers' "Inside the Lines" was having a successful run at the Longacre Theatre, and that customarily the success of one of an author's works makes the sale of a second a simple proposition. "Inside



Harry Barendse, Whose Remarkable Performance as Peep O'Day in the Delightful Comedy at the Belmont, Is One of the Reasons Why It Is Essential to Your Happiness That You See "Boys Will Be Boys."

the Lines," unlike "Seven Keys to Baldpate," was written entirely by Biggers—but so far as the effect on "Love Insurance" was concerned he might as well have remained a dramatic unknown. Henry W. Savage, the producer of the piece in its musical form, was among the many who examined the play in its nonmusical days, and actually hesitated for some days before deciding to reject it. When the rounds of the manuscript had been made Biggers gave up all hope of obtaining a production, and began to turn his story into a musical comedy. He found a market quickly this time—Mr. Savage bought the piece on the strength of a scenario. But even then the play had not quite ended. Several composers, upon examining the libretto, turned down the job of writing it out with tunes, but finally Louis A. Hirsch undertook the task, albeit with no little doubt in his soul.

As a matter of fact, neither the authors nor the Savage attached were overly sanguine as to the prospects for the success of the piece prior to its first performances at the Cohan a few weeks ago, but the results at the box office have been highly gratifying to all concerned.

WHO IS CLAUDE KING?

A NEWCOMER to these shores, unless he be an international star, does not often make so profound an impression as does Claude King in "Declassee." It is Mr. King whose privilege it is to play the over-the-table scene with Miss Barrymore in the second act of this play. From the play as a whole he emerges with honors, second only to those won by the star.

King's last appearance in these parts had little of the stage connected with it. A Major in the Royal Field Artillery, he was sent here by England shortly after this country entered the war. His war record is a brilliant one. He was in the British Army as a Tommy in August of 1914, and saw twenty-seven months of active service as an artilleryman on the western front. Several times he was wounded, but miraculously escaped serious injury in a branch of the service which cost England 180,000 dead during the four years of the war. He was laid low, finally, by trench fever, and after three months in a hospital he was discharged for further active service and dispatched to America in connection with propaganda work.

King was a member of Kitchener's original army. He had been a well-known London leading man for more than a dozen years when the war broke out, and joined the army as war as the greenest recruit. He took the field in May, 1915, and saw continuous service for the next nine months, supporting various infantry units. Kitchener was not yet adequately trained. He got his Captaincy in March, 1916, and was the first of the Kitchener officers to command a battalion. He received his majority in January, 1917.

When the war broke out King was playing in Arnold Bennett's "The Great Adventure" during its run of 600 performances at the Kingsway, and when it ended it so happened that he went back

to the Kingsway to act again in an Arnold Bennett play. This was the unsuccessful "Judith," produced last Spring by Lillian McCarthy, and it was followed by the Eddie Phillips comedy, "St. George and the Dragon," also unsuccessful. It was in this latter piece that Mr. King, in the course of a London trip, saw King's performance, and invited him to come to America to play Rudolph Solomon in "Declassee."

Prior to the war King had had a long and crowded experience as an actor. He began in 1896 in a small role in an English touring company of "The Silver King," and at one time or another played in support of nearly all of England's well-known actors between that date and 1914. He was three years with Gravelly Barker, back in the days at the Little and Kingsway Theatres when Barker was giving "Fanny's First Play," his first production. With Barker, also, King played prominent roles in Galworthy's "The Fugitive," Macfield's "Nan" and "The Witch," and several plays of Tchekhov's, among others.

One of the most formidable experiences was a two years' tour of the Orient (1906, 1907, and 1908), at the head of a repertoire company which was offering no less than forty plays. In thirty-eight of them King played leading roles. In Manila in the month of June (a villainous combination) the company played a season of twenty-eight consecutive nights, and gave twenty-eight different plays. The Oriental tour embraced Japan, China, South Africa, India, the Malay States, Egypt—practically every nook and cranny of the Mediterranean.

It will be seen, accordingly, that King's present success in "Declassee" is not a chance hit—as sometimes happens when a player is particularly well fitted to a part—but the result of long and arduous training in his profession.

TO BE CONTINUED

TWO—HUSBANDS—TWO

SOMETHING like a twin success has been achieved by Kenneth Douglas and Lawrence Grossmith in "Too Many Husbands," the Maughams comedy at the Booth. Both players are already known to the New York public; Grossmith quite recently in several more or less successful offerings; Douglas through his memorable performance in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Little Theatre five years ago.

There is, in a sense, another bond between them, for Douglas owes his beginning on the stage to Woodson Grossmith, an uncle of Lawrence's. This was in 1884, when Douglas was devoting himself to the pastime of market gardening in Sussex, with the idea of making it his profession. He was then 17 years old. In those pastoral surroundings he was bitten by the theatrical impulse. Perhaps it was because of his sister Maude Millett, who was a celebrated actress. At any rate, he proceeded to London, where, upon his sister's advice, he went to see Arthur Chudleigh at the Court Theatre and applied for a job. He failed to get it, but later the same day he received an unexpected visit from Mr. Chudleigh and from Woodson Grossmith, who was about to produce a play called "The New Boy" at the Court Theatre. At 2 o'clock in the morning Douglas read to the two the part of a schoolboy, and was engaged for the role. The comedy, which was written by Arthur Law, was an enormous success, running for 600 nights in London.

This was the beginning of an uninterrupted success on the stage, almost entirely in light comedy roles. So many were his engagements that he played twelve years without a holiday, Winter and Summer.

He joined Charles Wyndham at the Criterion Theatre on the completion of the run of "The New Boy," and under Wyndham's management created the role of William Westwood in the ever-popular "Rosemary," which Mr. Drew played in this country. He appeared with Wyndham in a number of light comedy pieces, and then joined Mrs. Kendal in whose company he played in "The Secret Orchard" and "The Likeness of the Night." To the training he received from these two players he attributes whatever ability he possesses as an actor.

At this time "The Little Minister" was taking London by storm, and Douglas was selected to tour the English provinces in the title role. He played the part continuously for two and one-half years. He was then associated with Charles Hawtrey, and later with Arthur Boucher at the Garrick Theatre, appearing in Henry Arthur Jones' "Whitewashing Julia," in Henri Bernstein's "Samson," and in Eddon Chambers' "The Golden Silence." Frederick Harrison and Cyril Maude were then associated in the management of the Haymarket Theatre, and Douglas appeared under their direction in Jones' "Joseph Entangled" and Barrie's "Josephine."

Later, Maude converted the old Avenue Theatre into the Playhouse, and Douglas transferred his allegiance to him, appearing in W. W. Jacobs' "Goodnight Bees" and "The Drums of Oude," in "Little Mrs. Cummin," and in "Tantalizing Tommy," an adaptation from the French by Michael Morton—a piece which A. H. Woods presented in this country some years ago as a musical play. Under the management of Allan Ayresworth, Douglas then played the leading role in James Gowdwin's "American Comedy," "Ready Money."

The next step was to become an actor-manager, which he did at the Comedy Theatre. He produced and acted in "The Inferior Sex"; Galworthy's "Strife," which ran 100 nights, and a revival of "Jim the Penman." This managerial period was followed by the notable American engagement at the Little Theatre five years ago, when he appeared under Winthrop Ames' direction in Cyril Harcourt's comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

On his return to England he took "Lord and Lady Algy" on a tour of the provincial music halls. He then received an offer from William A. Brady to appear in America as leading man for Grace George. He sailed on the ill-fated Arabic, which was sunk. Douglas returned to England and did not make another attempt to cross. He was engaged by Grossmith and Laurillard for the tour provinces in "The Girl in the Princess Theatre musical plays. Grossmith played in the first of them, "Nobody Home." Then he played in "Florabella" at the Casino Theatre, and in "Love of Mike," his last appearance previous to "Too Many Husbands."

In 1915 he was appointed to the staff of Sir William Wiseman in the Political Intelligence Bureau in New York. In 1917 he received his commission and was made liaison officer on the staff of General White, in the department of Political and Military Intelligence. When General White's mission went back to England he again became staff officer for Sir William Wiseman, and when the latter went to the Peace Conference Grossmith became head of the Political Intelligence Bureau in New York City. He was honorably discharged in February, 1919, with the permanent rank of Lieutenant.

After his discharge he organized a moving picture company, and acted in and presented two-reel comedies by P. G. Wodehouse, the first of which will be shown at the Rialto today. He has already completed three and has others in preparation.

Lawrence Grossmith is a member of the oldest theatrical family in England in direct descent. His grandfather, George Grossmith, was a well-known public reader of Dickens. His great uncle, William Benjamin Grossmith, was a famous child-actor, known as the infant Roscius. He played principal parts in Shakespearean drama before he was 10 years old. His father, George Grossmith, was a member of the original companies that played the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and appeared in only nine parts in twelve years. His brother George is famous as author, actor and manager. He wrote and played in more than half a dozen of the famous Gaiety Theatre musical comedies, and is now a member of the managerial firm of Grossmith & Laurillard, who are becoming very powerful in London. His uncle, Woodson, who died recently, is the same who gave Kenneth Douglas his first on-stage success. His brother George appeared in this country in several Gaiety Theatre productions, including "Tonight's the Night" and "The Girl in the Film," and also in an American musical play called "Fluffy Ruffles." It is rare odds that the same Grossmith was connected with the theatre until quite recently, when Lawrence Grossmith's piece, "Ena Grossmith, daughter of George Grossmith, made her debut under her father's management in London in a farce by Ian Hay called "Tilly of Bloomsbury," which Mr. Woods will present in New York this season under the title of "Tilly of Piccadilly."

Neither Lawrence Grossmith nor his brother was intended for the stage. Lawrence attended Shrewsbury public school and was graduated at Cambridge as a civil engineer. He practiced this profession for three and one-half years and then studied drawing and painting at the Royal Academy. His brother George went into the army and literature simultaneously.

Like Douglas, Lawrence Grossmith made his stage debut at the Court Theatre. Arthur Chudleigh came to him and asked the promising young engineer to desert his bridges for a part in a comedy called "Mrs. Ponderbury's Party," by Frank Burnard, editor of Punch. The play was a great success. Grossmith remained at the Court for two musical plays, in which he appeared with May Yelke—"Mademoiselle Nitouche" and "The Belle of Burgundy." From musical comedy he jumped to small Shakespearean roles with Sir Herbert Tree, with whom he remained two years.

Arthur Boucher then engaged him for a comedy called "The Undercurrent." While appearing in this piece he played matinees in a children's play called "Shotheaded Peter," enacting the rôle. At these matinees Ralph Hers, the well-known comedian, made his debut on the stage. Nine Boucical, later the original Peter, was also in the company. This engagement was followed by a trip to America with Mrs. Langtry, with whom he appeared in "The Degenarates," by Sidney Grundy, at the Garden Theatre, under the management of the late Henry B. Harris.

When he returned to London he was engaged to star with Edna May in "Havana," followed by "The Education of Elizabeth" at the Haymarket Theatre, and a comedy called "The Brass Bottle" at the Vaudeville Theatre. He then appeared in a musical play at the Savoy Theatre called "The Love-Birds," by his brother and Frau Rubin, and in "The Girl in the Taxi," a name that Mr. Woods made familiar to American players about ten years ago.

Grossmith considers his best achievement his performance in the famous pre-war play, "An Englishman's Home," by Guy Du Maurier, which anticipated the conflict of 1914. Under his own management he played in a piece called "Brother Alfred," a farce by our own (now) P. G. Wodehouse. He also appeared in a revue at the Prince of Wales entitled "Are You There?" produced by Ned Wayburn, the music for which was written by Leoncavallo.

In 1914 he came to America to buy plays for Grossmith & Laurillard. He noticed that American musical plays were large and ambitious revues, and told Leo Shubert that there was room in this country for small musical plays in intimate theatres. The result was the Princess Theatre musical plays. Grossmith played in the first of them, "Nobody Home." Then he played in "Florabella" at the Casino Theatre, and in "Love of Mike," his last appearance previous to "Too Many Husbands."

In 1915 he was appointed to the staff of Sir William Wiseman in the Political Intelligence Bureau in New York. In 1917 he received his commission and was made liaison officer on the staff of General White, in the department of Political and Military Intelligence. When General White's mission went back to England he again became staff officer for Sir William Wiseman, and when the latter went to the Peace Conference Grossmith became head of the Political Intelligence Bureau in New York City. He was honorably discharged in February, 1919, with the permanent rank of Lieutenant.



McIntyre and Heath in a Musical Show Written Around Them and Called "Hello, Alexander."

Empire
Broadway and 40th St.
Spendings at 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.
Week and Sat. 2:30.
"And Miss Barrymore—well, it was tumultuous, such booming applause, such cheers, as come but once or twice a season, and when they came, so warm the very coals of the old stage's heart."
—*Times*.
CHARLES FROEDMAN Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Her Great Triumph
"Declassee"
By JOE AKINS
"God knows when you have seen anybody play as well."
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"This gifted star has never played with such subtlety, such depth of feeling, such convincing pathos and such surprising brilliancy in all her long and enviable career."
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CRITERION
BROADWAY and 41st St.
Spendings at 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.
Week and Sat. 2:30.
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A NEW SATIRICAL COMEDY.
"ON THE HIRING LINE"
Directed by George C. Tyler
By Harvey O'Higgins & Harriet Ford.
With the exceptional cast:
Laura Hope Crews, Cyril Scott, Donald Gallagher, Minna Gombell, John Blair, Josephine Hall, Robert Hudson, Sidney Toler and Vivian Tobin.
Music by Frederick Schubert.

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Ruth Chatterton
"Brushed by audience"—*Herald*.
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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:20.
Charles Dillingham presents
The Season's Supreme Success
"APPLE BLOSSOMS"
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NEW AMSTERDAM at 8:15
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JOHN GOLDEN presents
FRANK BACON
IN
LIGHTNIN'
Gaiety, Broadway & 40th St.
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Even. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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John Cort's New Musical Comedy Hit

LYCEUM THEATRE
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IN A CLARE
Supra Her Fourth Capacity Week in
DAVID BELASCO's production of
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Avery Topperson's Comedy
"BELASCO PERFECTION."
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THEATRE W. 44th St.
Spendings at 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.
BIGGEST MUSICAL
SINCE
"THE LITTLE MINISTER"
THE
ROYAL VAGABOND
BREAKING ALL RECORDS.

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Even. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
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A Brand New Revue
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Only Four Weeks
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"Enough Fun and Music and Talent and Ginger for a Half Dozen Musical Shows."
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Book and Lyrics by
EDWARD ALLAN WOOL.
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EDDIE LEONARD
GREAT CAST and a
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DARK ROSALEEN
A Comedy of Irish Life by
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With the STAGGERS CAST
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FROM ITS PHENOMENAL RUN AT
THE BELASCO THEATRE.
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"JOHN FERGUSON"
GEO. COHAN THEATRE
W. 44th St., 43rd St.
Even. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.

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PERFECT DELUDE OF
RHYTHUS MEHRMENT!
See Old Sleuth Barnes!
PUNCH & JUDY
Show at 8:30.
Theat. 10 St. of Broadway. 7:15 & 9:15, 2:30.

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By St. John Ervine
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Beginning Mon., Oct. 27th
JOHN CORT PRESENTS
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
JUST A MINUTE
By Henry L. Carr, George E. Woodard and
Harold Orlov, authors of "Lions' Love."
BIG CAST OF FAVORITES AND
A CROIX OF CORT CHORUS OF
YOUTH, TALENT AND BEAUTY.
Seat Sale Next Thursday.

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GEO. COHAN THEATRE
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Even. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.

To All Lovers Of Mystery AND Theatre-Goers Who Have Seen
"THREE FACES EAST"
"THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR"
"THE UNKNOWN PURPLE"
GO TO THE BROADWAY THEATRE TO DAY AND SEE
"THE MYSTERY OF THE YELLOW ROOM"
AN EMILE CHAUTARD PRODUCTION
THE ONE DOOR GUARDED.
THE ONE WINDOW BOLTED.
NO OTHER MEANS OF EXIT.
STILL HE DID ESCAPE.
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Founded on Gaston Leroux's Internationally Famous Novel of the same name and presented by
MAYFLOWER PHOTOPLAY CORPORATION
Directed by
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"A National Institution"
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CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11 P. M.
DIRECTION JACK EATON—COMMENCING TODAY
D. W. GRIFFITH'S "BROKEN BLOSSOMS"
Preceded by Specially Staged Prologue
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY—Regular Strand Prices
An Exceptionally Attractive Surrounding
Programme of Pictures and Music
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
CARL EDUARDE, Conductor.

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SMITH, LIVINGSTON AND FULTON STS.
WEEK'S BIG FEATURES
Mon., Tues., Wed., Oct. 20, 21, 22. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26.
The Ultra Smart Comedy of Moles and Moles.
"LOMBARDI, LTD."
Featuring BEST LITTLE ALL STAR GRAND OPERA CO.
Presenting Stars from Grand Opera.
HOBBS & FISHER, LILLIAN MORTIMER & CO., TAYLOR & FRANCIS, WAYNE BROWN.
HENRY B. WALTHALL
In F. Phillips Oppenheimer's Story
"THE LONG ARM OF MANHATTAN."
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"WANTED A MODEL."
LANE & PLANT, LIND & LONG, DELITE SISTERS, KENNEDY & DINUS.

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Thurs., Fri., Sat., Even. and Sat. Mat.
WALTER HAMPDEN
in
HAMLET and ROMEO and JULIET
Seats Now On Sale.
B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Oct. 27.
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& Jan Rubini
In a 1919 Edition of
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"PLAYMATES"
PHIL BAKER JAS. & SADIE
LEONARD
FRED BARNETT, THE SHIMMY KING
Harriet Williams Marie & Mary
& Volusia Wills McFARLAND

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26, '18
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan & Harris	Feb. '17
John Ferguson	Cort	May 12
Ziegfeld Follies of 1919	New Amsterdam	June 16
At 9:45	Vanderbilt	June 28
The Five Million	Comedy	July 8
Greenwich Village Follies	Nora Bayes	July 15
The Crimson Alibi	Broadhurst	July 17
A Voice in the Dark	Republic	July 28
Oh, What a Girl!	Central	July 28
The Challenge	Selwyn	Aug. 5
Happy Days	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
Nightie Night	Princess	Sept. 9
Scandal	Thirty-ninth Street	Sept. 12
Civilian Clothes	Morocco	Sept. 12
Adam and Eva	Longacre	Sept. 13
First Is Last	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 17
The Jest (2d engagement)	Plymouth	Sept. 19
Declassee	Hudson	Sept. 20
See-Saw	George M. Cohan	Sept. 23
Roly-Boly Eyes	Knickerbocker	Sept. 25
Moonlight and Honeysuckle	Henry Miller's	Sept. 29
The Gold Diggers	Lyceum	Sept. 30
The Dancer	Harria	Oct. 1
The Storm	Forty-eighth Street	Oct. 2
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic	New Amsterdam Roof	Oct. 2
Where's Your Wife?	Punch and Judy	Oct. 4
Declassee	Empire	Oct. 6
Hitchy-Koo, 1919	Liberty	Oct. 6
The Girl in the Limousine	Eltinge	Oct. 6
Apple Blossoms	Globe	Oct. 7
Hello, Alexander	Forty-fourth Street	Oct. 7
Too Many Husbands	Booth	Oct. 8
The Faithful	Garrick	Oct. 13
Five o'Clock	Fulton	Oct. 13
Boys Will Be Boys	Belmont	Oct. 13
The Little Whopper	Casino	Oct. 13
His Honor Abe Potash	Bijou	Oct. 14
The Luck of the Navy	Manhattan	Oct. 14
Nothing But Love	Lyric	Oct. 14
A Young Man's Fancy	Playhouse	Oct. 15

MOTION PICTURE NOTES.

WHEN a stage play goes out in the hands of six or seven road companies working at the same time it thinks it has achieved some degree of ubiquity; but consider its poor efforts in the early days of the photographic process in sixty cities at once with the original and only cast in every performance. That will be the record of Clara Kimball Young's new picture, "Eyes of Youth," when it is released simultaneously, on Nov. 15, in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Dallas, Fort Worth, Newark, Trenton, Wilmington, Richmond, Atlanta, and forty-two other cities. And one month later it will be seen in the same week in London, Paris, Rome, The Hague, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Caracas, and Sydney and Melbourne, Australia.

A survey of the motion-picture requirements of colleges and universities is being made by a committee of the American Educational Motion Picture Association, of which Allen S. Williams, director of the Reptile Study Society, is President. The survey is for the purpose of stimulating the production of pictures to supplement adequately the courses of study in colleges, and secondary and primary schools will be considered subsequently in the same manner.

The committee of work is composed of: Dolph Eastman, editor of the Educational Film Magazine; Dr. Maximilian P. E. Grossmann, Educational Director of the National Association for the Study and Education of the Exceptional Child; Margaret L. McConnaughey, Educational Department, Moving Picture World; Lloyd Van Doren, Chemical Department, Johns Hopkins University; Roland Rogers, J. P. Brand, managing editor of Reel and Slide Magazine; Allen E. Williams, President of the American Educational Motion Picture Association; and A. D. V. Storey, Executive Secretary of the association.

Another committee of the association is at work in an effort to modify and standardize the conditions governing the installation of motion-picture machines in churches and schools throughout the United States. This committee includes H. H. Caselman, Director of the Graphic Department of the Interchurch World Movement; George J. Zehrung, Director Motion Picture Bureau, International Y. M. C. A.; and T. J. Kemper of the Extension Film organization of the Catholic Church.

"A Message from Mars," by Richard Ganthony, in which Charles Hawkey toured this country and England a dozen or so years ago, will be put on the screen by Metro with Lori Lytell in the leading role.

Carroll McComas, well known in Broadway musical comedies, has been engaged to support Robert Warwick in "Jack Straw," a screen version of the play of the same name in which John Drew was seen some seasons ago.

The Talmadge sisters, Norma and Constance, are busy on forthcoming photoplays, the former on her initial First National production, "A Daughter of Two Worlds," from the book by L. Roy Scott, and the latter on her third First National, "At the Barn."

Nonh Heery is to be Wolf Larsen in a pictorial edition of "The Sea Wolf," to be put out by Paramount-Artists; Maude Brewster, and among those in the cast are Tom Forman, Raymond Hutton, Fred Huntley, and Eddie Sutherland. George McFarland is directing the production and is now in San Francisco with his company.

Vitaphone is producing another O. Henry story in film form, with Regina Quinn as the feisty girl.

Breaking All Known Records!

CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents
Happy Days
AT THE HIPPODROME
The Feast of Happiness
by R. H. BURNSIDE
Music by Raymond Hubbard
MATINEE EVERY DAY

BRONX OPERA HOUSE
10th St. E. of 3d Ave. Tel. Melrose 3230.
Eve. 8:30. Sat. Eve. 8:30 to 11:30.
Eve. Mat. 2:30 to 5:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30 to 5:30.
WEEK OF OCT. 27TH
THE FUNNIEST FARCE EVER PRODUCED
"PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH"

Montauk MATINEES Wed. & Sat.
JOHN CORT presents
The Second Season of his musical Comedy Success
FIDDLERS THREE
With TAVIE BELGE
Thomas Conkey, Tom Dingle, Edna Moran, a Metropolitan Cast, and the Class A-1 Beauty Battalion.
WEEK OF OCT. 27TH
HENRY MILLER
BLANCHE BATES
and the Cast in
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THE WEEK'S MUSIC

M. RODANZKY has chosen Debussy's symphonic poem, "Idyll," and Brahms's violin concerto, with Jacques Taffel as soloist, for the second pair of concerts of the New Symphony Orchestra next Thursday evening and Friday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Both programs open with Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas" and close with the "Queen Mab" scherzo and "Rakoczy" march of Brahms.

Mahar's jingles at the Hippodrome tonight will include Wagner's "Rienzi" overture, led by Stokowski; Bruch's "Kol Nidrei," by Sam Franko; Herbert's "Romantic Suite," by the composer; Liszt's "Les Préludes," by Strinsky, and the "Mistral," by Rodanzky.

Arnold Volpe and his symphony orchestra this afternoon are starting their fortnightly matinees at the Hippodrome, playing Weber's "Oberon" overture, playing Wagner's "Prelude," Grieg's "Peer Gynt," Bruch's violin concerto, and Schumann's "Johannesburg" and "Faust," sung by Amario Farar, and Tchaikovsky's "Overture 1812."

Serge Rachmaninoff, the Russian pianist and composer, will be heard in recital at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. His program includes Beethoven's sonata, op. 31, five Chopin numbers, Alkan's "Marche Funèbre," two "Etudes Tableaux" by Rachmaninoff, and the "Faust" paraphrase, by Liszt.

Flora Mora, a Cuban pianist, at Aeolian Hall this afternoon will play Wagner's "Prelude," Liszt's "Peer Gynt," op. 31, No. 3, and pieces by Wagner-Liszt, Paganini-Liszt, Chopin, Saint-Saëns, and Granados.

Lorena Zeller, soprano, making her debut at the Princess theatre, will sing classics of Marcella, Del Lente, and Luciano; Debussy's air from "L'enfant Prodigue," and lyrics of Francis Tachibana, La Forge, and Rihm.

Inez Thighe, soprano, and Frida Engelhardt, violin, have a joint recital this afternoon at the Selwyn Theatre, with songs of Francis Hopkinson, Woodman and lyrics of Francis Tachibana, La Forge, and Rihm.

Rudolph Gans at his only Aeolian recital tomorrow will play Liszt's variations on a Bach theme, three Schubert romances, Schumann's "Prelude," and two songs of Liszt.

Vahrah Hanbury, a soprano heard last season, will sing tomorrow night in Aeolian Hall, presenting old English and modern French airs, Campbell-Tipton's "Sea Lullaby," and Bantock's "Songs from the Children."

Scott Fanning, baritone, on Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall, will sing airs of Gretry, Monigny and Mehul, Debussy and Loew, with others by Cadman, Mrs. Beach, Vanderpool and O'Hara, to poems by Mr. Fanning.

Hans Hess, a cellist from Chicago, is new at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when he will play a sonata of Marcello, Beethoven's "Variations," Bruch's "Kol Nidrei," and works of Loomis, Popper and Lalo.

Helen Jeffrey, violinist, on Thursday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, will play Bach's sonata in E, No. 3; Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," of Godowsky, Kreisler, Redding and Kreisler.

Aubrey Yates, a nephew of Edmund Yates, is to appear Tuesday evening in Aeolian Hall, assisted by Bryson Trebharne, in songs and airs of Handel, Lalo, Leoncavallo, Trebharne, and Corlidge-Taylor.

Lester Donahue, pianist, on Friday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, will play the Bach-Busoni fugue in D, Chopin's B minor sonata, four Debussy preludes, two of Bakstir, and a polka by Rachmaninoff.

Cecil Burleigh, violinist, will play his second concerto and six other original pieces on Friday evening in Aeolian Hall, preceded by Handel's D major sonata, with Francis Moore, and an "Air" and "Bourne" of Bach.

Jauch Heifetz at his Carnegie Hall recital on Saturday afternoon will play Frank's violin sonata in A minor, Bruch's "Fantasie," and pieces by Godowsky, Cecil Burleigh, Dvorak, Wieniawski, Rachmaninoff, and Paganini.

Harry Cumpson, a pianist formerly of Buffalo, will appear Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, playing Mozart's F major sonata, Liszt's B minor, three Rachmaninoff preludes, and groups of Palmgren and Moszkowski.

Next Sunday, Fritz Kreisler will play at Carnegie Hall, Ralph Leopold at Aeolian, and Rost Austin will sing at the Princess. Helan Stanley and Josef Levine have an evening concert at the Hippodrome with members of the new Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Michael Sokoloff.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Eddy Brown, the violinist, will give the first of the "Artist's recitals" this season at the Brooklyn Academy next Wednesday evening.

Brooklyn's opening recital of the season by the Russian Cathedral Quartet took place on Oct. 15 in the concert hall of the Academy. The members of the quartet are Nicholas Wasilievsky and Nicholas Vagstad, tenors; Nicholas Anichkov, baritone, and Michael Bateeff, bass.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Harry Barnhart will lead an indoor "community sing" at the City College on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the New York Community Chorus and the Washington Heights Community Council.

Samuel A. Baldwin will play the "Rite of the Valkyries" at the City College free organ recital this afternoon. On Mr. Baldwin's program for

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WITH THE ORCHESTRAS

Frank Damrosch, the present director, will resume his activities during the coming season. Its two concerts will be held at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, and Saturday afternoon, April 5. The choir is composed of professional singers, who must possess voices of excellent quality, ability to sing at sight, and good musicianship.

Mr. Damrosch has begun hearing singers to fill the few existing vacancies. The Society of the Friends of Music plans a seventh season of concerts for its members at the Ritz on five Sunday afternoons, Nov. 9, Dec. 7, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, and March 16. The opening concert, under the direction of Arthur Rodanzky, will enlist an orchestra and small chorus of women's voices from the Metropolitan Opera. Brahms's "Four Songs for Women's Voices" will be heard, as well as a "Nocturne" for four small orchestras by Mozart.

With the return of Kurt Schindler from Spain, the Echols Castorini held its first rehearsal last Wednesday, when work was begun on the Mozart "Requiem" and a Bach cantata, which will constitute the program for the January concert. The management announces a larger membership than ever before. There are still a few vacancies for professional singers, especially soprano and tenor.

OPERA AT THE LEXINGTON

WITH tomorrow's opening bill at the Lexington Theatre, on a stage remodeled for the Chicago Opera Association's future visits here, the Star Opera Company plans to make its test of the possibility, in New York at present, of a general revival of both grand and light opera in German. Singers new to this public have been announced, with some former stars of the Metropolitan.

Concert episodes from "The Master-singers of Nuremberg" include the chorale "Awake," the quietest and air of Sachs and Pogner, enlisting Elise Popper, Ludwig Eyrbach, Albert Reiss, Herman Weil, and Carl Braun. The chorale "Sperling" conducts an orchestra of seventy-two players and a chorus augmented by 271 members of German singing societies in New York.

Kreuzer's two-act opera, "A Night in Granada," forms the second part of the program in which Elise Diemer and Teles Longini are announced, for the first time on the local stage, assisted by Oskar Hofmann, Salvatore Solte, Carl Bitter, and Mr. Reiss, with Louis Koennenich conducting. Mr. Longini, the tenor, it is added, has just completed twenty-two months' service in the United States Army.

Lortzing's "Csar and Carpenter" is scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, with Viola Craham, Messrs. Weil, Eyrbach, Solte, Reiss, and Goritz, while on Friday and twice on Saturday the bill is Johann Strauss's "The Fat" with Margie Sacco; Carmen Pasovaca, Margaret Ober, and Angelo Lippich. Next Sunday night Mr. Spiering is billed to conduct a concert version of "The Flying Dutchman."

The Park's Second Week.

Gilbert and Sullivan will have a first hearing of the present season at the Park Theatre this week, when the Society of American Singers has a double bill, consisting of the perennial "Pinafore," preceded by Pergolesi's "Maid

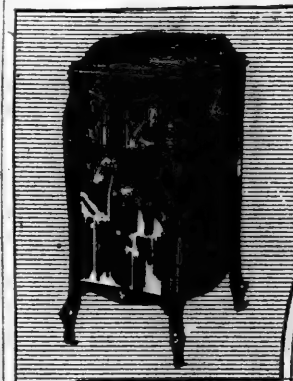
as Mistress," to be sung Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. On Friday there will be a revival of Sydney Jones's "The Gaiety." In "Maid as Mistress" are Lucy Goss as Sappho, Percy Henne as Pandofo, and William Danforth as the dumb servant. Alternate casts for "Pinafore" will include Frank Moulton, Bertram Pasovaca and Morton Adkins, Ralph Brainerd and Craig Campbell, Blanche Duffield, Cora Tracy and Kate Condon, Gladys Caldwell, William Danforth, Herbert Waterman, Gertrude Shannon, and Fred Chasler.

A novelty in "The Gaiety" will be the appearance in the title role of a Chinese soprano, known as Lady Tien Mei. Others are the Messrs. Caldwell and Tracy, Messrs. Adkins, Moulton, Pasovaca, Waterman, Campbell, and Brainerd.

Plan Metropolitan Gala.

A gala opera performance in honor of the King and Queen of Belgium has been announced for next Saturday night, at a time when New York's opera forces are beginning to assemble, from all parts of the world. The Metropolitan will furnish the best casts available at a week's notice, and the admission will be by invitation only, in charge of a committee on arrangements, which meets tomorrow to arrange details.

Four weeks from tomorrow the Metropolitan Opera will begin its season of twenty-three weeks. When asked yesterday, "with what are you going to open?" General Manager Gatti-Casazza replied, "With a full house." Meanwhile, the orchestra will begin rehearsals next Saturday. The box office subscription will close Friday, Oct. 31, after which all seats in the orchestra and dress circle will be at the advanced prices of \$7 and \$4 respectively. Treasurer Earle Lewis will open on Nov. 6, a special subscription for seventeen popular Saturday nights.

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WITH THE ORCHESTRAS

THE Boston and New York Symphonies have solved a vexed problem of unnecessary repetition of the works presented at their respective concerts in this city. During his visit in Paris last Summer, Mr. Damrosch suggested a plan to M. Montoux, according to which the New York orchestra now sends its program, schedule to the Boston conductor at the earliest possible date. This has already resulted in mutual concessions made in a friendly spirit.

Montoux has accordingly withdrawn his performance of the new third symphony of D'Indy for his November visit to New York, because Damrosch had announced that he would play the same work.

Montoux will play Rachmaninoff's Fifth symphony on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, instead of the second, previously announced, as Montoux wished to perform the Second symphony at his concert of Nov. 5.

The New York Symphony Orchestra will give a series of People's Concerts this season, under the auspices of the Music League of the People's Institute. Six concerts will be held at the De Witt Clinton and Stuyvesant High Schools on the evenings of Nov. 15, Dec. 13, Jan. 10, Feb. 7 and 14, and March 14, at an admission fee of 25 cents. The conductors will be William Willkie and Kose Polakoff.

Victor's "Indy's" "War Symphony" will have its first performance in New York at the regular concert of the Symphony Society, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 18 and at Aeolian Hall on Nov. 19. On the first date will also be produced Debussy's "Barcarolle," which was shortly before its composer's death was dedicated to King Albert of Belgium.

Benno Moiseiwitch, a new Russian pianist, who is playing a long list of engagements throughout Great Britain this Fall, will visit this country about Nov. 8 and will make his American debut with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, under Josef Strinsky on Nov. 20 and 21.

The Philharmonic announces a complete list of its assisting artists, including Kreisler, Heifetz, Granger, Leo Schuk, Rose, Funnella, Moiseiwitch, Serrato, Margaret, Matsumura, Biddy Brown, Rudolph Gans, Olga Samoroff, Mrs. Rosen, Edwin Hughes, Alfred Megrelli, Rosita Renard, Greta Mason, Marguerite Namara, Sascha Jacobson,

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Leopold Godowsky, and Sergei Rachmaninoff.

The Mendelssohn Club, which will also be heard with the Philharmonic this winter in a revival of Liszt's "Faust Symphony," in which the tenor soloist will be Michael Alcock.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, with Leopold Stokowski as conductor, will give five concerts at Carnegie Hall this season, on Tuesday evenings, Nov. 11, Dec. 2, Jan. 6, Feb. 14, and March 9. Scheduled for the final visit is the important first performance in New York of Sergei Rachmaninoff's new symphony, "The Bells," based on the poem by Edgar Allan Poe.

Rachmaninoff's score calls for both orchestra and chorus, as well as soprano, tenor, and baritone soloists. The new Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus, with Stephen Townsend of Boston as chorus master, will assist in the performance here, as well as in the first American performance, a few days earlier in Philadelphia.

The People's Symphony Concerts, as announced for their twentieth season, a series of six Saturday evening chamber music concerts at Washington Irving High School, beginning Nov. 22 with the Berkshire String Quartet. Among later attractions are the Elmslater Quartet, a choral concert by the Cecilia Club, and a vocal recital by David and Clara Mannes. For students and workers the cost of a single admission is less than 12 cents. Subscription tickets for the course may be had for \$1 at the office of the People's Symphony Concerts, 17 West Eighth Street.

The Letz Quartet's third season at Aeolian Hall will include three concerts on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 9, Feb. 4, and April 20. Mr. Letz has returned from a Summer in France, bringing with him a number of interesting compositions, which are new to his audience here. Fritz Kreisler's quartet, heard last year, will also be played on tour, as Mr. Kreisler is so warm a friend and admirer of the Letz Quartet that he has presented to them the sole rights of performance of this quartet for the coming season.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF SAINT-SAËNS AND MASSENET

By RICHARD ALDRICH

THE "recollections" and "memories" of two veteran musicians have recently been put before the English-speaking public, giving from points of view quite different glimpses of the last half century or more of the musical world. Jules Massenet's "Recollections" appears now in English, some seven years after his death. Camille Saint-Saëns' "Musical Memories" is a translation, with some omissions, of his "Souvenirs Musicaux" published a few years ago in Paris.

Massenet's and Saint-Saëns' books appear as a pair identical in appearance, with the imprint of Small, Maynard & Co. But it will hardly be disputed that Saint-Saëns is much the more important literary production, the work not only of a distinguished musician, but as well of a keen and independent thinker who has no hesitation in expressing his opinions and who, unwilling to go with the prevailing tide of musical development, dares to stand against it and do what he can to stem it, without fear of being called an old fogey.

The book is evidently made up of papers contributed from time to time to periodicals, and makes no pretense to continuity, least of all to being a definite autobiography. There are several chapters that recall the writer's childhood, and some of his earlier adventures in composition; he then goes into recollections of various of his distinguished friends, and into critical discussions. In all these chapters the old musician's thought is vigorous, his expression racy. The sap flows freely in them. There is no dead wood, no conventionalities, none of the depressing influence of the "harmless little work" which he regarded as capable of appreciating the music. When he first heard an orchestra he was delighted with a passage played by the strings, but when the brass broke in he cried: "Make them stop. They prevent my hearing the music," and demanded to be taken out.

There are interesting recollections of the old days of the Conservatoire in which he was admitted when he was 15. Everybody has heard of the wonderful acoustics of the concert hall. They used to think with a certain naïveté it seems now, that the excellent tone of the orchestra of the Société des Concerts was due entirely to this. One day long-established precedent was broken and Colonne's orchestra was permitted to play somewhere in it. It was found that the effect was wholly different, and that the tone of the Société's orchestra was due to the excellence of the orchestra itself!

He was one of those who had to struggle to get a foothold in the state-subsidized opera houses: Biet, Delibes, Massenet were struggling with him. Though Bizet congratulated Saint-Saëns on being able to do something besides pieces for the stage and was therefore less unfortunate than the others, Saint-Saëns found it just that which threw the stage to him. An ardent pianist, a writer of symphonies was not deemed capable of writing an opera. Bizet, who played the piano admirably, never dared to do so in public for fear of making his position worse.

Saint-Saëns struggled for a chance for his first opera, "Le Timbre d'argent," and "La Princesse Jaune"; the former arrived after many vicissitudes; the latter, a "harmless little work," was received with "the fiercest hostility." His opera "Etiennette Marcel" ("Henry VIII.") and "Ascanio" gave him occasion to speak for the historical opera, which Wagner attacked not only in his essays, but with the overwhelming power of his mythological music dramas. From "Fannyhauer" on, Saint-Saëns admitted that there is a question whether there is any essential difference between history and mythology.

History is made up of what probably happened, myth is made up of what probably did not happen. There are myths in history and history in myth. In history, as elsewhere, absolute truth escapes mankind. . . . Now the supernatural lends itself admirably to expression in music, and music finds in the supernatural a wealth of resources. But these resources are by no means inexhaustible. What music must have above all are emotions and passions laid bare and set in action by what we term the situation. And where can we find more or better situations than in history?

Fortunately, he adds, we no longer demand that opera be mythological; for if we did—and here is a bit of the old man's irony—we should have to condemn the famous Russian operas. "And that is out of the question." His final summing up might not stand the test of even a superficial analysis:

Characters who never existed and in whom no one believes cannot be made interesting in themselves. They do not sustain, as is sometimes supposed, the music and poetry. In the contrary, the music and poetry give them such reality as they possess.

Bizet had been found interesting by a generation of opera-lovers. He has Carmep, who likewise never existed except in Mérimée's brain. There are arguments that prove too much. In the earlier days it was a struggle for young French composers to get a hearing, even in the concert halls, that of the Conservatoire in particular being devoted wholly to Beethoven, Brahms, and Mozart and a living composer being regarded as an intruder. Saint-Saëns' first symphony, which he wrote when he was 17, was smuggled into a program as the work of an unknown author, sent to him in Germany. He overheard Berlioz and Gounod discussing it at a rehearsal, and he was lifted. Their interest changed to friendship.

One characteristic of Saint-Saëns' music is suggested by a paragraph in which he combats the dictum that where there is no feeling there is no music: "I could cite many passages of music which are absolutely lacking in emotion and which are beautiful, nevertheless, from the standpoint of pure aesthetic beauty. From Saint-Saëns, the organist, the opinion is interesting that improvisation is an indispensable accomplishment for an organist. It is 'the particular glory of the French school,' but has of late—before the war—been broken down seriously by the influence of the Germans."

Young organists have stopped improvising, because their improvisations are not so good as Bach's or Mendelssohn's masterpieces. This is in him a false point of view; the language of eloquence. He compares the legislative hall, the lecture room, the court, as they would be with only set speeches delivered in them. There are bad improvisers, as there are bad extemporaneous speakers; but for him this does not change the law. In the place in church, a mediocre improvisation may be better than a fugue by a great master.

There was a tradition that as organist of the Madeleine Saint-Saëns was an austere musician. One young woman about to be married begged him to play no fugue at her wedding. Another asked him to play funeral marches at hers, as she wished to weep on that occasion. One of the parish priests, one day undertook to instruct the organist as to what he should play to Madeleine's congregations composed of wealthy people who attended the Opéra Comique frequently and formed there musical tastes which ought to be respected.

"Monsieur l'abbé," he replied, "when I hear from the pulpit the language of opera comique, I will play music appropriate to it, and not before!" Saint-Saëns' admiration for Liszt is well known, but his remarks about Liszt are tempered with a caution born of having listened to that work in Germany. He thinks "Ce qu'on entend sur la Montagne" the best of the symphonic poems, a judgment which will seem strange to the few who have heard that production. A little insight in another direction is thrown by his words when orchestral conductors will weary of presenting "Schubert's insignificant 'Unfinished Symphony.'" "Another about 'Les Huguenots'!"

There is no necessity to class this brilliant success as a failure because Robert Schumann, who knew nothing about the stage, denied its worth. It is surprising that Berlioz's judgment has not been set against Schumann's. Amateurs of the piano will be struck by his distaste for "the trick of perpetual legato," as now cultivated on the instrument, which to him "becomes excessively monotonous and takes away all character from the pianist's classics." This he finds comes from Germany, and is enforced in all the modern German editions, beyond what the composers intended.

He tells and corroborates the well-known story of how Patti sang for Rossini, the first time, an aria from "The Barber," and how when she was done he asked her: "Who wrote that aria you just sang?" Three days afterward Saint-Saëns saw him and he hadn't cooled off even then. "I am fully aware," he said, "that arias should be embellished. That's what they are for. But not to leave a note of them even in the recitative! That is too much!"

On the other hand, the diva was irritated as well. She thought the matter over and realized that it would be serious to have Rossini for an enemy. So some days later she went to ask his advice; and it was well, says Saint-Saëns, that she took it. For she was not yet fully formed. Some months later she sang the aria from "Le Caire, Le Caire" and "Sémiramis" with the master as her accompanist, "combining with her brilliancy the absolute correctness which she always showed afterward."

The chapter on Massenet is sympathetic, though it does not claim for him more profundity than he possessed. Saint-Saëns defends him against much, but there is a singular paragraph about their friendship. Massenet might have had it—but he did not want it. When Saint-Saëns brought him the news that he had got one of Massenet's operas presented at Weimar, Massenet gave

him as "a reception," entirely different from what he expected. Massenet regarded himself as a rival and would not be a companion. It is a pity that the book has been translated by a person apparently unfamiliar with music—one who, for instance, without turning a hair, could translate the French for "C sharp," as "C diesis," who makes many mistakes in French titles, and occasionally translates a sentence so unintelligently that a reference to the original is necessary to determine the meaning.

Massenet's book is a very different sort of performance. He gives a running narrative, or an ambling one, of the outward facts of his life from boyhood, even beyond the day of his death; for the last chapter is that curious vision, much spoken of when first made known, that describes what he imagined took place in Paris among his friends and family while he lay dead.

Massenet was either not troubled with many abstract or concrete ideas about his art or he did not choose to confide them to his readers. He is cheerful under the influence of bromide. His story is full of inconsequential details told in the most conventional language, and relieved only here and there by some gleam of individual comment. We obtain an impression of continually recurring successes, with occasional disappointments; of incessant changes of abode, with the facilities they offered for his work on the new opera that always came next. Of his friends and companions we get only the palest glimpses. He heard "Parsifal" at Bayreuth; the only comment is that after saying what "miracle unique" he went on further. When his mother died, we are informed that she was embalmied, in accordance with her wishes.

He tells how, when the Paris publishers had all refused his "Poème d'Avril," a fair, tall young man accosted him, saying he had just opened a music shop and would publish anything he liked. When he became acquainted with Hartmann, his publisher till he went out of business, and Hugel took his place, Saint-Saëns, Lalo, Franck, and Holmès, met to chatter gaily in their faith in the great art which was to ennoble their lives.

As Saint-Saëns speaks of Massenet, it is of interest to observe that Massenet speaks of Saint-Saëns, who won the prize for the setting of "Les noces de Prométhée" over Massenet in 1857, and soon afterward met him, saying "There are so many good and beautiful things in your score that I have just written to Weimar to see if your work can't be performed there." Only great men act like that! is Massenet's comment.

One of the interesting personal details the composer discloses is that up to the time of his election to the institute he spent the days running around Paris giving music lessons. This was in 1875, when he was already well known as a composer. In that election he vanquished Saint-Saëns, "whose great friend and admirer I have always been."

His readers will wish for something that goes a little deeper below the surface than most of what Massenet gives in these recollections. There are too many errors in the types, especially in the spelling of French names, necessarily frequent in such a book.

BROOKLYN ORCHESTRA PLAN: The Brooklyn Orchestra Society has opened rehearsals for the season on Monday evenings at Jefferson Hall, Court Square, in that borough. The society has matured comprehensive plans for several large concerts. Herbert Braham, who has conducted the orchestra during the last few years, is again in charge of the Brooklyn players this season.

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OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH

To the President of The Aeolian Company

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I have made a number of rolls for the Duo-Art Piano and am highly gratified with the results. These rolls are remarkable. Indeed so excellent are they that I am signing an agreement to make rolls of my playing exclusively for the Duo-Art.

Very truly yours,

Ossip Gabrilowitsch

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To own a piano of the world's most distinguished make—a piano whose beauty of tone will arouse the enthusiasm of every musician who plays upon it—

To own a piano upon which you and every member of your household, musically trained and otherwise, can play practically every composition ever written, with faultless execution and genuinely artistic feeling—

To own a piano, which, at your bidding, will repeat for you the actual performances of practically all the world's leading pianists, reproducing their touch, their tone, their pedaling, their very personalities—

This is what is vouchsafed to every fortunate music-lover who comes into possession of the Duo-Art Pianola.

What the Duo-Art Is

The Duo-Art is a development of the world's greatest player-piano—the Pianola.

It is the player-piano improved and broadened to immensely

wider usefulness. All that has made the player-piano popular—the wonderful privilege it extended untrained music-lovers to express their own emotions in music, is likewise offered by the Duo-Art Pianola.

But in addition the Duo-Art offers another and a truly priceless privilege—the privilege of hearing at will, in one's own home, the playing of the world's great masters of playing—of listening to the immortal performances of music's own immortals.

Corroboration by the Great Pianists

By means of specially made music-rolls, the Duo-Art Pianola will repeat performances that have been played upon it. It will repeat these performances with absolute fidelity in every element of finished pianism.

This statement, astounding as it is, has been corroborated beyond the possibility of question or skepticism by the published evidence of the great pianists themselves, whose performances the Duo-Art reproduces.

The letter from Ossip Gabrilowitsch, printed above, is but one of many that have been written and published. Paderewski, Hofmann, Bauer, Granger, Ganz, Novacek and scores of other famous artists have written and testified to the faithfulness of the Duo-Art's reproduction of their playing.

The Duo-Art in the Home

Gabrilowitsch is one of music's notables—a great pianist, a great conductor. His views on matters musical are authoritative. His statement about the future is interesting and important.

More interesting and important, however, is the effect of the Duo-Art in the individual home, now.

Music—good music—is the most elevating, inspiring and pleasure-giving of all the arts. Its presence in the home is a genuine blessing. The opportunity to hear good playing is the greatest advantage that can be extended to music students, young or old.

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Maurice Binet	Onop Gabrilowitsch	Ernest Huchem	Arthur Schnitzler
Magdalene Brand	Rudolph Ganz	Alberto Jonas	Camille Saint-Saëns
Farruccio Busoni	Heinrich Gubhard	Alexander Lambert	Ernest Schelling
Winifred Byrd	Aurelio Ginesi	Ethel Leguina	Robert F. Schmitt
Charles W. Field	Leopold Godowsky	Tina Lerner	Arthur Schnitzler
Adrian	Katherine Gordon	Pequita Madruga	Eleanor Spencer
Teresa Carreno	Percy Grainger	Gustav Novacek	Van C. Sternberg
Alfred Corti	Chas. T. Griffes	Ignace Jan Paderewski	Rose and Orestis Suro
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MILADY'S FURS IN A SEASON OF SCARCITY

How Pelts of Many Grades Are Being Used in Coats, for Trimmings, and on Hats and Turbans

FURS and jewels are in the same class this season. A safe deposit vault should be provided for one's fur coat overnight, so that the owner may be allowed to slumber peacefully with no fear of thieves breaking in to steal. For several seasons furs have gone up and up in price, while always the optimistic purchaser felt that here, where were bound to go no higher. No such luck! This season the prices have gone beyond all reasoning, and a readjustment in one's fur point of view becomes utterly necessary.

There is no questioning the fact that furs are a necessity of the winter's dressing. In some cases they even become an economy, ludicrous as that may sound under the present circumstances. After all, it is a necessity to keep warm, and there is nothing more warm than furs. The subject of furs becomes one for deep thought, for planning and scheming, if it is to be solved with any degree of practicality.

No foregone conclusions on furs will stand one in any good stead just now. Old principles and a shopping off the map, and one goes a-shopping believing that what always has been shall always be only to be met with unassailable proof to the contrary. For instance, wolf was adopted some years back as a substitute for fox because it was much cheaper and had almost the same appearance. Today wolf in some cases is quite as expensive as fox and as beautiful.

Fortunate in the last year who has a wolf fur guarded carefully since the days when it cost about as much as the same quantity of woollen material would cost today. She has made a careful investment and can this year sail forth looking much richer than she did in the days when she made her purchase. The same truth holds good with nearly every fur on the market. Not any of them can be called cheap these days, and those which once were despised as being too poor to be noticed have, like the workmen, climbed to where they amount to more than they ever have before in their lives.

Rabbit was once despised and used for the linings of coats. Not so today. It is dyed and combed and brushed and spruced up to an unrecognizable state and regarded as belonging to the first fur families. A new and interesting fur makes its appearance in a fashion exhibit and the uninitiated inquire what it is and where it came from. Whereupon the information is given that it is Russian something-or-other. Dyed rabbit has assumed all sorts of new and coined names and seems to have entered the field of fur competition for good and all. No one can say, either, that it is not beautiful, for it does stand out singularly interesting colors, and times, and its silky surface blends most attractively with the heavy woolly surface of the new materials. It is especially good when used more in the nature of trimming for suits or for coats of other sorts of fur than it is when made up into what are called "fur sets." For these the older and better established furs are still the chosen favorites.

In distributing the trimming on the season's new suits fur has been used in the most far-reaching manner. The designer has considered the effect of the trim and realized that they must make the most of a little if they are to give their customers any value for their money. And the result is that, out of the grim necessity, has grown a new style which has much to recommend it for pure good looks. Big, enveloping collars have mere strips of fur applied to their outer edges. When the collar is closed about the neck it has the appearance of a collar made totally of fur. This arrangement, with, perhaps, a pair of straight and spacious looking cuffs, gives all the appearance of warmth and coziness necessary to a winter outer garment and at the same time serves as a throat and hand warmer.

Another bright spot in the situation is the clever way in which scarce fur has been employed for dress and coat trimming. The narrowest sorts of bands are brought into play until it would seem that not one stray scrap had been allowed to escape the attention of those whose business it is to create the winter's wardrobe. Diagonal bands on skirts, on coats and on wraps are quite the accepted thing—then, with a collar and broad cuffs to match, there is an elegant looking costume with the minimum amount of the expensive trimming brought into use. On some of the separate dresses are little square collars of fur.

soom, if ever, the prices of furs will begin to come down. Another expert made the statement that, in his estimation, the present prices—perhaps even higher ones—would prevail for at least two more years. So it would behoove each and every fur owner to watch carefully over her hoardings.

The furs most extensively used this season are seal, kolinsky, squirrel, Australian opossum and all of the varieties of dyed rabbit, caracul, mole and miscellaneous skins known by various manufactured names. Then there are the rarer and more costly furs—sable, mink, fox, baby lamb, ermine. Some of the most beautiful wraps and coats that have ever been shown have been designed and placed on sale this year. The furs mentioned in the first group are popular for sets and for short as well as for long coats, as well as for trimmings of various sorts.

Many of the newest winter suits, far from being sparsely trimmed with fur, have it lavishly used in their decoration. In many cases a half of the longish coat is composed of fur put on for collar, cuffs, revers and a deep outside facing around the lower and outer edges. Other suits have fur bands on the hems of the skirts, and some have fur bands in the back, not any at the sides, with fur again on the front of the skirt. This same principle is followed often on the lower edges of the coats.

Fur coats are shown in as many varieties as are the coats of woollen materials, and, considering the prices of woollens, it is often a question whether fur would not, after all, be a better investment, as it has so much longer life. The long coats are more fascinating

than they have ever been, for the fur has been used to make the gracefully draped wraps of the present fashion. The line is narrow at the shoulders, full at the hips, and narrow again at the feet, the wrap being drawn tightly around the legs by means of clever and artistic draping. Seal is gorgeous in these coats, and so are baby lamb and kolinsky. Squirrel, too, makes a pretty long coat, and there are still those of ermine, exquisite in texture and line.

The linings of the long coats present a happy contrast by reason of their extreme delicacy placed next to the heavier texture of the fur surface. Chiffon is the chosen material. To line one seal wrap black chiffon is used over a gold metal cloth, and the seams are marked by the narrowest sort of an old gold braid. In another wrap the seams are similarly treated by quarter-inch bands of fur. The lining of a baby lamb wrap with a collar of Russian sable is of black chiffon over black moiré; at the hem there is a rich band of gray wool and bead embroidery on black silk, also lined with the black chiffon.

There are some wraps lined with the soft mohair and the seams and they are done in soft, rich colorings to show off the depth of the fur by reason of the contrast. Teacup is one of the popular colors, and there are combinations of black seal with royal blue linings irresistibly attractive.

Shorter fur coats were extremely good looking last season, and unless all signs fall they will be as good style during the coming cold weather. Worn with one piece dress of duvelone or of serge, they are stunning street costumes and also cannot be complained of with regard to warmth. The short coats are, perhaps, the smartest things for the winter, especially of those that can be had for anything like a reasonable price.

Seal, mole, squirrel, and kolinsky are the best looking of the furs in these short coats, and more often than not they are provided with collars and cuffs of contrasting fur. For instance, there will be a seal coat with squirrel trimmings, or a mole coat with soft chinilly collar and cuffs, or kolinsky will be used to trim a coat of caracul, and so on to all possible combinations. The combination of seal and kolinsky or of seal and mink is one most fashionable just now. The trimming often extends into the bands at the lower parts of the coats as well as into facings for the fronts.

Fur hats have always to be considered in a fur season. This winter they take on a somewhat different character because of the fur scarcity. A little fur on the crown of a hat goes a long, long way. Perhaps the most alluring combination for a hat is a dark fur lined with transparent lace or maline, and there are plenty of this sort of picture hats to be seen designed by the greatest artists in the business. The fur is used for a slight band about the brim of the picture hat or for a wide band around the crown, or sometimes it makes the whole pretty crown, while the brim is a more wispy of transparency. Monkey fur, of course, is suitable for the wide and spreading hats.

Then there are the turbans of fur fitting close to the coiffure, and showing no trimming at all. They are especially charming when a flowing lace veil droops from them over the face, and the veil should attempt to be the same color or at least the same tone as the fur itself. Fur has also gone over into the ranks of the tam o' shanter. On Fifth Avenue house shows a fur "tam" of kolinsky, its strips summing into a peak at the very tip of the hat.

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Fox or Wolf (very fine long haired) large animal scarfs (a genuine bargain).....\$35

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CLUBS FOR WOMEN WORKERS

PHILANTHROPIC and civic movements must adopt business methods if they are to avoid waste and duplication of effort, according to Miss Virginia Potter, who for thirty years has been interested in the systematization of welfare movements and community organizations in New York City. Miss Potter and Miss Grace Dodge helped in founding the New York League of Women Workers, which, Miss Potter says, was first in the field in offering club activities for wage-earning women. She is a believer in the application of up-to-date methods to all sorts of civic movements. Under her direction the league has just completed a survey, modeled on those made by business concerns invading new territory, to find the points in and around New York where girls' clubs are most needed, and to work out plans for the establishment and maintenance of the clubhouses.

"The day has passed when well-meaning citizens could simply open a club or community centre because they thought one would be useful in any particular part of the city," said Miss Potter recently at the league headquarters, 4 East Forty-fifth Street, where charts and maps of New York and the neighboring towns indicate the thoroughness of the organization's methods. "Of course, this sort of house may do, probably will do, great good. But nonsectarian, self-governing clubs, in the main self-supporting, must grow from a real need, and must be established on the solid foundation of a correctly chosen locality, with conditions favoring steady, unforced growth.

"New York is under-equipped with facilities for rest and recreation for girls. The girls want more than gymnasium privileges, swimming pools, or outdoor games, valuable as all these things are. They want, and are entitled to, homelike gathering places where they can meet one another or take their friends for the good times which city girls, because of cramped conditions, often cannot get. No clubhouse fills our requirements unless it has from 2,000 to 3,000 square feet. That means a place to dance, for dancing the young people must have!

"We have investigated a dozen or more suitable localities, we have interested the girls and the communities, and are ready to go ahead to help make these potential members form active, self-supporting clubs. Funds are used almost entirely for extension work.

"There are twenty-five clubs in and around New York, with a membership of almost 5,000. Within six months we should and can double the membership and help the girls establish well-equipped, up-to-date gathering places. When they are established, the business methods which brought them about will see to it that they are not 'mushroom growths,' but go forward as real assets to the community."

Associated with Miss Potter in the campaign are the officers of the New York League and the National League of Women Workers.

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New York's Leading Hatters, at 620 Fifth Avenue and 2 West Fiftieth Street, show in their beautiful new SHOP for WOMEN
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Sport hats, semi-dress hats, dress hats and riding hats in exclusive models of distinguished character
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Fur coats in original designs
A new shipment of French Hats will be on display tomorrow

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CLINICAL CONGRESS OPENING

Surgeons Will Gather in Tomorrow for Ninth Annual Convention

THE ninth annual convention of the American College of Surgeons will begin at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow morning. Organized ten years ago, the congress has for its main object the bringing home of new and advanced methods in surgery to members of the profession. Secondly, the organizers were desirous of creating the highest standards in surgical hospital methods. A third object is to unite the American and Canadian surgeons whose professional morals and ethics are unimpeachable.

A new departure has been established in the conduct of large medical meetings. Heretofore sessions of this sort were characterized by what one of the present directors of the congress calls "oratorical contests." The men who were gifted with the powers of spell-binding would rise and talk on the advances in surgery. Often it happened that the surgeon most able to discuss the subject remained silent because of an inability to express himself forcibly and clearly. It was realized by those directing the congress that the art of surgery above all other medical arts was one in which actual demonstration was necessary. Masters of the art should, they argued, exhibit its intricacies at the operating tables of the hospitals. Previous to the organization of the congress several great clinics, notably the Mayo clinic, had demonstrated the value of such teaching, and a small group of men had already made it the basis of an exclusive society of surgeons.

The value of clinical demonstration as a method of interesting surgeons in surgery, compared to the academic form of society proceedings, was obvious. It was recognition of this fact that resulted in the gathering together of a large number of the surgeons of the country to watch the surgeons of one of the great medical centres perform their work under their accustomed environment. At all the previous meetings of the congress the attending surgeons were enabled to see actual demonstrations performed at the clinics in the city where the meetings were held. The same will be true of the New York meeting this week, and after the demonstrations the members will hold sessions at the hotel to discuss their subjects.

Shortly after the congress was organized it came under the sponsorship of the American College of Surgeons. The college's principal function in guiding the work of the congress was in standardizing surgery, surgical methods, hospitals and dispensaries in which surgery is done, as well as medical schools in which surgery is taught. An aim energetically followed was the elimination of unnecessary surgery.

One abuse has been the practice of fee-splitting. A country physician, for instance, would be called in to see a patient, decide that an operation was necessary, and get in touch with a city surgeon to perform the work. The surgeon, out of gratitude to the physician,

would in many instances give him 25 or 30 per cent. of the fee. Originally this was a spontaneous offering on the part of the surgeon. Later it developed into a widespread evil. Some surgeons began to make it a business to keep in touch with country practitioners and offer them as much as 50 per cent. of the fee on an operating case. An effort has been made to control the practice, but, in cases where the surgeon is unscrupulous, control has been of little value. One phase of fee-splitting common to the men without professional ethics is to have the consulting physician act as a nominal assistant during the operation.

The congress, through the American College of Surgeons, has laid down definite rules of attendance to the meetings, based on membership in the College of Surgeons. This organization's requirements call for graduation from an approved medical or surgical college, one year's service as an interne in a hospital, two years' service as a surgical assistant, eight years' service in special surgical work, 50 to 80 per cent. of the practice limited to surgery, this depending upon the population of the community in which the man practices, and an unbiased stand against the division of fees.

The standardization of hospitals and clinics is another important plank in the platform of the organization. At the hospital demonstrations every effort is made to work under the conditions that are ideal from every angle, so that the observing surgeons may be prompted to duplicate them in their own hospitals and clinics.

For the meeting opening tomorrow a

Y. W. C. A. ACTIVITIES.

UNDER the slogan "Come and See," the City and National Boards of the Young Women's Christian Association are co-operating in a movement to let the public know what the organization is accomplishing. The month of November has been set apart, and a program of activities arranged to attract people to "come and see" the work of the association in all its phases.

Twenty-eight centres of activity, including homes, hotels, clubs, gymnasiums, swimming pools, camps, cafeterias, employment bureaus, health departments, and National Headquarters, will be thrown open to visitors under personal tours of inspection conducted by 500 volunteer workers in all parts of the city.

In order that the guides may be properly equipped to answer questions, an intensive course of preparation has been arranged for the fortnight beginning Oct. 17.

The year 1920 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City, and 50,000 annual subscribers to its funds will be sought to celebrate the event.

program of unusual interest has been prepared. The collective clinical material of Greater New York is not equaled by any other city in the world, and the progress made in the last few years in hospitalization and in adequate and extensive dispensary service has brought to this city the best scientific arrangements for the treatment of surgical cases. Morning and afternoon hours of each of the five days of the congress will be devoted to attendance at clinics and demonstrations. In the evening meetings will be held and an opportunity given to the surgeons to present unusual problems. England is sending three of her most prominent surgeons. They are Sir Arthur Bowdler of London, who was in charge of the surgical work at the front; Sir Robert Jones of Liverpool, a great orthopedic surgeon who has done remarkable work in straightening crippled soldiers; and Major Gillies of

London, whose battle surgery has done much to lessen the horrors of war. Dr. F. M. G. Starr of Toronto will be a representative from Canada. Among the American surgeons who are to lead the discussion in the evening meetings are Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston, Dr. Alexis V. Moschowitz of New York, Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, Dr. Otto P. Geier of Cincinnati, Dr. John W. Deaver of Philadelphia, and Dr. C. J. Fox Miller of New Orleans.

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Nemo AND THE OTHERS

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The Three-Fold Service of NEMO Corsets furnishes advantages not to be found in any other make.

Their **Hygienic Service** is Unchangeable, Invaluable and Indispensable.

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Self-Reducing, Wonderlift, KopService

52 Styles
\$3.50 to \$13.50

Nemo JUST PU! the Strings BRASSIERES

They "Fit as You Fasten" and fit all the time. The adjustable lacing device accomplishes that.
\$1.25 to \$3.00
Good Stores Everywhere.

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Liberal Credit Terms to All
Our Terms Apply to New York, New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut.

Columbia and Cortina
Foreign Language Records for \$2.50 up

Three-Piece Living Room or Parlor Suite, Period Design, mahogany finished, carved frames, with cane panels, upholstered in velvet and tapestry. \$205.00

Four-Piece Genuine American Walnut Queen Anne Period Dining Room Suite, consisting of BUFFET, CHINA CLOSET, SEATING TABLE, DINING TABLE, 48 in. x 8 ft. extension, four pieces, at \$259.50

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For Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner

Spread Cranberry Jelly on toast or hot biscuits or muffins for breakfast and compare its delicious flavor and its economy with other jellies or any jam or marmalade. It is easy to make—little labor and less waste.

Try Cranberry Butter for lunch or supper in place of dairy butter, and prove how much more economical it is and how it puts an edge on appetite. Serve Cranberry Sauce at dinner with all meats, and learn how superior it is to any condiment.

And for desserts, you'll find Cranberry Pie, Cranberry Jelly Roll, Cranberry Pudding or Cranberry Ice so rich in flavor and yet without that cloying sweetness, that you'll vote Cranberries' make the dessert par excellence.

Cranberry Jelly

Cook until soft the desired quantity of cranberries with 1½ pints of water for each 3 quarts of berries. Strain the juice through a jelly bag.

Measure the juice and heat it to the boiling point. Add one cup of sugar for every two cups of juice; stir until the sugar is dissolved; boil briskly for 5 minutes; skim, and pour into glass tumblers or porcelain or crockery molds.

5 lbs. of Cranberries and 2½ lbs. of sugar make 10 tumblers of delicious jelly.

Cranberry Butter

Three pints cranberries, ½ cup water, 2 cups sugar (or 3 cups of white corn syrup).

Cook the cranberries and water until the skins of the fruit are broken; then press through a sieve, and cook this pulp until it becomes quite thick; add the sugar (and syrup if you use it), and cook for ½ hour over a very gentle fire, stirring constantly. When slightly cool turn into jars, and cover closely. This makes a delicious and beautiful spread on hot buns, bread, buttered toast, or cake.

White corn syrup may be substituted successfully for sugar, in whole or in part, except for Jelly and Pudding.

Always cook Cranberries in porcelain-lined, enameled or aluminum vessels. To keep throughout the year seal sound, raw Cranberries in jars filled with cold water. Put them up now. For a selection of the choicest cultivated varieties, be sure to ask for

Eatmor Cranberries

AMERICAN CRANBERRY EXCHANGE, NEW YORK

For Your
Furniture
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Woodwork

O-Cedar
Polish

"Cleans as
It Polishes"

25c to \$3 Sizes at All Dealers



Any Fabric that can be Washed can be Colored at the same time with

Aladdin Dye Soap

"Colors as it Cleans"

Aladdin Dye Soap

15 Beautiful Colors

CHANNELL CHEMICAL CO., Distributors, Chicago Toronto London Paris

Phone Madison Square 1661

KEEPING GIRLS IN SCHOOL

By MRS. WM. FELLOWES MORGAN,
President New York City Y. W. C. A.

PROPOS of the new continuation school law compelling boys and girls up to the age of 18, employed or unemployed, to continue studies, which goes into effect the first of the year, Miss Beatrice Doerschuk, vocational adviser for the New York City Young Women's Christian Association, brings out some appalling facts in a survey of the local situation. Seventy-three out of every hundred girls she says, never go beyond the eighth grade. Of the remaining twenty-seven who enter high school, ten drop out the first year, five more the second year and four more the third year, leaving only eight to graduate. Not more than two reach college. One eighth grade school class was discovered from which not one girl entered high school.

The association has been wrestling for some time with the problem of keeping the eighth grade girl in school. From March 22 to July 1 it paid salaries for workers in the Junior Division of the United States Employment Service, and has since made an appropriation for workers in the newly organized independent Junior Employment Committee, successor to the United States Employment Service in Manhattan, made possible by private subscription when Congress failed to appropriate funds to carry on the work after July 1, 1919. It has four vocational counselors in the field, and this number must be increased if the organization is going to live up to the responsibility of its war period achievements.

The first duty of these counselors is to get hold of the girl before she leaves school in order to make the work constructive rather than corrective. The object is, first, to insure the best choice of the next step in the career of the girl in the eighth grade, and her readiness to take it; and, second, to provide safe employment where high school is out of the question due to economic conditions. For this purpose the Y. W. C. A. has affiliated with the Vocational Guidance

Bureau of New York City, which, in turn, is affiliated with four other groups, namely, The People's Institute, the Alumni of Public School 40, Henry Street Settlement, and the Urban League.

The work of keeping the eighth grade girl in school has been found, however, in the last year due to several causes. Not least among them is the high cost of living and the consequent greater temptation of the parents to supplement the family income, and the attraction of inflated wages to the children. There has been an increase in the number of Summer-working papers to boys and girls under 16. Owing to the appetite created for paying jobs there were found numerous instances of the illegal continuation of these Summer working papers. In her visits to parents of

eighth grade school children, Miss Doerschuk has discovered, principally among the Italian population, an ignorance of our school system. In several instances the parents were ignorant of the fact that they could send their children to do so when they learned the truth. Roughly speaking, girls between 11 and 12 years who are reached through membership in the Y. W. C. A. represent one-third of the girls for whom the Junior employment service exists. In cooperation with the work of the vocational counselors, whose field is the public schools, the Y. W. C. A. maintains three employment bureaus where a wonderful work is being done, not only in placing girls, but in corrective methods of readjusting mistakes. Any number of cases where the eighth grade girl has left school and is now employed in work entirely unsuited to her capabilities come to this bureau, and every effort is put forward to find better suited employment or induce the applicant to further study.

NATURAL GAS

MORE than 2,100 cities and towns in the United States are supplied with natural gas. The average price per thousand cubic feet charged to domestic consumers in the United States in 1917 was about 30 cents. The average price charged to manufacturers was less than 12 cents. The average price of artificial gas is \$1 per thousand.

Most of the towns and cities supplied with natural gas are in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kansas, Oklahoma, and California. In Ohio 82,000 domestic consumers were supplied in 1917. In Pennsylvania 480,000, in California 230,000, in Kansas 158,000, in New York 164,000, in West Virginia 129,000, and in Oklahoma 93,000. The industrial consumers, by whom the gas is used for manufacturing or for generating power, use twice as much gas as the domestic consumers.

During the present century the value of the natural gas used in the United States has risen annually from \$27,000,000 to \$142,000,000. A report by John

D. Northrop, just published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, gives statistics of the production and consumption of natural gas and sketches the condition of the industry in twenty-five States. It gives also statistics concerning gasoline, made from natural gas in that year. The recovery of gasoline from this source has now become a large industry, which contributes materially to the supply of motor fuel. In 1911 there were in operation 176 plants, which produced about 7,400,000 gallons of raw gasoline from natural gas. In 1917, only six years later, there were 888 plants, which produced nearly 218,000,000 gallons. Prior to 1916 most of the gasoline recovered from natural gas was derived from still-head gas obtained from oil wells, by methods involving compression and condensation, but from year to year an increasingly large proportion of the annual output of natural gas gasoline has been recovered by the absorption process.

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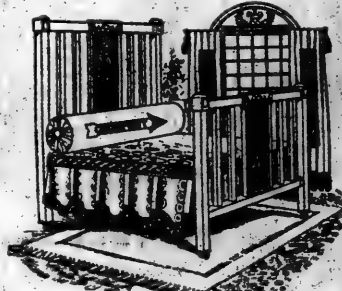
KITCHEN MAID



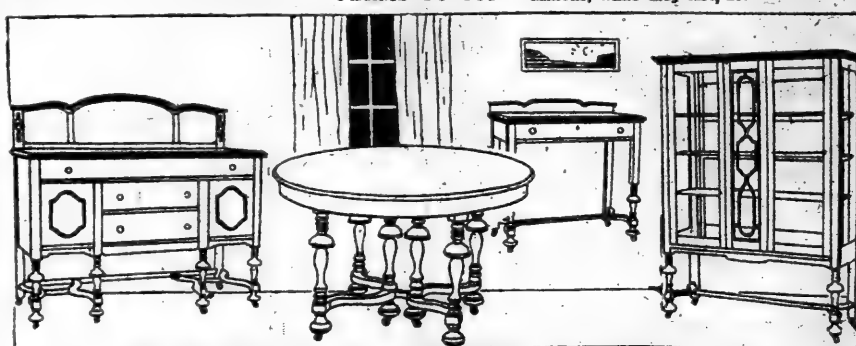
Kitchen Maid Cabinet
upward
from \$49.75

is much lower than the price you will have to pay later on. The price of furniture cannot be any cheaper this year than it is right now. Furniture will be higher in price and hard to get. Factories everywhere are refusing orders—sold up for the rest of the year. So if you need—or expect to need—anything in furniture or rugs, better buy it now.

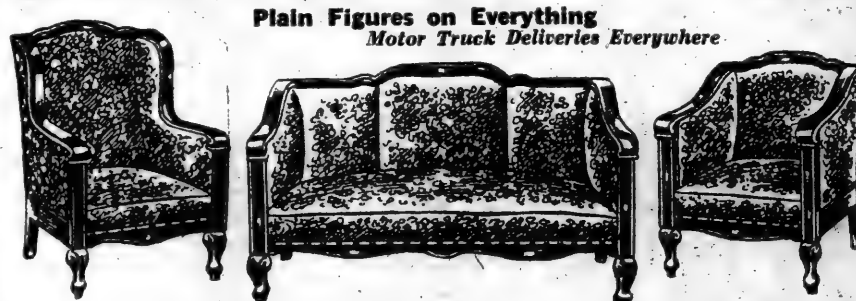
"WE MAKE TERMS TO FIT"



Greenpoint Decorated Bed
In Steel Finished Antique Ivory; two-inch posts, heavy fillers, with perforated panels and raised medallions, while they last, at \$32.98



4-Piece Quartered Oak William and Mary Period Dining Room Suite
Consisting of BUFFET 60 inches long, CHINA CLOSET, SERVING TABLE, DINING TABLE 48 inches, 6 ft. extension; four-pieces; at \$275.00



Three-Piece High Grade Period Living Room or Parlor Suite
With mahogany finished frames; upholstered in tapestry; indestructible springs in seats; three pieces; as illustrated. \$179.50



4-Piece Queen Anne Period Bedroom Suite in American Walnut
Consisting of DRESSER, CHIFFONIER, TOILET TABLE, BED in full size; as illustrated. \$198.50

N.W. COR. 6TH AVE & 15TH ST.

Clearance of Blouses, \$3.98

Georgette and Cotton
Regularly \$5.00 to \$12.00

Odds and broken size styles of much higher-priced Blouses, some hand-made models among them. White or flesh Georgettes, lovely Organies, embroidered cotton over-blouses and French hand-made Batiste Blouses, as well as some blouses in dark suit shades. No credits, exchanges or C. O. D.'s on these Blouses.

Second floor, East Building.

A Remarkable Sale of "Artificial Silk" Draperies

\$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95 Yd.

These beautiful, lustrous fabrics are among the most difficult Drapery Materials to obtain today. So we are fortunate in offering 2,500 yards of them at very much below their usual prices. The lot includes, at one or another of the above prices,

Kapock Art Silk Silk Gauze
in lengths ranging from 3 to 50 yards. There are plain colors—blue, gold, mulberry, rose and green; also stripes and figures. Other very interesting offerings:

50-Inch Drapery Velvet \$2.95 Yard
In seven desirable shades.
Scrim Curtains, \$4.89 to \$11.89 Pair
Small lots, formerly \$7.45 to \$18.45 pair.

Third floor, Central Building.

Kenyon Coats

\$18.75 and \$37.50

A second purchase of these wonderful coats in response to the demand.

Between 40 and 50 varying shades and colors, in a dozen different weaves. Silvertone, mixtures and novelty coatings. Sizes 34 to 46 at \$37.50.

Kenreign Tweed Coats at \$18.75

A Kenyon top coat that is well known for its fine weatherproof quality. Very smart. Sizes 34 to 44. (The Kenreign coats will be found in the main cross aisle, second floor, Central Building.)

Second floor, Central Building.

Sealine Coats \$195.00

45-Inch Model—Beautiful!

It has a large shawl collar and high cuffs. May be worn with or without the belt. Lined throughout with novelty silk of soft quality.

Sealine Coats, trimmed with Australian Oposum. 30-inch model. Brocade lining, at \$215.00
30-inch Sealine Coat, trimmed with Natural Squirrel. Brocade lining. \$235.00.

Set of Skunk Furs at \$107.50

Extra large shawl collar, showing four distinct stripes of Skunk, at \$67.50
Large four-skin Muff to match, at \$40.00

Second floor, Central Building.

High Gray Kid Lace Boots, \$8.75

Regularly \$12.50

300 pairs only! They cannot again be duplicated at this price.

Made of a soft gray kidskin in one of the dark shades of gray, suitable for street wear all fall and winter.

Flexible welted and stitched heels. Complete size range.

Second floor, West Building.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN

Store
Opens
9 A. M.
Closes
6:30 P. M.

Women's Velveteen Dresses

\$18.95



\$18.75
\$18.95

In Three Beautiful Models

A woman always feels well dressed in Velveteen, and to find smartly fashioned Frocks of superior quality velveteen at this little price is unusual.

Two straight-line models, and one with the normal waistline, surprise bodice and tunic skirt.

Embroidered, button and braid trimmed, with close-fitting sleeves and becoming necklines, these Dresses may be worn for any occasion, both formal or semi-formal.

Colors—Burgundy, brown, navy blue and black.

Sizes—34 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Fine Silks

At Low Prices

BLACK DRESS SATIN and TAFFETA, both fabrics 35 inches wide and regularly \$2.25; at \$1.78 Yd.
BLACK DRESS SATIN, 40 inches wide; regularly \$4.69, at \$3.24 Yd.
BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, 40 inches wide; regularly \$3.98, at \$2.98 Yd.
COLORED DRESS SATIN, 36 inches wide, in a fine range of colors, including navy blue and black; regularly \$3.25, at \$2.19 Yd.
PRINTED GEORGETTE CREPE, this season's newest prints; all-silk; regularly \$3.39, at \$2.98 Yd.
PRINTED LEVANTINE SILK, 36 inches wide; in a fine range of patterns; all new designs; at \$2.39 Yd.
BROCADE CREPE METEOR, 40 inches wide; all-silk in street colors; at \$4.79 Yd.
DRESS MOIRE, 40 inches wide, in fine street colors; silk and wool; at \$5.98 Yd.
DRESS SATIN, 40 inches wide, in a fine range of colors; at \$3.98 Yd.

Street floor, West Building.

Diamond Mounted Jewelry

A Sale of Lavallieres—Bar Pins—Brooches

\$16.50 to \$26.50

Regularly \$20.50, \$29.75 to \$38.75

Just 98 pieces!

Solid gold mountings. Dainty filigree effects. Particularly inviting styles. Each piece mounted with a full-cut white diamond, and in some instances with two or three diamonds.

Many combined with real pearls and semi-precious stones. Lavallieres have 15-inch neck chains attached, in plain and fancy links.

The mountings are green and yellow gold, with a few white gold pieces.

Street floor, Central Building.

9 x 12 Foot RUGS

33 1/3% Below Prevailing Prices

A Rug in this popular size may be had in several makes. The price in every instance is below that asked by others who have had to pay today's wholesale cost.

Wool and Fibre...\$19.98	Tapestry Brussels...\$37.50	Axminster...\$45.00
Tapestry Brussels...\$25.00	Velvet...\$39.50	Axminster...\$59.50
Tapestry Brussels...\$29.50	Velvet...\$42.50	Wool Wiltons...\$75.00
		Fine Wiltons...\$123.00

Printed Cork Linoleums 6 feet wide, 89c. and 98c. sq. yd. 12 feet wide, \$1.13 sq. yd.	Inlaid Linoleums Nairn, Universal, Hudson, Sussex, Armstrong, Midvale and Blabon; at \$1.48 sq. yd.	Hartford Wilton Carpets Plain colors such as blues, reds, greens and grays; at \$3.85 yd.
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Third floor, East Building.

Women's Tailored Cloth Suits

\$29.75

At About Wholesale Prices

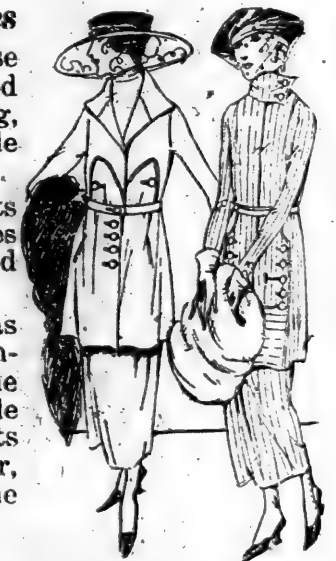
A very fortunate purchase of these Suits enables us to pass on the good fortune to our public. If anything, they are marked less than wholesale rather than a bit above.

There are not more than 50 Suits in this lot, but there are several styles and a wide variety of materials and colors.

Perfect tailoring marks them as extra desirable—hand-bound button-holes, hand-sewn linings, etc. The linings are of heavy quality peau de cygne in self colors—and the jackets are warmly interlined. Wool velour, striped silvertone cheviot, tinseltone and tweeds are included.

Sizes—34 to 42.

Second floor, Central Building.



\$29.75

\$29.75

A Sale of Framed Pictures

Presenting Extraordinary Values

In this very attractive collection are 184 Pictures—mostly Carbon Photographs—the stock of a prominent Brooklyn decorator discontinuing business—which we bought en bloc and shall sell at one-third of the decorator's retail prices—\$1,000 instead of \$3,250. It is a remarkable occasion. The framing is tastefully done and the subjects are well chosen. Here are some of them—excellent wedding gifts:

Reproductions of the following paintings:

"The Laughing Cavalier," by Hals.
"The Angelus," by Miller.
"Madonna," by Barabino.
"Cherry Ripe," by Reynolds.
"Hope," by Watts.

"The Syndics," by Rembrandt.
"John the Baptist," by Del Sarto.
"The Dance of the Nymphs," by Corot.
Also reproductions of paintings by Van Dyck, Rubens and others.

Prices, 30c. to \$16.50

As the Ex-Premier of France Is About to Appear Before High Court, Documents Indicating Aid to Germany in Moroccan Crisis Are for the First Time Made Public

Was it vainly our sons died on the same
battlefields, with the same prayer on
their dear lips?

PRINT YOUR MAGAZINE ON THE TYPEWRITER

How the Literary Digest Makes Typist and Photo-Engraver Take the Place of the Compositor on a Fall Vacation

By HUBT M. McCONNELL.

THAT astounding results in magazine publication are possible through the cooperation of compositor and photo-engraver is attested by this week's issue of the Literary Digest, which is the only magazine to be printed in New York City since the printers' strike. As approximately 75 per cent of the magazine's content is printed in New York, a magazine famine is in prospect unless other publishers adopt some means of meeting the emergency.

In the opinion of experienced printers and magazine publishers, the whole future of magazine publication may be revolutionized by the elimination of what has hitherto been its costliest operation—the typesetting. Proofreaders are also dispensed with by the new method, which is practically the same photo-engraving process as that by which full-page magazine advertisements and facsimile letters are made, except that no type is set, photographs of type-written copy being made, and photo-engravings made of each page, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Calligraphy, according to the dictionary, is the name of the new method adopted by The Digest. The name is newer than the method, and means "beautiful writing." A comprehensive definition would be "the art of typewriting in such manner that the product can be used for printing purposes through photo-engraving processes." The entire process is so simple and practicable that it is a wonder no one ever thought of it before in connection with magazine printing.

The First Steps.

First, the "copy" is carefully typewritten by the stenographers of the editors, then it is copied by expert typists, absolutely new machines with perfect alignment being used. The typewritten sheets, purposely made longer and in wider measure than the finished column of the magazine, since they will be reduced in the process, are then mounted upon large sheets of cardboard and photographed. That ends the work of the art and editorial departments of the magazine; there is no correction of either cut proofs or text proofs; all that has been done before. So, in reality, the copy is "set up" right in the editorial rooms; a fact which will be appreciated by those in the publishing game. Then the process engraver transforms the typewritten copy into zinc-surfaced, ready-to-print blocks (calligraphy), which can be used exclusively in the printer's forms, or in combination with the ordinary type—when typewriters can be obtained to set it. On nine hours are required from the time the copy leaves the editorial room until it is delivered to the printer ready to print.

In this manner, then, a magazine with a national circulation was for the first time in history printed with typewritten copy. The Digest didn't particularly covet this distinction, but when a sudden fashion decreed that its compositors should take their "vacations" in the early Fall, as hundreds of other pressmen and compositors were doing, there really was nothing else to be done except to suspend publication pending a

A MAILED ISSUE WITHOUT STRIKES—As our compositors and the compositors employed in many other offices in New York are taking a "vacation" in direct defiance of the orders of their own union to return to work, it became necessary to issue this number of THE DIGEST without their assistance. The compositing situation in New York was explained in our issue of October 4th. Now this number was issued without compositors will be readily understood by those familiar with modern typographical practice. In others it will be an interesting puzzle which stems necessarily from the nature of the invention. It is possible in this age of miracles that the whole future of magazine publication may be revolutionized by the elimination of what has hitherto been its costliest operation—the typesetting. The present departure will, at least, furnish a basis for many other experiments to this end.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MOB-RULE AS A NATIONAL MENACE

MOST AMERICANS ADMIT THAT THEY SHARE with the Germans the responsibility for the mob rule which has taken possession of the city after city adds to our shame. "Mob rule" following Washington and Chicago and Boston and Louisville, as press reports and anything are reported from country districts in Georgia and Arizona, "I must realize and admit that the mob rule, the mob rule, has actually come to pass." The Rochester editor says as living in "an unstable period, a throwback to the days when it was all a part of the day's work to kill an offending neighbor." "Are Americans becoming a lawless people?" asks the Philadelphia Inquirer. In Omaha the city was placed under martial law after a mob had lynched an offending negro, had nearly killed the mayor and had burned a splendid new court house to the ground. "Think of all this happening within 24 hours," says editor, "not in the Balkans, not in Turkey, not in the East, but in the heart of the continent over which we boast we have the freest government in the world." Is this mob rule confined to large towns? "No," says the editor, "it is a thoroughly national phenomenon, as the case of the city of New York shows." "I am not a specialist on mob rule," says the editor, "but I am a specialist on the fact that this country is a mob rule country."

Facsimile of Parts of the First and of One Other Text Page in the New Typewritten and Photo-Engraved Literary Digest.

settlement of the differences existing between the printers, pressmen, proofreaders, unions and employers. Approximately 150 other periodicals, including some of the biggest in the country, had already suspended publication rather than concede the demands of the strikers; at least 5,000 printers, pressmen, etc., either were on strike, operating through the printer's forms, or in combination with the ordinary type—when typewriters can be obtained to set it. On nine hours are required from the time the copy leaves the editorial room until it is delivered to the printer ready to print.

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Curtis (Rep. Kans.) calling for names of, and reading, which have been taken from the National Academy of Sciences.

POETRY

The heaven is off for heaven
So I must take them and be gone.
And whether you go or not
The angel asks me in disdain.
"Think of it then with such untidy hands
The mart of Paradise to gain?"

The University of California Chronicle publishes a group of poems by Miss Lou Walton, the youngest child of the late Charles Walton, who was killed by a train on the University of California for the best unpublished verse. The committee of award consisted of Professor M. F. Flaherty of the University of California, Mr. Porter Garrett of Berkeley, and Mr. Walter Newell. Among these poems we find three marked with the features that make verse libelous to many readers.

THE BOOK

By Miss Lou Walton.

I hold pollen of dawn
In my hand,
With its dew the night;
Over the mountain,
Spring the first pale blades
Of the new day.

Definitely unusual as Miss Walton's lines are, the book is a collection of the best of the following:

THE BOOK

By Miss Lou Walton.

A red sun slips into a blue
And down below me
Clouds take fire.
The light of day
Slips into a blue
And down below me
Clouds take fire.

THE BOOK

By Miss Lou Walton.

consoled in the brain of each printer for years. In fact, each had thought the scheme so preposterous that they had almost forgotten it. Neither makes any claim that he invented the process, but they are entitled to the credit for having applied the idea to magazine publication for the first time. Neither do they know who the inventor is, so far as he has not publicly revealed himself; but they say that about 1905 the Calverton Engraving Company advertised that "We

tail the calligraphic method of printing; and editorial and articles afterward appeared in The New York World, Tribune, and The Fourth Estate on the subject. But there was no real reason in those days for trying a doubtful experiment when type could be set in the good old way, and nothing ever came of the method. With The Digest, however, it was necessary immediately to find a way out, and this seemed to be not only the best way out of the difficulty, but the only way. William E. Woods, editor in chief of The Digest, was called in, a conference was held, and within half an hour comprehensive plans for calligraphing the magazine were in full swing.

First, a dozen absolutely new typewriters were obtained, and the same number of expert typists to operate them, with a tactful and experienced woman in charge. Then the facilities of the largest engraving plant in the city would have been inadequate to the tremendous amount of engraving necessary, so the engraving was divided among four of the largest firms. The work, typewriting and engraving, went on day and night, as little time remained between the first warning of a without a day of publication.

The matter of expense was not brought up, either at the conference or during the printing of the magazine, but now that the issue is on the news stands, it has been found that the cost of production slightly exceeds that of the old method. The publishers, however, expect to gradually reduce this item in coming numbers, and to change the spacing of the lines and letters so as to improve the appearance of the magazine in general, and make easier its reading. Several minor improvements, such as placing large initials at the beginning of articles, are also provided for, and several typewriter companies are carrying out experiments of their own looking toward the adaptation of their particular type of machine for this new method of printing.

Printing on Fast Presses.

The art department plays no small part in getting out the new-style magazine. First, they calculate the space needed for cuts or cartoons and half-tones, and space is left for them in the photo-engravings of each page. The electrotype plates of the engraving are made just as they are before typewritten magazine pages went out of fashion for New York magazines. The printing is done on fast rotary presses, just as it always has been done. These machines cost about \$30,000, and a year is required in which to construct them. They are capable of making 2,400 impressions per hour, and the nine rotary presses of The Digest's printers are kept going day and night until the entire edition of the magazine is printed. Some of these rotary presses print thirty-two pages for the magazine at one impression and others print sixty-four pages. This week the magazine consists of eighty pages; the ordinary number is 128, although as high as 176 pages have been contained in one number.

In the first issue by this novel method, the typeset page is seen to be clear and easily read. The publishers have pronounced the experiment an unqualified success, and say they will continue to

are often demanded by the unions when, in the opinion of the employer, only one would be really needed.

Although at present this is a New York question, the problems involved apply to the whole industry in the United States. Much of the work of negotiation here in the city has been entrusted to a well known expert, who has investigated the financial end of the printing business from many angles. The majority of the employing printers desire peace with the unions, especially in the large cities, and yet they are constantly disturbed about what demands may be made upon them after yearly contracts have been signed. The coming of the outlaw unions into the already complicated problem is a source of constant trouble, because the manufacturing printer, often getting his work in competition and doing it at a close margin, is unable to tell with any reasonable certainty what wages he may have to pay.

"The outlaw union," to quote the employer view, "keeps pushing the demands without reference as to whether the business will warrant it or not, and enforces them by the threat of strike on shortest notice. The present situation is an unusually critical one. If it follows along these lines, it will bring about a type of guild socialism. It amounts to constant pressure which is likely to reach the point where neither the employing printer nor the public can afford to pay the rates demanded, and then would come a general decline of the industry."

As affecting the City of New York, the increasing rates for printing constantly obtained have made a differential of about 41 per cent against it. Much printing is drifting away from this city, and yet, despite that fact, there is still an enormous output.

Just how far the demands for more wages will continue is hard to say, but there is a good index of this trend in the official proceedings of the International Typographical Union Convention held at Scranton, Penn., where it was resolved to ask for a forty-four-hour week to go into effect on May 1, 1921. The demand for the increase of \$14 a week cannot be separated from the forty-four-hour week. The Printers' League has worked out comparisons along this line, showing how costly the differential is set against New York City. In these comparisons the compositor is taken as the basis, because their rate per hour is considered conservative, although it is 64 per cent over the present rate, while the pressman ask a 68 per cent increase and the feeders an increase of 76. The hour rate for hand composition runs up to \$1.23 in this city. In the forty-four-hour week, plus overtime of four and one-half hours, in Chicago, where the week is forty-eight hours, this would be 85 cents an hour, which would give Chicago the advantage of 38 cents in its hour rate; or Chicago would have in percentage a competitive advantage of 44.7.

In other words," to quote from a statement by the league, "assuming the present rate of 64 per cent increase to be representative of the percentage increase in cost of labor, it will cost \$144.70 in labor to do in New York what it costs \$100 to do in Chicago, if the wage scales asked by the unions to

QUEER TANGLES IN PRINTING STRIKE

Why Many Publications, Now Suspended, May Be Forced to Seek Homes in Other Cities

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

VITAL principles are at stake in the strangest of strikes which has "bied" the New York printing trade. Shall the radical elements rule in American labor, and are agreements made with international labor bodies to be upheld? Shall every local labor union be a law unto itself and set its face in defiance against the decisions of the councils? Taken all in all, this triangulated controversy, in which are engaged the periodical publishers, the regular labor bodies and certain outlaw unions, is one of the most far-reaching disputes which has come to the attention of the American people in many a day.

Although the strike bears upon only one industry, it has elements which could as well be applied to many other branches of trade, and if the radical element win many think the whole fabric of industrial civilization will be much endangered. The publishers feel that way about it, at least, and are determined to hold out against what they consider an assault on free institutions.

First to give the elements in this situation, then the economic trend along which it is proceeding.

As this odd affair is a hybrid of strike and lockout which, after being on Oct. 1, develops, the effect upon the magazine and periodicals of New York becomes more apparent. Beginning with rumors of trouble in one or two plants, it has reached to the entire industry, hundreds of printing shops throughout the city are shut against their employees. Old line periodicals and magazines in this city which had not missed a number for half a century were obliged to suspend publication or to come out in such scant paper array that the office staff would hardly know them. The effect on the news stands is not yet so noticeable as it might be, because, when the trouble became acute, many of the publications were already off the press. The result of the strike will be seen, however, in diminished sales or complete absences for weeks to come.

There are 153 magazines and about three hundred trade papers and public relations organs which are engaged in printing. Involved are election lists, public documents, programs for horse shows and theatres, books, booklets, pamphlets, and all manner of other material. Numerous esteemed weekly journals are piled up in the folding rooms, because there is no one within eight miles who will help them into the outside world. Many publishers who have been issuing ponderous weekly tomes, filled with elaborate advertisements and bristling with statistics and quotations, are reduced to a sheet of mimeograph

copy in which they proclaim their troubles to readers and advertisers, and ask indulgence. These are coming through the mails by sheets or leaflets, printed as substitutes for periodicals in some out-of-the-way hamlet where the labor troubles of New York City do not reach.

The trouble had been long in brewing. New York's pressmen, feeders, and compositors demand, according to the Printers' League, more than anywhere else, and the city has for long been a hotbed of agitation.

The union men say that several other cities are asking the same wages. Chicago demanded forty-four hours and \$60, but a settlement was made on the basis of \$42 and the granting of the forty-four-hour week. The city has for long been a hotbed of agitation.

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From an organization viewpoint, the makeup of the large publishing house is a complicated structure, and the inter-working of the various unions is difficult of adjustment, even when everything is on a peace basis. Take, for example, a plant which has a magazine and a book business combined—and there are many such in this city: All these various unions are nominally under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, and they are also affiliated with certain international bodies which exercise over them a more direct control and discipline, according to the W-L-A, at least, although recently less so.

In one large shop there are the following international unions under which are grouped the special unions connected with them:

- I.—International Typographical Union.
- II.—International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.
- III.—International Bookbinders' Union.
- IV.—International Stereotypers and Engravers' Union.
- V.—Photo Engravers' Union.

These various international unions are represented for purposes of negotiation by the International Printing Trades Council, where they meet with the representatives duly chosen. Although there are both open and closed shops in the printing trade, the present controversy has to do with the closed shop branch of the United Typothetae of America, or the Printers' League Section of the Association of Employing Printers of the City of New York. The Printers' League is not fighting unions, but is endeavoring to ally itself with them, as differentiated from the open-shop idea which some members of the Typothetae follow. Certain open shops are entering into the situation now, but the main point, after all, is fixed on the effort of employing printers to dis themselves with the International Union, and to hold these bodies to a disciplinary control of the unions under their supposed jurisdiction.

The demands made by Pressmen's Union No. 61 and Feeders' Union No. 23, respectively under the leadership of Bernard Noble and James Bagley, are those of unions which are now pronounced to be beyond the pale by the International Typographical Union and the Printers' League. New unions with those designations are now being formed. The employing printers, regarding all demands made upon them as irregular, have looked out their employees with the result that it is estimated that fully seven thousand men in the printing industry are now idle.

So interwoven are the relations of the unions in a large shop that any trouble with one of them disorganizes the whole establishment. Pressmen and paper handlers and compositors are all more or less in sympathy. Although the International Typographical Union took no notice officially of the strike, certain members of "Big 6" began to take "vacations." To go out with the disgruntled pressmen, especially with members of outlawed unions, would have not been countenanced, but as this juncture the opportunity opens for compositors to declare themselves in on a reduction of the number of working hours a week. The typographical union, the largest of its kind in the world, is on record by resolution as opposing this strike, but

there are certain members of it now bidding up their heads by a rest, who are also beyond disciplinary control and remain so, despite the orders that they shall return to their work.

Now come the international heads of the trade unions opening up a drive against the rebel pressmen and the recalcitrant Big Sixers, withdrawing the labels of the shops which refuse to employ members of the five large unions. The international pressmen also sent a letter to Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, requesting that the Central Federation Union, composed of unions within the metropolitan district connected with the Federation, be compelled to rescind its resolution of sympathy with the locked-out pressmen, on pain of losing its own charter.

They give their approval to the officers of the Printers' League, and condemn the heads of the insurgent unions for creating industrial chaos. The direct action group are demanding an increase of \$14 a week, without overtime, to \$51 a week and of compositors to \$50.

The strikers are confident of winning at least part of their demands, and the rusticated compositors are also gaining something from the disturbed conditions. It was announced late in the week that Hebrew Typographical Union No. 82 had obtained a raise of \$6 a week, to go into effect at once, for a forty-four-hour week. The German compositors have received from one of the foreign-language dailies a bonus which brings up their wages to those of compositors setting type in English.

An agreement was also reached that the bookbinders should get from the employing printers an increase of \$6 a week and that the forty-four-hour week should go into effect on May 1, 1921. This arrangement was in fact, according to weeks ago by the employers.

The increase of wages, which is being constantly made, places the owners of printing plants in New York at a disadvantage in their competition with employing printers in other cities. As the supply of labor is now about thirty per cent less than the employing printers need, according to several estimates, it is necessary to keep up production under present conditions. In the way into the printing trades as prescribed by the unions is through a long apprenticeship, which is under their control. Employing printers say they can make printers, compositors and feeders in far shorter order than can the unions.

It is declared by employers, furthermore, that the shortage of labor is increased by the unions insisting on more men being put on the presses, and that where one pressman might look after two presses he can now have charge of only one. Two feeders to a flat press

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Cadillac Type 57 Town Car	Marmon 1916-19 Sporting 4-Pass.
Cadillac Type 57 4-Passenger	Mercury 1917 6-Pass. Touring
Cadillac Type 57 Landau	Murray 1917 Roadster
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SEVEN PROPOSED RAILWAY PLANS

Legislation Offered for Solution of Problem Summarized by National Chamber of Commerce

By RICHARD WATERMAN
Secretary Railroad Committee of the
Chamber of Commerce of the
United States.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United States has prepared a chart to show in convenient form for comparison seven proposed plans for railroad legislation. In all probability one of these plans will be enacted into law before the President returns the railroads to their owners on Jan. 1.

The Transportation Conference plan was proposed by the National Transportation Conference which was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and included in its membership prominent men belonging to every important interest affected by transportation—commercial, industrial, agricultural, financial, labor, governmental, economic, civic, and social. The fundamental features of this plan are printed below. They have been approved by a referendum vote of the business men of the country. Certain additional features of the Conference plan are in harmony with the remainder of the plan, but have not yet been submitted to a referendum vote.

The plans are considered under these headings: Ownership and operation, consolidation and competition, Federal incorporation, security issues and capital expenditures, adequate revenues, wages and working conditions, and Federal agencies of regulation.

I. Senate Committee Plan.

The Cummins bill, S. 3906, presents the recommendations of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. It provides for:

Ownership and operation of all the railroads in the United States by twenty to thirty-five separate competing systems.

Consolidation of all railroad properties into twenty to thirty-five systems in accordance with a plan previously adopted by the Railway Transportation Board and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission—consolidation to be voluntary if accomplished within seven years, and if not, compulsory.

Federal incorporation of all railroads with a requirement that each corporation shall include in its board of directors two representatives of classified employees and two representatives of the Government.

Exclusive regulation and control by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issuance of railway stocks and bonds and of the purposes to which the proceeds thereof may be applied.

Initiation of rates by carriers subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Requirement that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall divide the country into rate districts and the carriers into rate groups for rate-making purposes.

Regulation of all rates that affect interstate commerce by the Interstate Commerce Commission under a statutory rule providing that in making rates for the several rate groups the commission shall take into consideration the interests of the public, the shipper, the wages of labor, the cost of maintenance and operation, including taxes and a fair return on the value of the property.

Creation of a committee of wages and working conditions, (four employees and four representatives of the companies,) to settle disputes, with appeal to the Transportation Board in case of deadlock.

Declaration that decisions of the board, if approved by the Government, shall be final, and that railroad strikes and lockouts are forbidden.

Continuance of the Interstate Commerce Commission with enlarged powers to regulate rates and security issues.

Creation of a Railway Transportation Board with five members appointed by the President to perform many important executive and administrative functions, including some now performed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

II. Commerce Commission Plan.

The Eack-Pomeroy bill, H. R. 4378 presents the plan proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It provides for:

Ownership and operation of all railroads by private corporations under broad Federal supervision.

Consolidation of existing railroad systems when approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Opposition to Federal incorporation as a complicated, protracted, and probably unconstitutional method.

Full control by the Interstate Commerce Commission over stock and bond issues and over the expenditure of the proceeds.

Regulation of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, with amendments shortening the period of suspension of rates, authorizing the commission to determine the division of rates between carriers, to consider the cost of service principle in fixing rates, and to exercise other broad powers affecting the general rate structure.

Maintenance of the Interstate Commerce Commission with all of its present powers, and, in addition, authority: to regulate carriers by water; to control consolidations, joint use of facilities and the pooling of freight earnings; to authorize additions, extensions, and the construction of new lines; to adjust conflicts between Federal and State jurisdictions; and to control security issues and capital expenditures.

This plan contains no declaration on wages and working conditions.

III. Railway Executives' Plan.

The tentative draft of a bill laid before the House Committee by T. D. Cuyler, President of the Association of Railway Executives, provides for:

Ownership and operation of all railroads by private corporations under a broad national control and a unified system of government regulation.

Consolidation of existing lines into strong competitive systems wherever found to be in the public interest; and also provision for joint use of equipment and terminals when in the public interest.

Provision for permissive Federal incorporation of all interstate carriers.

Exclusive national control of the issue of securities and the expenditure of new capital—this control to be exercised by the Federal Transportation Board.

Initiation of rates by the carriers. Exclusive regulation of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission with the aid of regional sub-commissions under a statutory rule prescribing that

the level of rates shall provide revenue sufficient to pay wages and other expenses of operation and a fair return on the value of the property used in the public service and to establish and maintain a credit sufficient to attract the new capital necessary to meet the public need for transportation facilities.

Certification to the Federal Transportation Board to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the amount of operating revenues needed by the carriers to enable them to perform their functions.

Maintenance of the Interstate Commerce Commission with authority to regulate rates and to continue its present valuation and accounting functions.

Creation of a Federal Transportation Board composed of three Commissioners appointed by the President and charged with the general oversight from the point of view of the public interest of all transportation. This board would be co-ordinate with the Interstate Commerce Commission and would relieve it of all functions except rate regulation, valuation and accounting.

This plan contains no declaration on wages and working conditions.

IV. Transportation Conference Plan.

The Frelinghuysen bill, S. 3934, presents the plan proposed by the National Transportation Conference held by the United States Chamber of Commerce:

Ownership and operation of all of the railroads in the United States by Federal corporations under a comprehensive system of Government regulation.

Consolidation of existing railroads into strong competitive systems under conditions prescribed by the Federal Transportation Board; with provision that if after five years the consolidations planned by the board are not well advanced the board may require their completion.

Federal incorporation of all existing railroad companies and of all new consolidated companies with a requirement that each railroad company shall be managed by twelve Directors, of whom eight shall be elected to represent the stockholders, two to represent the employees, and two to represent the principal interests in the territory served by the system.

Exclusive Federal regulation of the capital expenditures and the security issues of all railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

Initiation of rates by the carriers subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Regulation of all rates that affect interstate commerce by the Interstate Commerce Commission under a statutory rule providing that the rate structure shall be designed to yield a net return of 6 per cent. on the aggregate fair value of the roads in each traffic section of the country.

Creation of an individual contingent fund by each road to support its own credit; and of a general contingent fund maintained by contributions from all prosperous roads to support the credit of all railroads.

Adjustment of wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of service of employees by boards consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employees and officers of the railroads, with appeal in case of a deadlock to the Federal Transportation Board as referee.

Maintenance of the Interstate Commerce Commission with all of its present powers and with certain additional powers over rates.

Creation of a Federal Transportation Board of five members appointed by the President to promote the development of a national system of rail, water, and highway transportation, to inquire into and propose measures for preventing abuses therein, to pass upon the public necessity for capital expenditures and to regulate security issues.

V. Warfield Plan.

The tentative draft of a bill laid before the House Committee by S. Davison Warfield, President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities:

Ownership and operation of all of the railroads of the country by the existing railroad companies.

Permission to consolidate existing railroads when found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be compatible with the public interest.

Opposition to Federal incorporation on the ground that it is unnecessary, is probably unconstitutional, and would involve endless litigation.

Supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission (in conjunction with the six Regional Commerce Commissions) over issue and sale of securities and over the expenditure of proceeds.

Initiation of rates by the carriers; and consideration of proposed changes in rates before the schedules are filed with the commission by rate committees composed of representatives of the railroads and the shippers.

Maintenance of a general rate level by the Interstate Commerce Commission under a statutory rule prescribing that rates shall be as nearly as possible produce not less than 6 per cent on the aggregate property investment account of the railroads grouped in each of the three classification territories; each railroad receiving as much of the 6 per cent as its efficiency in operation may secure for it under competitive conditions.

Authorization of each Regional Commission to act as a Board of Conciliation or Arbitration in all controversies between the carriers and the employees in its region, its decisions being subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Continuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to control and regulate rates, adjust wages, and perform other regulatory functions belonging to the Federal Government.

Creation of six Regional Commerce Commissions to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Formation of the National Railways Association, a corporation managed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to furnish a great clearing house for railroad operation.

VI. Amster Plan.

The Leacock bill, S. 3939, presents the plan proposed by Nathan L. Amster, President of the Citizens National Railroads League. It provides for:

Ownership and operation of all railroads by one privately owned and sev-

erally operated railroad company with full public control.

Complete consolidation of all railroad companies into a single national corporation, thus putting an end to competition.

Valuation at which each railroad is acquired to be determined by averaging original cost less depreciation, reproduction cost less depreciation, and net earnings over last ten years capitalised at 5 per cent.

Federal incorporation of the National Railway Corporation with a board of

eleven Directors, including one Director representing the Interstate Commerce Commission, one the State Commissions, two the employees, two commerce and industry, two the farmers, and three the stockholders.

Complete supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issuance of all securities and the expenditure of the proceeds.

Initiation of all rates by the corporation. Regulation of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission under a statutory rule providing that rates shall be at least adequate to produce revenues sufficient to pay all proper operating expenses and fixed charges, to pay maximum dividends on all outstanding stock, and, in addition, to produce a sum not exceeding 2 per cent. of the par value of all outstanding stock.

Government guarantee of a 4 per cent. dividend on all stock issued by the corporation; payment of a maximum dividend of 8 per cent. when earned, and distribution of all earnings in excess of 6 per cent.—40 per cent. to labor, 20 per cent. to the public for improve-

ments and retiring outstanding stock, and 30 per cent. to the stockholders. Appointment from time to time of advisory boards composed of equal numbers of representatives of the employees and of the corporation to investigate demands relating to wages, hours of labor or working conditions, and publish their findings and recommendations which, however, shall not be binding on either side.

Maintenance of the Interstate Commerce Commission with all of its present powers, and, in addition, authority to regulate security issues and capital expenditures and to exercise other broad regulatory functions.

Creation of an Efficiency and Economy Board of five members appointed by the President—four from a list submitted by the national engineering societies and one nominated by the employees—to study facilities and service and to devise and recommend improvements in equipment and in operating methods.

VII. Plumb Plan.

The Sims bill, H. R. 8107, presents the plan proposed by Glenn E. Plumb,

and endorsed by the Railroad Brotherhood. It provides for:

Ownership of all railroads by the United States Government.

Operation of all railroads as a single system by a corporation composed of railroad employees.

Consolidation of all of the railroads into a single national system; and elimination of all competition.

Federal incorporation of the National Railway Operating Corporation for a term of 100 years with a board of fifteen Directors—five named by the President, five elected by the operating officials, and five elected by the classified railroad employees.

Issue of all railroad securities by the United States Government.

Expenditures of all capital funds for railroad purposes by the United States Government.

Initiation of all rates by the National Railway Operating Corporation.

Regulation of all rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Payment of deficit (if any) by the United States Government.

Distribution of surplus earnings (if

any), after operating expenses are paid and fixed charges are met, including the interest on outstanding Government securities—one-half to the Government and one-half to the railroad employees.

Determination of wages by the Board of Directors of the corporation.

Adjustment of disputes between officials and men by boards to which the operating officials elect five members and the men five members; with appeal to the Directors in case the board fails to reach an agreement.

Maintenance of the Interstate Commerce Commission with its present rate-making powers.

Creation of the Railway Board of Apportionment and Extension composed of the nine Interstate Commerce Commissioners and three other members selected by the Directors of the corporation to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the present owners of the roads and the amount to be paid for new extensions and improvements.

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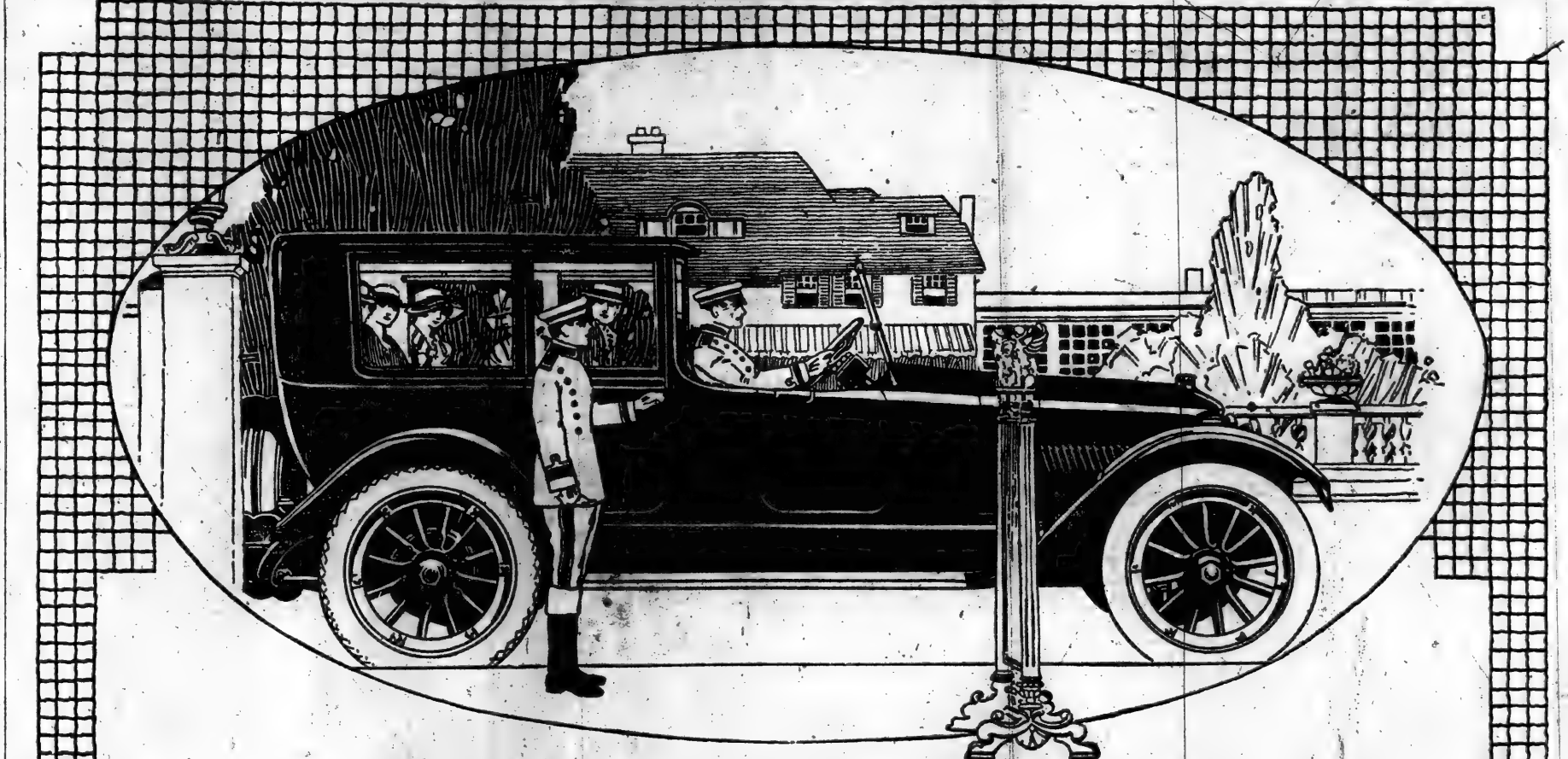
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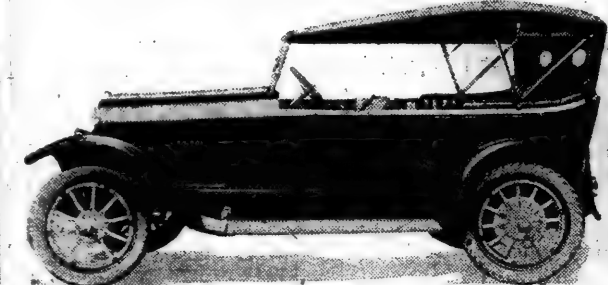
With Eighty-five Makes of Passenger Vehicles, the January Exhibition Will Establish New Record.

For the National Automobile Show in New York beginning Saturday night, Jan. 3, and continuing through the following week, eighty-five different makes of passenger cars will be exhibited. This establishes a new high record for the big New York show, a strong proof that the industry, despite the war and recent labor troubles, is on a substantial basis and is preparing for the largest business during the next two or three years ever known in the motor trade.

On the list are many cars which have never before been shown in this city and some of which, as yet have no dealers' agency. It is an indication of the value of the New York market to the manufacturers competing the motor car industry and suggests that, now that the war is over and with hopes of more settled industrial conditions in the next future, competition for public recognition will be very keen in the next few years.

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Anderson six-cylinder touring model, made in South Carolina. Shown by the Sidney B. Bowman Auto Company.

burn, Biddle, Blisco, Buick, Cadillac, Case, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cleveland, Cole, Columbia, Comet, Commonwealth, Crow-Elkhart, Davis, Dixie Flyer, Dodge Bros., Durrin, Durrin, Elcar, Elgin, Essex, Fiat, Franklin, Grant, Haynes, Holier, Holmes, Hudson, Huppel, Jackson, Jordan, King, Kiesel, Kith, Leach, Lexington, Liberty, McFarlan, Maibohm, Marmion, Maxwell, Mercer, Mitchell, Moline-Knight, Monitor, Moon, Nash, National, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Olympian, Overland, Owen-Magnette, Packard, Paige, Paterson, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Premier, Reo, Roamer, Saxon, Sayera, Scripps-Booth, Standard, Stearns-Knight, Stephens, Stevens-Duryea, Studebaker, Stutz, Templar, Velle, Westcott, Willys-Knight, Winton.

Electric—Detroit, Milburn.

Steam—Stanley.

Among the new cars for the New York show are the Leach, made in Los Angeles; Amalgamated, American Beauty, Comet, Commonwealth, Dixie Flyer, Monitor, Paterson, and Sayera.

The passenger car show will be in the Grand Central Palace, which was unavailable for the exhibition held by the metropolitan dealers last February, as the building was in use as a Government hospital. During the same week the motor truck exhibition will be in progress at the 5th Coast Artillery Ar-

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New Columbia Six Model, with Distal Wheels and Thermodynamically Controlled Radiator. Shown by Riess & Carpenter.

MOTOR TRADE NOTES

The Trailer Manufacturers' Association has elected H. C. Fruehauf, of the Fruehauf Trailer Company, Detroit, and J. A. Miller, of the Troy-Wagon Works Company, First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively. The former incumbents resigned to enter other activities. Improved business conditions were reported at the recent meeting at 110 West Fortieth Street.

Lee J. Eastman has succeeded Roger J. Gilmore as President and General Manager of the Packard Motor Car Company, New York. He has been President of the Philadelphia Packard Company for four years.

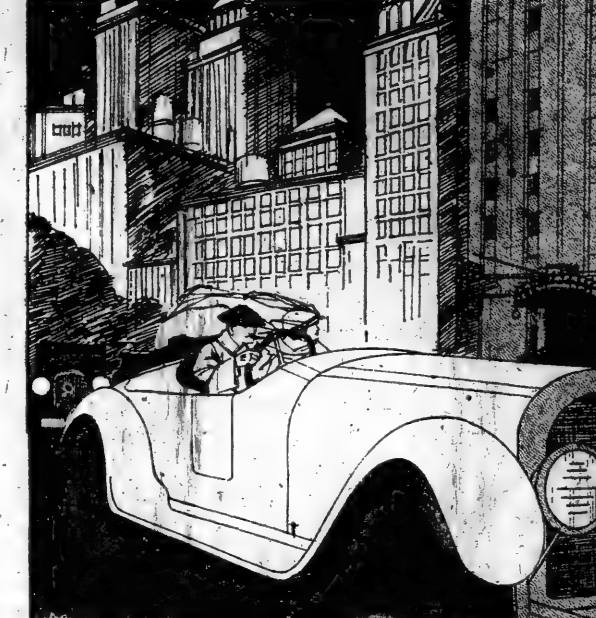
Frank P. Tenney, formerly principal of the T. M. O. A. Airplane Mechanic School, has been added to the staff of instructors at the Automobile School, 232 West Fifth Street.

The Daniels Motor Car Company of Reading, Penn.; the William Small Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; maker of the Source car; and the Tanager Motor Corporation of Cleveland, have been elected members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. This makes the membership 120.

Many attractive closed models of the Owen-Magnette car are being shown by E. E. Partridge & Co. in the Circle Building.

John N. Willys was Chairman of the Reception Committee which met King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth when they visited Toledo. The party used a Willys-Knight limousine.

C. T. Kenworthy, having sold his interest, has resigned as Vice President and general manager of the Roamer Motor Car Company, a position he has held for three years, and



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8 to 1
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AIR
15 to 1
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8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline
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How to make 15 to 1 adjustment

After filling the gasoline tank with Tydol, run the engine until warm. Then lift the hood.

Turn the gas adjustment on the carburetor, decreasing gradually the flow of gasoline.

When the engine begins to slow down, turn the gas adjustment back, increasing the flow slightly until you get a maximum engine speed.

This will give you the 15 to 1 adjustment. If you have a "rich" and "lean" adjustment on the dashboard you can use an even leaner adjustment than the above.

On hills and in traffic use the rich dash adjustment; on the level or in the country use the lean.

This assures maximum mileage and minimum carbon with Tydol.

Tydol will operate on the rich mixture needed by inferior gasoline. But Tydol is made so you can use the 15 to 1 mixture—less fuel and more air.

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AUTOMOBILE STUDENTS.

Nearly 300 Men and Women Register for City College Course.

Registration for the automobile instruction course established by the City College exceeded all expectations for the Fall classes, nearly 300 applications, including many women, being received. Only 200 students could be accepted, but most of the others enrolled for the classes to commence on Dec. 1.

The automobile classes at the college have had a rapid growth, which reflects the large popular interest in motor instruction. The course was started six months ago with fifty students in the first class; the next class had 125 students, and the present class has 200 students. The college has under construction a new building in which 10,000 square feet of floor space will be provided for the automobile and motor laboratories.

There are both afternoon and evening classes open to men and women. The teaching staff includes four lecturers, six laboratory instructors, and eight driving instructors, besides the mechanical, clerical assistants, etc. The school has eight different cars. A fee of \$25 is charged for the course. The instruction covers a period of eight weeks.

FOREIGN CARS HERE.

Many Post-War Models Will Be Seen in Salon Show Next Month.

Several new models of well-known foreign cars will be exhibited in the Salon Motor Car Show to be held in the ball room of the Hotel Commodore, during the week beginning Nov. 17. The latest Rolls-Royce model is here and the management was advised last week that new models of the Renault and Lancia have been shipped. In addition to the foreign cars there will be a number of high class American makes; the list of exhibitors at present including the Sunbeam, Renault, Rolls-Royce, Lancia, Locomobile, Argonne, Cutham, Danahy, Brewster, Porter, Phoenix, Reo, Du Pont, Meteor, and De Lage.

The best known coach builders of France, England and America will be represented by well designed touring cars, limousines, broughams, and berlines.

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YOU really must see the Studebaker BIG-SIX to appreciate the remarkable value it gives. Compare it with any car on the market regardless of price and we will rest our case with you.

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BUICKS

WANTS AVIATION LAWS
FIXED BY CONGRESS

Who owns the air? Should the regulation of aerial navigation be left to the Federal, State, or municipal authorities? These questions are being widely discussed by aeronautical engineers, builders of aircraft, and aviators, who feel that the development of commercial and pleasure aviation will be handicapped until the jurisdiction of the air is determined. The majority of the leaders in the aircraft world are in agreement with A. H. Flint, President of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association and Vice President of the L-W-F Engineering Company, who holds that aerial legislation should be left in the hands of Congress.

Mr. Flint has written a memorandum setting forth his views on aerial legislation. A careful study of the subject has convinced him, he says, that local legislation, no matter how well intentioned, can have no other effect but to hinder the advance of the science and development of aviation. Mr. Flint says that these basic facts must be borne in mind:

Aerial navigation is international in scope; therefore regulation must be upon a foundation common to all civilized countries.

Internal regulation of aerial traffic, the adoption of standards and the issuance of licenses consequently cannot be a function of the local authorities but must be the duty of the National Government.

"Without entering into a controversy as to whether the holder of a deed to a plot of ground exercises control to the sky limit," says Mr. Flint, "it may be stated as a principle already accepted by the leading European nations—that a country has complete sovereignty of the air above its land and water dominions. This principle is adopted as a precaution necessary to self-defense, but it is qualified, in time of peace, by agreements providing for the passage of commercial aircraft, subject to such regulations and prohibitions as may be deemed rightful."

Starting thus with national control and international contact in the matter of customs, it is logical to assume that it is the duty of the Federal Government to lay down fundamental rules and practices by which all concerned may be guided, whether builders, owners or operators of aircraft, keepers of airdromes or landing fields or State or municipal legislative bodies seeking to supplement national regulation in purely local matters.

"Thus the day is at hand when manufacturers of aircraft look to the Federal Government for advice and counsel regarding materials used in construction. The day will soon come when the Federal Government must adopt a system of aircraft inspection comparable, possibly, to the practices now followed in

dealing with water craft. Knowing the standard dependability of materials and the inherent strength of a flying machine, by rigid load testing—such as were imposed during the war—the Federal Government, in addition, should require satisfactory flying proof before issuing a certificate of airworthiness."

"Behind the issuance of such certificates lies coordination which is vital to safe aerial navigation. Army and navy authorities should co-operate with officials having to do with civilian flying so that maximum results can be achieved."

"Having established the airworthiness of an aircraft, the next step would be to license pilots and mechanics. The Joint Army and Navy Board of Aerial Cognizance, which at present is the recognized authority in issuing civilian licenses, has found that army and navy tests of fitness may be applicable also to peace-time flying and it is possible that these standards may form an acceptable basis for future licensing. Remembering always that aerial navigation is not only interstate but international, it is possible that the issuance of licenses must continue to be a national responsibility."

"What about prohibited areas?" The military and naval authorities have always shown commendable wisdom in limiting flights of a certain character over cities or other congested areas. Here is opportunity for a Federal code which shall include military works and regions to traverse which will impose danger upon pilot, passenger or spectator. But to permit localities, each with a different conception of what is proper, to take the initiative, is simply to follow the lamentable procedure of haphazard legislation applied in the case of the railway and the automobile."

"Aerial transport certainly has as strong a claim on national interest as the movement of passengers and freight by rail, road, or water. It is a function of the Federal Government—not of the State or Navy or Post Office Departments alone—to map aerial highways. If these are outlined independently by communities or even by commonwealths, they will not join up, State by State, and manifestly cannot enter as a consecutive link into international air routes. To prepare an aerial highway is to do more than designate a straight line route between two given points. It means mapping or photographing every foot of the ground, measuring heights, constructing landmarks visible by day and night, and providing accurate information covering meteorological conditions at various levels."

"Perhaps the strongest argument for Federal initiative is found in the matter of aerial terminations. Standards should be provided, and municipalities should have the advantage of all the technical

engineering advice at the command of the National Government, so that airdromes, as established by the various cities, will be uniform in specification, and will be included in the proper class. Much pioneer labor along this line has already been performed by the directors of our army and navy air services, who have recognized the principle of uniformity. It is not within the province of the National Government to do for municipalities what they themselves should do, but co-operation and mutual encouragement are highly desirable.

"For a municipality or a state to prohibit flight or even to attempt to establish flight levels will be to curtail the labor which rightly belongs to the National Government. International practice must determine aviation rules. The army air service, acting in control of its fliers all over the United States, has directed them not to perform stunts at a level lower than 400 feet, this being the height agreed upon as sufficient to enable a pilot to regain command of his ship. This is cited as an example of regulation as against prohibition."

Allied Motor Union.
The trade groups of automobile manufacturers of Belgium, United States, France, Great Britain and Italy have formed an association known as the Bureau Permanent International des Constructeurs d'Automobiles with headquarters in Paris. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is the American affiliate.

NEW JERSEY ROAD WORK.

Senator Edwards Will Reorganize Commission (7 Elected Governors)

A reorganization of the New Jersey State Highway Commission may be looked for if Senator Edward L. Edwards, who received the Democratic nomination for Governor at the recent primaries, is elected. In a statement on road matters prior to the primary, Senator Edwards said that he favored the elimination of the present State Highway Commission of eight members, serving without salary, and the creation of a new board of one or three members, to be paid for their services and to be held personally responsible for proper performance.

He favored the continuation of the program for a State highway system as originated by Commissioner George E. Blake and which is still the general system of thorough roads.

"Many citizens are taxed for roads," added Senator Edwards, "who receive no benefit whatever, and this to my idea, is wrong. As a State proposition, roads should be handled as are other State matters, with the individual paying taxes for local and county needs, all to participate in the general benefits which accrue to our State as a whole from good roads. By using motor vehicle funds to finance road bonds, the State highway system would be speedily completed. Under this scheme there would not be the same amount



LUXURIOUS CLOSED CAR.

Latest Owen Magnetic limousine, shown by the E. S. Partridge Company. Aluminum body and completely equipped for riding ease.

of State aid required and a considerable volume of county funds would be released for maintenance of county roads.

"I do not believe in a direct State tax for any purpose, highways no more than tunnels or bridges. I would have the construction and maintenance of roads financed by a bond issue and would meet the carrying charges with motor vehicle fees. These are advancing year by year and for the present fiscal year will exceed \$5,000,000. I am in favor of permanent pave-

ment as near as it is possible to obtain it, giving it preference over cheaper pavement and larger mileage.

"As the present program of State highways will not be much more than half completed at the termination of the present taxing period of 1923, I would favor completing this program first and adding to it main routes through our large cities. These cities now pay the larger proportion of the road tax and they have transportation needs which should be met so that their industries may be aided."

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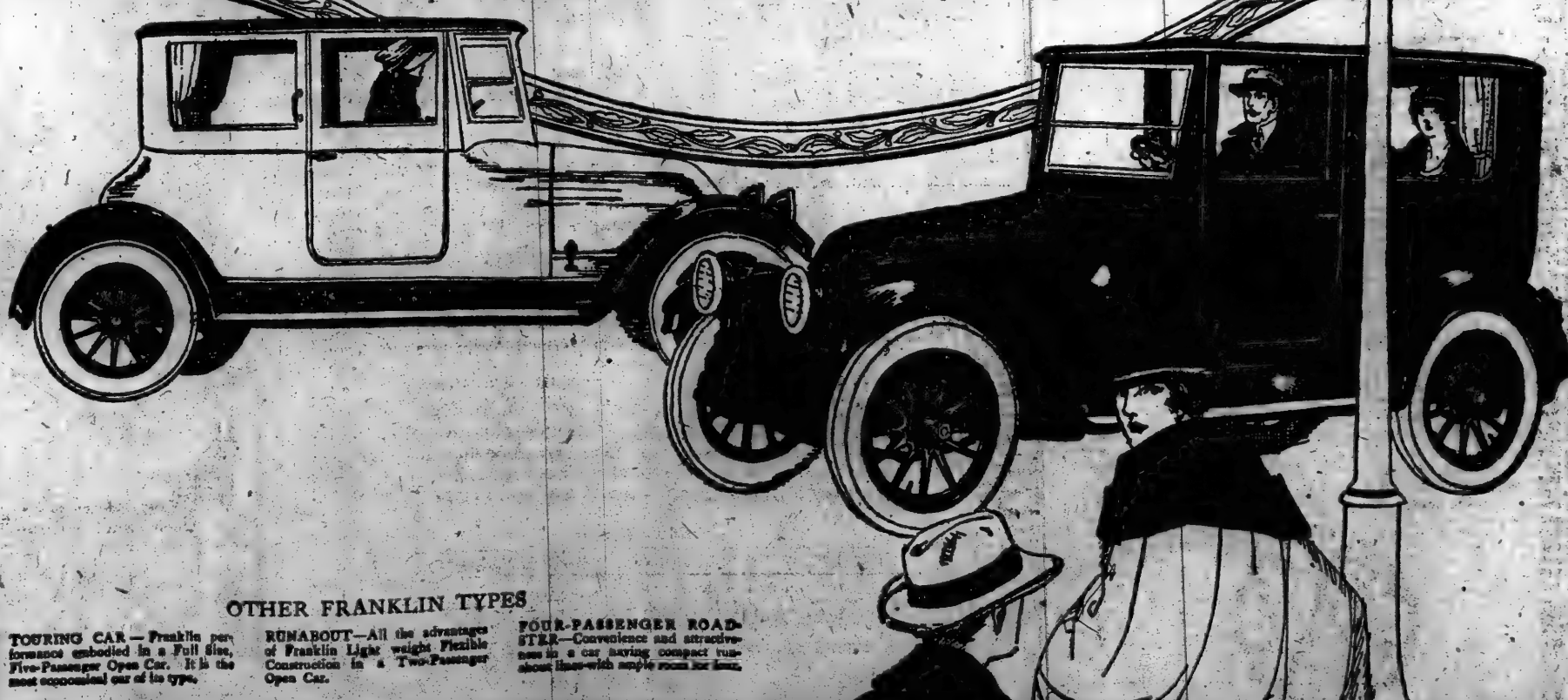
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NATION-WIDE demonstration of Franklin Sedan utility is daily converting motorists to the practicality of enclosed car motor-ing. But comparisons invariably prove that *unrestricted usability* in an enclosed car is an exclusively Franklin quality. The result is an unprecedented popularity and a faster increasing sale for the Franklin Sedan than for any other fine car.

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The Franklin Sedan alone combines the ideals of utility and economy. It alone is based on the practical principles of Light Weight and Flexible construction. The Franklin Sedan is also the only sedan safe to use all-year in heat or cold. Direct Air Cooled, it has no water to boil or freeze.

Wide Observation Windows together with two Wide Doors on either side allow unobstructed riding view; the V-shaped Slanting Windshield affords broadest driving vision; combined they give this sedan the most open outlook possible. The car is equally remarkable for

its ease of access and seating convenience.

The average Franklin owner's expense for this exceptional dependability and performance is indicated by:

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
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We will be pleased to show you how different this sedan is in performance from any car you may be familiar with, and you may choose the roads for a complete test.

The FRANKLIN BROUGHAM duplicates the sedan in performance but instead seats four. It is ideal for personal use. The front seats are aligned so the driver is not isolated from the companion passenger. In size, comfort and convenience, this car particularly meets the needs of small families and doctors.

ALIENS AND THE INCOME TAX

Heavy War Impost Chief Cause of Unrest and Emigration, and Prohibition Is Another

By WILLIAM L. CRENEY.

UNREST prevails among foreign-born residents of the United States. Great numbers of aliens are said to be planning to return to Europe. Greater numbers are uneasy. Americanization is being seriously hampered. The assimilation of immigrants is being checked. So widespread is the disturbance that it is reflected in European newspapers. An exodus of immigrants would be serious at this time. They are needed for important work. Obviously, with a reported scarcity of labor in many lines, the departure of a considerable number of workers would handicap production. Much work depends absolutely upon them. As long ago as 1910 upwards of two million seven hundred thousand of New York's population were reckoned of foreign stock. Taking the country as a whole, nearly one-third of the population is classed as foreign. Recent immigrants thus make up a large part of our national manpower.

Hardly less serious than the prospect of heavy emigration from this country is the danger that millions may remain here to nurse grievances. The man who harbors a sense of injustice is an uncomfortable neighbor. It is important, therefore, to understand what is happening in the immigrant world. The effects of the income tax law appears to account for most of this trouble. The widespread suspicion of the foreigner—a part of the war psychology—also plays its part. The Avant of Milan, Italy, although erroneous in some of its details, revealed the state of mind of many departing aliens in an article in part as follows:

"During the night of May 16 and 17 there arrived at the station of Ventimiglia a train carrying about 300 Italian immigrants, coming from North America. We tried to get some information, not as to the cause of the exodus, but as to the treatment given the Italians in the United States, whence a great part of them came. There isn't one who speaks well of it.

Tales of Emigrants.
"During our conversation with them we overheard this: During the period of the war the earnings superior to \$1,000 a year were subject to a tax of 5 per cent. We saw various receipts which were given out on payment of this tax. But, notwithstanding that the war had stopped since November, 1918, it happens that those who came over had to pay in the towns and cities where they worked the same percentage for the months in which they worked this year. On arrival at New York they had to pass before the municipal office, and in order to leave had to fit themselves for a sort of strangling unheard of.

"They were questioned as to the amount of their daily earnings and the number of months they worked from Jan. 1 this year. The sum of their earnings was taken in the neighborhood of 12 per cent. Whoever showed that he had already paid was forced to pay a second time so as to be able to come away. Others who said that they did not work because of sickness were not believed. Those who said that they had no money with which to pay the tax were told to go away with this money. Until you have enough to pay and then you can sail."

"If they did not have a basis on which to compute the sum of their earnings they imposed the payment on a sum of their own. A poor old lady had to pay \$10 without knowing the reason why."

La Patria Italiana, published in Marseille, through which pass all Italians returning to Italy by way of France, had this to say:
"The causes which incite this departing from the United States?" asked the journalist.

"They are numerous. And not only all the Italians have decided to return to their native country; all the other foreigners are doing so. If fifty steamers could sail away every week from New York they would always be crowded with emigrants."
"But the reason of this sudden exodus?"

"Because we can no longer support the situation brought about for the alien in the United States, and especially for the laborer. From the beginning of the war each and every one of us had to pay 2.50 francs per week to carry on, as they say, the war expenses. He who does not pay is discharged. Besides this extraordinary tax, each workman had to subscribe to Liberty Loans and wear a button with the motto—Liberty Loan. Without this button, no work. That is not all. From the beginning of the war each foreign worker had to subscribe to the benefit of the Red Cross 8 per cent. of his salary."

"And, as if all this were not enough, the emigrant who desires to leave the United States must pay a sum of \$21, for which a receipt is given him. This \$21 will be refunded if he returns to the United States before the end of the year of his departure—if he does not lose the receipt. After that, the sum goes to the benefit of the American Treasury."

"What is certain is this, that if this movement continues, before the end of the year we will not find a single foreign workman or a small business man in the whole of the United States."

It is easy to point out that the writer of this interview was sadly mistaken as to many of his facts concerning payments, and that it is, furthermore, an extravagant statement. But it is still an indication of the trend of feeling. As such it is significant. The United States cannot afford to have information of this kind. It is a sad mistake that circulated. By each means the friendship which America has enjoyed with the world is squandered. Friendly peoples are estranged.

General suspicion of the foreigner, national prohibition, and income tax troubles are generating resentment and discontent among aliens. In many cases the grievances are substantial. The chief cause is the apparent discrimination against the foreigner made necessary by some of the probably unexpected effects of the income tax act. So widespread and so deep is the feeling about this that money has been sent from Poland by peasants who imagined that their kinsfolk in the United States were starving.

The income tax with its complications falls unequally upon the citizen and the alien. The foreigner is supposed to be taxed here as Americans are in Europe. The intention of Congress was just. The Bureau of Internal Revenue at Wash-

ington has furthermore been admirably fair in its efforts to apply the law. But the practical difficulties have been so great that enormous damage has been done. It is estimated that millions of dollars have been incorrectly taken from aliens.

First and foremost among the sources of irritation is the fact that the non-resident alien is taxed at a higher rate than citizens and permanent residents. The non-resident alien pays a normal tax of 12 per cent. for 1918. He pays a normal tax of 8 per cent. for 1919. He has in many cases no exemptions. Again, thousands of aliens have been incorrectly classed as non-residents. That heavily increased their rate of taxation. Confusion and misunderstanding have bred much of the evil.

Employers as Collectors.
Finally, the act requires employers to collect a part of the non-resident alien's income tax. The employer must deduct 8 per cent. for 1918, while the alien must personally pay the Collector of Internal Revenue 4 per cent. That curious division has done much to estrange the foreigner. The identification of the purpose of taxation has created unkind misunderstandings. The Congress which would prevent unrest among the aliens in this country could probably do nothing more to the point than the amending of this provision of the income tax law. It is exceedingly hazardous to confuse industrial and political issues or to let the alien think his employer and the Government are one and the same.

These three factors have done more to destroy the affection of foreigners in this country for America than anything in recent years. So serious has the situation become that when the Committee on Public Information officially did that division of it which had been distributing information to the foreign born was continued under private auspices by community service. Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Russians, Ukrainians, Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs, and Italians have gone in a continual stream to this agency for relief. Thousands of letters appealing for aid in remedying what seemed to be injustice have been received. Many individual cases have been righted. Treasury officials did what they could to eliminate the sources of the discrimination reported. They could not, however, alter the law. Consequently much injustice is still being done.

If the immigrant has no immediate intention of returning to Europe he is classed as a resident alien and taxed as a citizen. But he must declare his intention. The paper on which this record was made was generally misunderstood. Aliens thought that by signing it they pledged themselves never to return to the old country, even on a short visit. They were naturally unwilling to bind themselves. In consequence of this misunderstanding, they were heavily assessed.

Again, in many places aliens have found that this year's tax and last year's tax, and sometimes back taxes for prior years, were being withheld. Often the entire sums would be collected within a few weeks. The reason for this was not understood.

Giuseppe and His \$14.
Immigrant visitors and letters tell the story of discrimination and discontent. Here, for example, is Giuseppe Ponzio, an Italian laborer, who lived with his wife at the home of his son in this city. During 1919 Ponzio, the elder, was out of work. He earned nothing. Finally, this summer, the son bought tickets to Italy for his father and mother. He gave his father \$14 to defray the traveling expenses from the Italian port to his home village. When the old man and his wife went to the ship a Customs Collector took the \$14 for the 1919 income tax. Ponzio was left penniless. He had not the slightest idea why his money was taken. A representative of the Foreign Language Governmental Information Service—the present name of what was once a part of the Committee on Public Information—went to the Customs House and had the money refunded. But damage had been done to the cause of Americanization.

The same day Giuseppe Mancuso and his wife sought help. During 1919, because of sickness, Mancuso had earned only \$150. At the dock he was taxed \$12 on his 1919 earnings. In his case the collectors refused to make a refund and he went to Europe carrying along a sense of injustice.

A week later Emilio Fabbri turned up. He is an unskilled laborer. His 1919 earnings were approximately \$482. At the Customs House he was taxed \$88.50 on his income for this year. The receipt proved his case. He, too, failed to get a refund before he sailed, although the matter has been subsequently adjusted.

The number of returning immigrants who have such experiences is large. They are handicapped by their ignorance of English. The common feeling that personal consideration need not be extended to foreigners has enhanced the trouble. Ignorance of the alien's legal exemption rights on the part of local collectors and employers has accounted for most of the damage. There has been no suggestion that any official has any personal interest in exacting disproportionate sums from immigrants.

The tedious steps necessary to ascertain how much the alien had earned and how much he really owed, however, gave way too easily to mechanical guesses as to what was right and to resultant injustice.

But the Italians are not the only sufferers. Nor, indeed, the chief sufferers, from income tax discrimination. Complaints have been made by seven language groups. They come from all over the United States.

Complaints of Yugoslavs.
The Yugoslavs were our associates in the war. The Serbs, a powerful section of them, have had American sympathy from the outset of the war of the United States. The manager of the Yugoslav bureau of this organization found numerous cases of discrimination and injustice during a short tour of investigation through the Middle West. He interviewed four hundred aliens and in no two cases did he find that the same rule had been applied by the income tax assessors. He investigated carefully one hundred complaints. On the average he found that these men had been taxed \$125.05 on their 1918 earnings. The estimate was that they were overcharged on the average \$ 11.

Naturally, then, he had report unsettled conditions among these workers. Most of them, he found, while having no present intention of leaving the

United States would actually do so at the first opportunity. Significantly, also, he reported that prohibition is causing unrest among the Yugoslavs. The miners and steel workers among them regard a glass of beer as a necessity. They seem to think that without the relaxation afforded by beer "their minds could be occupied only by hard labor." That conviction induces the desire to forsake America.

Circumstances are not less disquieting among the Ukrainians. Here, for instance, is the translated letter of a Ukrainian, Peter Iqanick of St. Joseph, Mo.:
"I do not know who is wronging me, either the United States Government or the company."

"In the office they ask me whether I will go back to Europe. I answer 'Yes.' "They told me I would have to pay the tax. I asked them what kind of a tax. "For the year 1918," I said, "All

about being thrown out of work and in-

struct the factory. They throw out twenty-six, and twenty-seven, and such other things. God gave the fish freedom of the water and birds all over the earth, but from a man they always want some sort of papers and they are always giving this one this kind and that one the other kind."

No one intended to do injustice to this man, but his impetuosity can hardly be called good instruction in Americanization.

E. O. Freila, President of the Russian Society of Engineers of Chicago, in a letter described the attitude of the income tax collectors toward Russian taxpayers as "outrageous." He asserted that they used the occasion of a visit of the Russians to the Revenue Office to force them to take out citizenship papers. Proper exemption blanks prepared by the Treasury Department to meet the requirements of alien taxpayers were for a time, according to Mr. Freila, refused Russian applicants. Joseph Chervak of Bridgeport, Conn., who was employed in a munition factory during 1918, wrote:

"During that time I earned \$388.06 and had to pay \$105 income tax."

In places aliens are discharged because the employer considers the bookkeeping made necessary by withholding the income taxes of aliens too great a burden. A Newark concern reported that with regret a good Russian workman had been discharged on this account. Others stated that unless immigrants signed the Treasury blank certifying that they have no immediate intention of returning to Europe they were discharged.

Taking 'Pay After Pay.'
Other immigrants were asked to pay back taxes for several years because of previous neglect. Such was the case of a Pole in East Chicago, who wrote as follows:

"Kindly tell us if we must pay for 1919 and how much for 1914, 1915, and 1916. In 1914 and 1915 we worked two to three hours a week and three or four or five weeks not at all. And now they take pay after pay. No one wants to work for nothing. Kindly write me about being thrown out of work and in-

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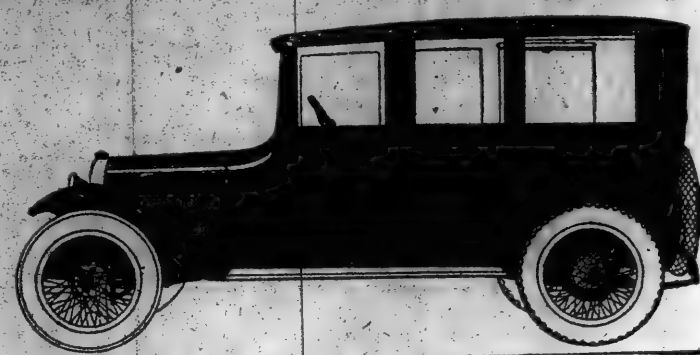
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RIGA, THE RETAKEN
Glimpse of the Baltic Port at the Time When the Germans Left, Only to Return.

Retaking of Riga by German troops of von der Goltz's force, which has maintained itself in the Baltic region in spite of the terms of the armistice and the administration of the Allied Council, gives a clearer picture of the following account of the state of affairs there just after the signing of the armistice. It shows a picture of the moment when for a time von der Goltz's army withdrew into the interior of Courland to keep the Germans out of Riga, and with a more convenient season for getting in a solid blow for the Drang nach Osten.

BY JUSTIN MARBLE MOORE.

JUST before the Germans signed the armistice the American officers who happened to be in Libau on duty with the American Food Administration were ordered aboard one of the United States grain ships in the harbor, because Colonel Groom, the commanding officer, did not like the possibility of our being made prisoners of war. So with some quiet grumbling we moved aboard, bag and baggage, and for four nights slept on the cold, hard deck. The one small American destroyer nearby looked very small indeed: beside the British cruisers, but we calculated that this little ship would be far likelier targets in case the Germans, who then occupied the city, should bring up heavy cannon.

There was some betting. Would they sign or not? If they didn't sign, would they fire pot shots at us? If they should open fire, which ship would get it first? Then the sun came out in the afternoon of June 21, and we all stepped for a swim to kill time. President Ullman of the Republic of Latvia, who had been a virtual prisoner for many weeks aboard the old hulk Saratov not far off, must have his own opinion about American officers, for there was all the yelling, splashing, diving and ducking which used to make the “oil swimming hole” a hot paradise. Ullman well knew that the fate of his little Republic of Latvia during these days of expectancy hung in the balance.

On Sunday, the 22d, we were all summoned to the upper deck, where the Captain of the ship read a wireless dispatch, saying that the Germans had signed. A hearty cheer rang out from ship to ship and the next day there it was discovered that the Prussian troops had withdrawn from Libau. An old Jewish bookseller told me that the girls in town had started a run on his stock of English dictionaries so as to be ready to give their attention exclusively henceforth to men in American or British uniform.

The high degree of American courage is shown by the willingness to fight with these damsels, whose features, alas, make even the peasant girls of Holland seem beautiful by comparison. Lonely new romance, alas, the traveler in discovering hidden charms.

The same evening I called for Riga—formerly Russia's greatest port. It is as fair as Libau is ugly. From afar one sees the airy spire of St. Peter's—a spire seeming to consist of three different sided domes, rather balloons, for it looked as if it floated above the church inside a frail pointed framework of metal. The green copper roof was also visible from afar off, and we heard the bells faintly pealing the coming of a new day. Riga lies some twenty kilometers inland on the Dvina River, which on both sides for many miles is lined with stone docks and well-built modern factories and warehouses.

It was noticeable that there was no smoke rising from the chimneys. Riga was almost like a city of the dead. There was little movement in the streets. A bare-footed peasant, now and then, would appear, pushing a hand cart, laden with household furniture, across the cobbles—a sleepy dronkey, with its typical high wooden yoke above the horses' shoulders, would clatter by, or occasionally a Prussian officer would gallop round the corner, look around superciliously and then make off again on his own business. A large ominous shadow loomed behind the closed shutters of the silent houses.

In the evening, platoons of German troops, fully armed, swung in from nowhere in particular and took up their posts at various street corners. Machine guns with long bands of cartridges were much in evidence. The first evening I set out about noon for a tour of investigation, wandered through the winding by-lanes, streets all right with the setting sun at 9 o'clock, came to the Jewish quarter in the old Moskauer district, where scarcely a sound or sign of life was perceptible, turned toward the river to inspect the curious brick embank, as the Russian warehouses are called, and beyond them the broken from the campaign of the summer of 1917. A few soldiers in German uniforms marched past, and to my surprise, saluted respectfully. Later I learned that they were probably either Letts or Russians in German uniform—one of the many phases of muddled political conditions in this city.

Meandering toward through alleys, courtyards and across irregularly shaped open spaces, overhung by carved stone balconies and gabled roofs—which in age and picturesque almost seemed to be part of an organic place setting, and which Wagner must have admired during his stay here—stopping frequently to hearken to the mellow bells that echoed every quarter hour up near the sculptured eaves and apices, wondering as to what must have been the past experiences of a few black-robed women and old men who slunk past like shadows in the midnight dusk. I reached the hotel without mishap, slept soundly and did not hear the scattered firing which began about 5 o'clock.

When I mentioned the nocturnal rattle by chance the next day to the Major in charge of our mission, I was surprised at the state of mind it put him in. He explained that assassinations were the order of the night, that the Estonians lay encamped a few miles outside the city, and that a few intrepid spies would slip into town, get a German trooper or two, and then past a Russian. The Baltische Landwehr, as this peculiarly hard-boiled looking lot of Prussians were called, were apt to let fly at almost anything on two legs after sunset.

“You might have got killed,” he exclaimed indignantly, “and then I'd have had a devil of a time getting your corpse back home. And all the nuisance of making a report about it and sending another political dispatch to Paris—Oh, Lord.”

It really disturbed me a good deal to reflect what trouble I might have caused our good Major. He therefore gave or

that, unlike Riga, she enjoys a harbor directly off the Baltic and is ice-free throughout the year.

Just before the withdrawal of the German troops a weatherbeaten Sergeant from Hamburg sought me out and asked how he could enlist in the American Army. He wanted to go to New York to live, for life in Germany did not offer a very happy prospect. In answer he was told that entrance into the American Army before the 11th of last November was quite easy, for it could be effected by merely raising both hands and crying “Kamerad,” but now it was not feasible—not just yet. There is no doubt that the rank and file of the German people are too obtuse to expect the existence of the invisible walls which have grown up around them. Their last act in withdrawing from Riga was to remove from the cathedral dome the lower slanting bar which characterizes the Russian cross—a purely gratuitous exhibition of ill-considered spite.

This one act alienated a multitude of Russians who had hitherto looked upon von der Goltz with favor, thinking that he would leave the question of land tenure undisturbed. But Russians are religious and the cross is holy in their eyes, and thus here again an invisible wall is building, which may shut out Germany from still another field of exploitation through the fear and hatred which her crass methods inspire. Riga is the focus of the Baltic question. Russia has a vital interest in her fate. The economic advantage of exerting political control over this strategic region is apparent to any student of the history of Russian foreign trade. Germany knows it well; her Iron Division, therefore, remains stubbornly in Courland, plundering and pillaging, in spite of the British warships in the harbor.

TIN PRODUCTION IN 1918.

Tin is one of the few highly useful metals of which little is produced in the United States. The output of tin from domestic ore in 1918 was only 68 tons, nearly all of it obtained from places in Alaska. But the tin imported in 1918 amounted to 32,854 short tons, the largest quantity yet brought into the country in any one year.

Deposits of tin ore are found in California, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, Nevada, and New Mexico, but the ore at some of them contains so little tin that it cannot be mined with profit. Tin concentrates from Bolivia have been at four tin-smelting plants in this country which produced from it over 10,000 tons of metallic tin.

ADVERTISING.

Remembering that the pre-war export and import total of Riga's commerce had an annual value of \$300,000,000 and that this commerce is now utterly at a standstill, and that consequently bank clearings (in the sagging Russian rubles, or German paper marks) are near the zero point, we may seriously wonder whether Latvia's capital city will ever again recover her former greatness. The harbor master informed me that the docks and dams were in urgent need of repair; that in the near future the embankment at the northern end of the Dvina may give way, in which event this part of the town would not only be inundated, but the craft (only of about twenty-one feet at best) in the channel would be lessened by a few feet and make communication with the sea impossible for steamers. A municipal loan of millions of dollars is needed, and where is this credit procurable if not in the United States? There is a surprise to us, who harbored the belief that Latvia had achieved independence under the support of the Entente. On June 29 the city's water supply was cut off by the Estonians. Barefooted peasant women stood in line for hours at the few artesian pumps which were still working, and thus the prospect of a bath, always very nebulous in these parts of the world, became altogether a retrospect.

Ugly rumors of a bombardment became rife. Numerous little hand carts made their appearance, piled high with what furniture the natives had managed to keep after the Bolsheviks early last Spring had chosen what pleased them. Mostly women and old men trudged these carts off toward the countryside westward. The German troops developed a habit of firing a rifle or revolver unnecessarily every now and then, probably just to see the women jump from nervousness.

“If we only had a regiment of our doughboys here,” cried a Captain, “we'd soon put these Primitives in their proper place.”

On July 1 I was out on the edge of the city inspecting the Prowodnik rubber factory. With its 350 acres of ground and enormous factory buildings, some of them more than 1,000 feet in length, this was formerly the greatest rubber concern in Europe. Today one sees cows and goats browsing inside the buildings on the grass that has grown where the invaders' horses were stabled here, and where not a scrap of machinery can be found. It was here that we heard some loud detonations in a forest half a mile away, and presently, on approaching the city again, we saw two apartment houses burst into flames. The Estonians had begun the bombardment. Fortunately there was no wind, so a general conflagration did not ensue, and the sporadic fires could be checked with sand.

We were told that the cause of the fight was the Lettish influence among the Estonians; they all feared that the presence of German troops indicated that any regulation of the size of the landed estates belonging to the Baltic barons would be prevented by force. So that instead of going on toward Petrograd to fight the Bolsheviks with the arms which the British had supplied in Reval, the Estonians decided to regulate this little domestic difficulty of their friends and neighbors, the Letts. The fact that a city formerly of half a million people stood between them made no difference at all. A mad scramble began among the civilian populace to get away. Only the poor remained. In the town of Mitau the number of wealthier refugees was so great that they had to sleep outdoors in the parks. The shelling continued sporadically for three days. One peculiarly ripe 75 landed in a street near my hotel, disemboweling a woman, killed three men, and smashed thousands of rubles' worth of plate glass within a radius of several yards. The dark stain of blood remained on the cobbles for a week.

Colonel DuParquet of the French Army, a quiet, modest little man, went right up to the firing line in a motor and arranged a truce. Later, under British supervision, an armistice was concluded, by the terms of which the bombardment must cease at once. The Estonians were to promise not to invade the city, the German troops to withdraw across the Dvina without further violence. These things were done, although for three or four nights more there were desultory shootings in the streets from dusk to dawn.

This Riga has been sorely tried. Russians, Bolsheviks, Germans, have one after the other plundered and disorganized her industries. Her population

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Shall Civilization Perish?

THE famous French writer, Anatole France, says: “The war has sufficiently demonstrated that the popular education of tomorrow must be altogether different from that of former days,”—and again—“Whether we like it or not, the time has come when we must either become citizens of the world or see the whole of civilization perish.”

(Quotation from October Current History.)

To be a worthy citizen of the world, an understanding of the world and knowledge of what the world is doing is essential.

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As an example of this publication's world-wide scope, note the following partial table of contents of the October Current History:

- Full Text of the German Republic's New Constitution.
- How Austria Signed the Treaty of St. Germain.
- Five Months in Moscow's Prisons.
- Ukraine's Fight for Freedom.
- The Evidences of Germany's Guilt.
- The Treaty Ratification Conflict.
- The Scuttling at Scapa Flow.
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harrow. His mind's eye pictured to him the opposite of that as which he had long been accustomed to see like a child tired from long playing with an old toy. He wanted—and needed—change, comfort, cleanliness, a sight of home, where there was no vermin, a table at which to sit, underwear he would not have to "renew" every night before turning in, to experience the basic joys of life, to have some one waiting at a window for his coming, the sight of trees unadorned by the "Jung strain" of war. He realized now the discomfort and hardship he had had to overcome before smashing through the Hindenburg line. He had hardly noticed them at the time.

For those who fade out too frequently in self-analysis, too much in retrospect, contrast that dangerous maelstrom nostalgia, and, stricken, fall early by the wayside.

Much he had marveled over strange sights and scenes; much he had loved and depended upon the free-masonry of the trenches. But all that was relegated, for the moment, behind less pleasant things in the recesses of his memory.

Eventually we passed through the demobilization camp at Bzury in Walser and took passage home on the good ship Cassandra, out of Glasgow. Scotch lassies waved from pier and bank as we passed slowly down the Clyde. Riveters in the shipyards stopped their clanging to hallow to be as we left them in our wake. We rounded the northern coast of troublesome Ireland, and steamed into the open sea.

A thousand and more were on board. Euphoric, excited, thrilled, by a crowd of the decks. There was not a order there below, to forbid the lighting of a cigarette after dark. The sneaking sunniness no longer sought to sink the day. We were safe, barring icebergs and the mysteries of the deep. We took turns, voluntarily, at mess and at waiting the dishes. We played, or slept, as we pleased.

A few days out, the exultation died down. A strange air of depression haunted the ship. No one would admit it; none attempted to understand that vague despondency; none even mentioned that something was lacking, that it was not quite what he had anticipated, this return from the line. After the sea sickness, we all were ashore and washed, flipped a coin on the oilcloth and lost our money at poker like good soldiers. We had motion pictures on board, games, boys and girls, under the management of the ship's padre—and nothing to do. The old tub averaged about ten knots an hour. It was a dull, dreary voyage for many. A school of whales spouting one day off our starboard beam aroused us, and we shook off the strange lethargy at the sight of icebergs drifting over the banks of Newfoundland.

We stopped at Quebec, where the military police took charge of two snow-aways, and the next morning, soon after breakfast, landed at Montreal. Thousands had preceded us; but we, too, had the inspiration of a heart-warming welcome. At the barracks we walked in one door and out of another—and were free, our own bosses, destiny in our hands. Not even a Sergeant Major and he is a greater foe than Major-de-oral could intimidate us then.

The other day I heard a airplane whirling above me. My pulses quickened. I half hoped a bomb would drop. In fancy I heard the anti-aircraft guns going. Was not that the phut-phut of a machine gun? There, they've got him! No, he's only gliding a little lower. He carries no confetti—he's only a mail carrier after all.

Sometimes that vague uneasiness, that strange depression, seizes me again. I start at the sound of an exploding tire. The old habit is with me. The clatter of the surface cars, the roar of the subway, confuse me. I wander about aimlessly as if looking for something or somebody. It is like being lost in No Man's Land. I shake myself, and after a while I feel better. I set my proper perspective again. But yet, in my heart, I know there is a lack. Why am I

INFLARE—where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is produced instead of outside the Ball (C-D).

The shoe shoe-fitti

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war, belonged to Germany. There was a secret treaty under which Great Britain was to take the German Pacific Islands south of the equator and Japan those to the north, and Yap is north of the equator. But the American delegates to the Peace Conference, for strategic reasons, objected to this arrangement, and the secret treaty was abandoned.

This country's other South Sea Island possessions are small but numerous. They include Guam, Wake, Midway, seventy-five of the Guano Islands, and a portion of the Samoan group.

In the American Samoan Islands are to be found Ahner's South Sea soldiers, who are described in a communication to the National Geographic Society by Lorena MacIntyre Quinn as follows:

"Here our Government maintains a naval station on the island of Tutuila at Pago Pago, one of the finest and safest harbors in the South Seas.

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CANADA'S FINANCE PROBLEMS

New York Helped Dominion Tide Over One Crisis, and Big Domestic Loans Were Floated

By WILLIAM LEWIS EDMONDS.

ANANDA having completed her task as a fighting unit in the war is now turning her attention to the solution of the financial problems which her undertakings in the past have created.

Prior to the outbreak of the war the financial resources of the Dominion had never been put to an abnormal test. When money in substantial amounts was needed to meet the financial necessities of the Federal and the Provincial Governments and the development of large industrial enterprises the almost inevitable practice was to float securities in either London or New York. That which she obtained at home was infinitesimal. Being a debtor nation it was felt that she had not yet reached the stage of development when it was possible to emulate, by absorbing her own securities, the methods of the creditor nations.

For some years the average annual borrowings of the Dominion abroad amounted to about \$200,000,000, three-fourths or more of which was obtained in Great Britain. As late as the early part of 1914 the Federal Government never floated its securities in any other market but London. The Provincial Governments, the large cities, the railways, and the industrial corporations occasionally went to New York for funds, but relatively speaking the amounts were small. In 1913, for example, when the total of \$73,780,000 was borrowed, 13.50 per cent. came from the United States, while 74.24 per cent. was obtained in London and 12.2 per cent. from investors at home.

War's Financial Problems.

But with the outbreak of the war an entirely new situation was created. London was no longer a source of supply even for the Federal Government itself. And just about that time the Dominion was very much in need of funds, for even before the Central Powers opened hostilities a period of depression, an aftermath of the previous years' undue expansion, had settled upon the country. Crops were poor, factories were closed, and there was an adverse trade balance in the foreign trade of \$200,000,000, while interest charges to the amount of \$125,000,000 on money borrowed abroad had to be met. The boost which the war gave to market prices imparted an unexpected value to the crops of 1914 and the orders for munitions from the Imperial Government, which came to hand in the Fall of that year, improved the situation as far as the manufacturing industry was concerned.

But by the middle of the Summer of 1915 the Dominion was faced with a new financial problem. Owing to the strain which the war was putting upon the financial resources of Great Britain the Imperial Government notified the Canadian Government that unless it provided credits to cover them no further orders for munitions, foodstuffs and other products would be forthcoming. This meant, as the Canadian Minister of Finance explained at the time, that the extent to which the Dominion participated in war business would be determined by the extent of the credits which the country could provide.

How to provide the desired line of credit was what puzzled every one. In the meantime orders for shells which Canadian manufacturers felt they could get were going to the United States, where there was no difficulty in financing them. "The outlook is gloomy," remarked a member of the Government to the writer. "Canada is a debtor and not a creditor nation, and I don't at the moment see what we can do anything worth while."

Not being able to persuade the Government to provide the desired line of credit, a group of manufacturers waited upon one of the leading banks of the country to try to obtain its co-operation. The bank, which would underwrite to do was to advance 90 per cent. on such British securities as the manufacturers might take in lieu of cash payment.

New York to the Rescue.

But just when, for the time being at any rate, the situation was at its worst, Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, did that which none of his predecessors had ever done before. He went to New York for funds and obtained \$45,000,000. With that he was able to establish the desired line of credit, and additional war orders followed.

That marked the crisis in Canada's financial position during the war period. After that it was plain sailing, ahead. And there were at least three definite contributing factors that made it so. In the first place, the harvest of 1915 was the most bountiful in the history of the country, the field crops alone yielding a value of \$253,370,000, or nearly \$200,000,000 in excess of the previous year. The second factor was the general prosperity which had developed in the course of a few months and which was reflected by substantial increases in the bank deposits. The third factor was the marked increase that took place in the export trade, it having developed to such an extent that by the Fall of 1915 the Dominion could for the first time boast of having a favorable balance in its external trade.

With the coming into existence of this favorable trade balance the Minister of Finance ventured to undertake in November, 1915, that which he had previously hesitated to do. He ventured a domestic loan. The sum he asked for was \$50,000,000. And it was with this loan that he was able to meet the interest on the Federal Government debt for it, for up to that time no Federal Government had essayed to float a loan on the home market. To the surprise of everyone the sum of \$100,000,000 was subscribed, and the Minister took the whole of it.

Since then four additional domestic loans have been floated in this country, being substantially oversubscribed. The aggregate amount advanced from these five loans was \$1,594,000,000. And on Oct. 25 a campaign is to be launched for securing at least an additional \$250,000,000. The total amount borrowed at home and abroad by the Dominion Government during the four years ending December, 1918, was \$1,601,238,333, of which 96.24 per cent. came from investors within the Dominion. The amount raised in the United States was \$310,000,000, or 19.43 per cent. of the total, and in Great Britain, \$24,333,333, or 1.53 per cent.

Canadians Lead \$1,594,000,000.

During the five years ending 1918 the total amount borrowed by the Dominion on account of the Federal and provincial

governments, municipalities, railways, public service corporations, etc., was \$2,633,101,577. Of this amount \$1,984,639,884 was contributed by Canadian investors, while \$653,460,693 came from the United States and \$227,000,999 from Great Britain.

The extent to which the annual loans of the Dominion have increased may be gathered from the fact that whereas in 1914 and 1915 the aggregate was \$837,631,984 and \$941,800,371, respectively, in 1917 and 1918 it was \$772,741,848 and \$765,008,440. Of the last-named amount \$6.87 per cent. was raised at home, 4.70 per cent. in the United States, and 4.38 per cent. in Great Britain. The proportion obtained from the United States in 1917 was 21.71 per cent.

Besides financing its own undertakings, the Canadian Government created credits during the war period to the amount of \$875,513,630 in the interest of Great Britain and her allies for the purchase of munitions, foodstuffs, clothing, and supplies of various kinds. The purpose, making the total on this particular account \$1,075,513,630. As the Imperial Government advanced certain sums to the Canadian Government for the maintenance of troops in Europe, the net balance owed the latter by the former is estimated by the Minister of Finance at about \$200,000,000. Within the last few months credits to the total of \$50,000,000 have been established on behalf of Rumania and Belgium on which interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. is charged.

Canada's total expenditure on war account up to the close of the fiscal year ended March, 1919, was \$1,337,273,881, beginning with \$60,750,475 in 1914-15, and swelling to \$450,000,000 in 1918-19. But the end is not in sight yet. For during the five months, ended August last, a further sum of \$121,487,189 was expended, bringing the total up to \$1,458,761,071, approximately \$181 per head of population. Of the total amount so expended \$450,000,000 was obtained from taxation and surplus revenue, \$275,943,977 being from the former. To all intents and purposes Canada's expenditure is therefore still on a war basis.

Naturally the net public debt of the Dominion has enormously increased during the last five years. At the close of the fiscal year 1914 it stood at \$335,966,850. At the end of August last it amounted to \$1,684,717,865, an increase of over 400 per cent. By the close of the current fiscal year, which ends on March 31 next, it will, according to an estimate by Sir Thomas White, the former Minister of Finance, be approximately \$2,000,000,000, or about \$250 per capita. Five years ago the per capita debt was \$45. As the late Minister of Finance remarked in June last during the delivery of his recent speech, "The public debt will constitute a burden upon the people of Canada for generations to come."

The annual interest charges on the public debt at the close of the current year are estimated by the same authority at \$115,000,000. Five years ago it was \$12,583,504.

The Dominion now finds itself in a position similar to that of a large industrial enterprise which has reached a stage in its career that demands skillful financing in order that it may on the one hand continue to develop and on the other hand meet its obligations.

Ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year is estimated at \$270,000,000, of which no less than \$107,000,000 represents interest on the national debt. Expenditure on capital account is placed at \$50,000,000, and on demobilization \$300,000,000, making a grand total of \$620,000,000. Ordinary revenue, on the other hand, is estimated at \$250,000,000, other than the War, which the difference between revenue and expenditure promises to be approximately \$340,000,000, an amount which will have to be met by the flotation of further issues of Government securities. It is, of course, with this end in view that the sixth domestic loan is to be offered toward the close of the present month.

Notwithstanding a decline in customs receipts, ordinary revenue so far this year shows a substantial increase, amounting to \$122,386,719 for the five months ending August last, compared with \$118,350,000 for the corresponding period of 1918, a gain of 15 per cent. On the other hand ordinary expenditure for the same period rose to \$97,570,339, compared with \$71,981,756 a year ago, an increase of 37 per cent. The increase in the expenditure on capital, which also includes that on war account, has been even more marked, the total for the five months being \$135,833,839, compared with \$70,076,346 for the corresponding period last year, an appreciation of 93 per cent. The expenditure on war account is still close to \$1,000,000 a day.

Pension and Currency Problems.

Canada's pension bill will be no light one. For the current year it will amount to \$30,000,000, while the average annual bill reflected by substantial increases in the bank deposits. The third factor was the marked increase that took place in the export trade, it having developed to such an extent that by the Fall of 1915 the Dominion could for the first time boast of having a favorable balance in its external trade.

With the coming into existence of this favorable trade balance the Minister of Finance ventured to undertake in November, 1915, that which he had previously hesitated to do. He ventured a domestic loan. The sum he asked for was \$50,000,000. And it was with this loan that he was able to meet the interest on the Federal Government debt for it, for up to that time no Federal Government had essayed to float a loan on the home market. To the surprise of everyone the sum of \$100,000,000 was subscribed, and the Minister took the whole of it.

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of 1914, indicating that about an equal part of the paper currency of the country.

While on the one hand the situation demands wise financing and on the other hand a substantial increase in production Canada's position should give no one alarm. During the past five years the Dominion has experienced a period of prosperity unexampled in her history. In every branch of industry there has been marked expansion. This is particularly true of manufacturing and agriculture, in both of which the annual value of products has more than doubled during the past five years. And it has by no means been altogether due to appreciation in market values.

Convention of Y. M. C. A.

The fortieth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and Canada will meet in Detroit Nov. 19-25. Problems which arose during the operation of a \$100,000,000 war relief machine will be debated. Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary, and the National War Work Council, have advanced the object of the convention will be to enlarge and extend the work of the Y. M. C. A. in future civic, industrial and religious affairs throughout the continent.

A phase of the convention, one of the objects of the Y. M. C. A. is the conservation of the peace. The Y. M. C. A. is preparing for the 1920-21 season, representing a membership which has climbed well past 1,000,000, and is preparing a comprehensive show, which will take account of the war and peace methods of the association.

That the trade of the country, both on home and export account, is being well maintained there can be no doubt. Rail-

INSTRUCTION.

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way earnings and bank clearings indicate this, for the eight months of the calendar year the former amounted to \$24,646,484, compared with \$19,048,444 for the corresponding period of 1918, and the latter amounting to \$9,349,177,743, an increase of over 13 per cent.

Under the stimulus imparted by the demand on war account the export trade increased from \$48,457,524 in the calendar year 1914 to \$135,000,179 in 1918, while the total for the five months ended August last was \$44,708,597, compared with \$48,113,264 for the corresponding period of 1918. The favorable trade balance in the five months ended August last was \$135,000,179, while the total for the five months ended August last was \$44,708,597, compared with \$48,113,264 for the corresponding period of 1918. The favorable trade balance in the five months ended August last was \$135,000,179, while the total for the five months ended August last was \$44,708,597, compared with \$48,113,264 for the corresponding period of 1918.

Canadian Assets

Taking into the calculation farm products of all kinds, which includes field crops, live stock sold, vegetables, wool, dairy, butter, milk, eggs, etc., we have an estimate of \$2,031,189,000. According to the census of last year, the manufactured products of the Dominion have reached an annual value of \$3,015,508,380. Minerals are estimated at \$210,204,000 and the product of the fisheries at \$98,000,000. Based on this calculation, the total annual productive value of the Dominion is estimated at over \$5,316,000,000.

Total bank deposits at the end of July last were \$2,053,919,696, compared with \$1,104,075,333 at Dec. 31, 1914, while the total in all financial institutions is estimated at \$2,104,000,000, against \$1,184,000,000, an increase of about 77 per cent.

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The Brown School of Tutoring

FOUNDED 1906. For Schools, Colleges and Regents. Thorough preparation in half time taken by class pupils. Positively one at a time with a teacher, teaches pupils how to study and to acquire independence of thought. Supervised study periods teach pupils to concentrate.

"A School with an Atmosphere of Work"

For boys and girls from 2 to 10 years. The aim of the school is to prepare each child for a complete life, both as an individual and as a member of the social group. All-day activities make best use of advantages of city life. Hot lunches served. Afternoon trips in connection with school work. Large roof playground; carpentry shop; auditorium for music and dancing; outdoor nature study; modeling and drawing. Particular attention to spoken French and Science. The teaching staff consists of carefully selected specialists. It includes Dr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the historian, formerly of Cornell University, and M. Ernest Bloch, the noted Swiss composer. Write for booklet.

MARGARET NAUMBURG Director 32-34 W. 68th St., New York.

The Children's School

For boys and girls from 2 to 10 years.

The aim of the school is to prepare each child for a complete life, both as an individual and as a member of the social group. All-day activities make best use of advantages of city life. Hot lunches served. Afternoon trips in connection with school work. Large roof playground; carpentry shop; auditorium for music and dancing; outdoor nature study; modeling and drawing. Particular attention to spoken French and Science. The teaching staff consists of carefully selected specialists. It includes Dr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the historian, formerly of Cornell University, and M. Ernest Bloch, the noted Swiss composer. Write for booklet.

MARGARET NAUMBURG Director 32-34 W. 68th St., New York.

TRINITY SCHOOL

130 WEST 91st STREET, New York.

From Primary through college entrance.

131st Street, between 130th and 132nd.

131st Street, between 130th and 132nd.

131st Street, between 130th and 132nd.

131st Street, between 130th and 132nd.

131st Street, between 13

The Clark School

For BOYS & GIRLS
BOARDING & DAY PUPILS

for Concentration

THE SCHOOL WHERE
RECORDS ARE MADE—

Minds That Fail In The Schoolroom

CONCENTRATION is the ability to control the mind—to focus it upon any task, any time. Lack of the ability to concentrate is the cause of the majority of failures in schools. Such failures can almost always be traced to one of the following minds:

1. The Grasshopper mind—the mind that nibbles at everything and masters nothing.
2. The Colorless mind—the mind that is unable to picture or use words. It is the most pathetic of all types, because it is almost wordless.
3. The I-Don't-Care mind—the mind that has become hardened by discouragement.
4. The Timid mind—the mind that lacks self-assertion.
5. The Hazy mind—the mind that is never certain of anything.
6. The Preoccupied mind—the mind that is never at home.
7. The Frivolous mind—the mind that regards all work as useless.

If a boy comes under the first of these heads he mirrors a teacher who works without methods, without purpose, without plan.

If a pupil fits in the second division he reflects a teacher who is always annexed to a book—a teacher who is lost unless he can read a text. Such a teacher hasn't any business in a schoolroom.

If a student can be placed under the third variety he reflects a type of teacher who drives more boys from school than any other—a teacher who is forever dashing cold water on budding hopes and desires. Such a teacher is as out of place in a schoolroom as an iceberg is in a flower garden.

If the learner passes under number four he reflects the misfit teacher—a teacher who has chosen the wrong profession.

If a lad belongs in the fifth class he reflects a teacher with a misty mind—a teacher who acts as if he had a blister on his brain.

If the candidate for college falls into the sixth division he reflects a teacher who always arrives at a railway station after his train has departed. Such a teacher is never able to cover a course in school.

If the boy feels at home in the seventh class he reflects a teacher who hates work, who lacks the power of application, and who is generally a slave to pleasure. Such a teacher is a nuisance in a schoolroom.

A School Where RECORDS Are Made

The School Buildings Are In Unexcelled Locations

The Clark School for Concentration occupies the four buildings on the Northwest Corner of 72nd Street and West End Avenue, in which the Girls' School is housed, and the Boys' School Building on the Southeast corner.

Parents can be certain that all appointments and furnishings are as near perfection as possible. No thought or expense has been spared to insure comfort, health and homelike surroundings.

The Clark Country Boarding School for Boys Located at Preston Park Lodge, Penn.

Magnificently located in a preserve of 300 acres situated directly on two lakes. Students enjoy every outdoor sport and recreation. The same courses in Concentration are given here as in the New York School.

At the Clark School for Concentration the types of mind described above have been carefully studied, and, as a consequence, when a student takes our course he or she learns once for all to concentrate upon one thing at a time. The mind of the individual student is analyzed with a view to developing the method of study and work which will be most natural. In this way the rambling mind is turned into an alert mind with the ability to give quick perception and to grasp and master any problem.

The students of the Clark School reflect their teachers through the records they make. The thought that dominates each and every teacher of this school is that every student must make a record. The teacher is not satisfied with the student making a "good" record—it must be one that towers above the average. Failure to do this is taken, not as a reflection on the student but on the teacher's ability, and there is a constant friendly rivalry between the teachers such as one finds only in an organization where the spirit of team work prevails. Every teacher on our staff is a positive personality and conducts the recitation standing—as a lawyer pleads his case. No Clark School teacher finds it necessary to annex himself to a text book.

The thorough, skillful tutoring given here enables the student to overcome rapidly conditions received in his or her studies and to enter any school or college. Many unusual records made by students at the Clark School will be shown on request.

The Principal will be at the Main Office (Girls' School) from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M. daily and will be glad to interview parents. Enrollments may be made at once.

Call or write for illustrated book containing full information.

THE CLARK SCHOOL FOR CONCENTRATION

BOYS' CITY SCHOOL,
270 West 72nd St.,
Cor. West End Ave.,
NEW YORK CITY.

MAIN OFFICE
and GIRLS' SCHOOL,
301 West 72nd St., Cor. West End Ave.,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone Columbus 744.

BOYS' COUNTRY
SCHOOL,
Preston Park Lodge,
PENN.

ALBERTO JONÁS

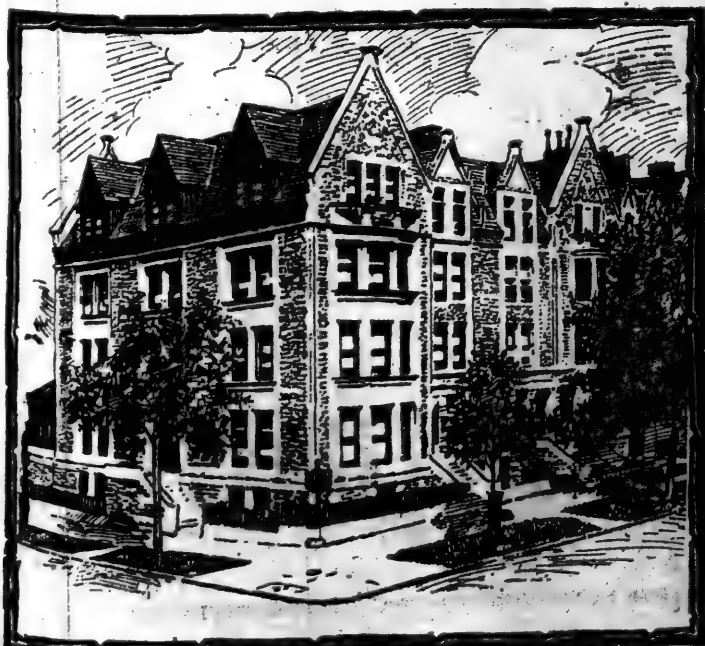
Seventeen Illustrated Lecture-Recitals

The celebrated Spanish piano virtuoso, Alberto Jonás, will give a special series of illustrated Lecture-Recitals in the Clark School.

The greatest music critics of the world have placed Mr. Jonás in the front rank of the living piano virtuosos. His appearances in France, Holland, Belgium, Russia, England, and in Germany before the European war have been sensational successes.

This course of lectures will be a special feature for Clark students and their parents. Others who desire to attend can make arrangements by correspondence. The subjects of the lectures and the dates follow:

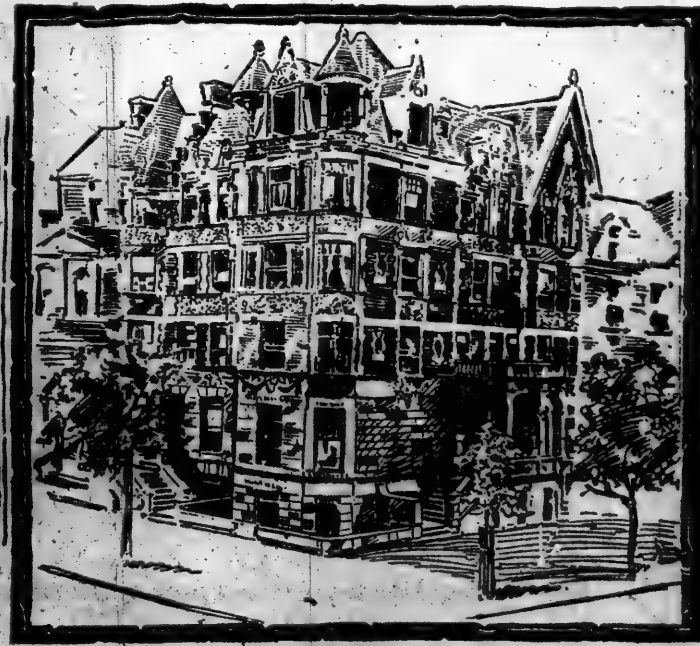
Johann Sebastian Bach, one Lecture-Recital, October 27th, 1919.
Ludwig van Beethoven, two Lecture-Recitals, November 10th and 24th.
Frederick Chopin, three Lecture-Recitals, December 6th, 22nd, January 6th.
Robert Schumann, two Lecture-Recitals, January 19th, February 2nd.
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, one Lecture-Recital, February 16th.
Franz Liszt, two Lecture-Recitals, March 1st, 15th.
Anton Rubinstein, one Lecture-Recital, March 29th.
Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, one Lecture-Recital, April 5th.
Edward Grieg, one Lecture-Recital, April 19th.
Camille Saint-Saens, one Lecture-Recital, May 10th.
Chamber Music, one Lecture-Recital, May 24th.
Interpretation, one Lecture-Recital, June 21st.



GIRLS' SCHOOL
(Four Buildings)
Northwest Corner 72nd St. and West End Ave.
New York City



BOYS' COUNTRY SCHOOL
Preston Park Lodge
Penn.



BOYS' SCHOOL
Southwest Corner 72nd St. and West End Ave.
New York City



The Merchandising Policy Back of United States Tires

"There seems to be a definite trend on the part of many large and tried manufacturers to assume that consistent and continuous advertising makes a specific guarantee superfluous".

(From a recent trade paper)

"The Guarantee without Reservation," as instituted by the United States Rubber Company and applied to United States Tires and its other products, is based on what we believe to be a fundamentally sound business principle.

A plain unequivocal guarantee of quality is better practice than a guarantee of performance; the first is a form of insurance, the second is a form of indemnity.

The United States Rubber Company's advertised assurance of the highest standard of quality now known in the art of tire making imposes an obligation greater than that of any guarantee of suppositional mileage.

This is made doubly effective because this company controls the quality of its rubber supply through its 100,000 acre plantations in Sumatra. And the manufacturing methods in its half-hundred factories represent the last word in the science of rubber making.

The United States Rubber Company—oldest and largest rubber organization in the world—stands behind the integrity of United States Tires. It devotes all its resources and energies to the development and maintenance of standards that benefit both the public and the entire rubber industry.

United States Tires
are Good Tires

United States Rubber Company

AIN. ADDRESS B 360 TOWER.

EFFORT TO RIDING RIVALS IS PART OF BASEBALL

Mathewson Defends Tactics Employed by Cincinnati Players Against White Sox.

ROOKIES ARE PUT TO TEST

Debut on Diamond Proves Courage of Youngsters Breaking Into Big Leagues.

It is the third of a series of articles dealing with the baseball season, written by the author for The New York Times.

Since the world's series I have seen changes that the Reds rode the White Sox throughout the playing of the games, and that the verbal fire was directed particularly at Joe Jackson and Eddie Collins. Several sporting commentators held this was unimportant.

But the series I ran into Johnnie Brown in Cincinnati just after he had returned from a meeting of the Reds' "board of strategy," of which he was a member.

"How do you feel about the series?" I asked Johnnie, meaning the Reds, of course.

"Great," answered the old star of second sackers. "I never saw a ball club so confident. The players feel as sure as the Cubs were before the series with the Athletics in 1914. And they'll ride some of those Chicago players right before they get it tough, and they will."

Now comes the question as to the effect of the series on the players. Is this a business? I think it is.

In some games it is strictly against the players. In tennis, for instance, the officers would be run off by the players.

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\$10,000 IN PLAYERS' POOL. LEAGUES MAY BAR WEIRD DELIVERIES

Moist Ball Must Go, Says Heydler, and Shine Ball, Too, If It Really Exists.

MANY THINK IT A MYTH

President of Senior Circuit Expects Former Schedule of 154 Games to be Adopted Next Year.

The plan tried out by the club owners of the American Association during the past season whereby the players shared in a percentage of the receipts, under a sliding scale system, proved to be highly successful. The members of the St. Paul Club, pennant winners in the association race, will get close to \$200 per man, and the players of the other clubs will get from \$100 to \$150 per man.

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THIRTY-THREE LISTED. IN TEAM MANAGERS

Post-Season Rumors Begin, but the 1920 Baseball Clubs Will Look Much the Same.

Rumors of changes in the major league managerial ranks may be depended to follow the close of each season just as surely as autumn follows the summer.

Already reports have circulated about the fate of the sixteen players who were the champions of the major leagues in 1919.

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PLAN HOCKEY UNION OF U. S. AND CANADA

Alliance of Skating Associations of the Two Countries Announced by Followers.

An alliance of the hockey and skating associations of the United States and Canada has been effected, which means a resumption of the international ice sports for championship honors.

According to Cornelius Fellows, President of the International Skating Union of America, the alliance referred to will bring hockey and the various other ice sports under the joint control of that organization.

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TIGERS LOSE AT SOCCER.

Griffith A.C. Team Wins at Princeton by Score of 1 to 0.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—In their first match against a visiting team, the Princeton Varsity soccer players met defeat here this afternoon at the hands of the strong eleven representing the Griffith Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

The two teams were splendidly matched throughout the first period, during which there was no scoring. The Princeton players were in the lead at the end of the first half, but soon after the restart, Van der Meer scored a goal for the Griffith team.

The Griffith team scored a goal in the second half, but the Princeton players were in the lead at the end of the first half, but soon after the restart, Van der Meer scored a goal for the Griffith team.

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SCHOOLBOY SOCCER GAMES.

Defeating Bushwick by the score of 5 goals to 0 at Crotona Park, the champions of the Crotona Park Soccer League.

Commercial soccer gained a victory over the Crotona Park Soccer League yesterday. Five minutes before half time, the champions of the Crotona Park Soccer League, the Bushwick team, defeated the Crotona Park team by the score of 5 goals to 0.

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SOCCER TEAMS IN TIE.

Richmond County and Bensonhurst Finish Game with Score 2 to 2.

Soccer eleven representing the Bensonhurst Field Club and the Richmond County Football Club contested a Field Club League game at West New Brighton, N. Y., yesterday, the result being a tie at 2 goals apiece.

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NEW SERIES TICKET PLAN.

In Next Year's Baseball Classic Real Fans Will Have Chance.

A new system of ticket distribution for the world's series will probably be tried next season, as the systems used this fall in Cincinnati and Chicago were unsatisfactory.

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VINCENT RICHARDS EARNS TOP RANK FOR HIM AMONG AMERICAN JUNIORS

RICHARDS LEADS JUNIORS IN TENNIS

Takes Highest Rank Among Youthful Exponents of the Game in America.

FRANK ANDERSON SECOND

Brooklyn Boy Has Exhibited Exceptional Form—Donaldson and Chapin High on the List.

Junior and boys' tennis has acquired such importance in the last two seasons that a special ranking of America's youngsters is practically assured this year. In fact, the whole question of representative standing will probably receive more attention from the ranking committee this winter than ever before, including not only new groups and classes, but a far more detailed and accurate system of judging results and tournament records.

Although Vincent Richards did not even live up to the expectations of his warmest admirers in the more important competitions of the season, particularly the national championship, in which he was badly beaten by Richard Norris Williams, 2d, yet in junior tennis he has been the dominant figure. He is the only one of the young stars already equipped by nature with the poise and steadiness of the mature and experienced players. Victories over such men as William T. Tilden, Ichbia Kumagae, and Charles Wagner, formerly of the University of California, have not only proved the standing of the youngsters but have also established Richards as a class by himself.

Hard hitting and williness are the traditional characteristics of Vincent Richards, and he has shown them fairly ascribed to young Richards. It is true that he has been somewhat of a favorite with the spectators, but he has not been so in the past. He has been practicing a forehand drive during the last year which is a very fast and effective stroke when it comes off, although he is inclined to hit his racket somewhat carelessly in its execution, and to swipe blindly at the ball, without quite seeming to know what direction it will take. Yet those who saw Richards in the final of the doubles at Newport will remember with keen relish how cleanly he passed the ball down the alley with this shot. At best he has it sparingly, and if he has it, he is sure to use it.

Richards has also increased the severity of his service and overhead game, and in the latter department he is today one of the most reliable hitters on the courts. Essentially, however, his game is still comparatively soft, placing its chief dependence on accuracy and steadiness. Too typical of Richards ground stroke is something between a chop and a short hook drive. He leans his weight forward as he makes the shot, and he has not yet learned to use his legs in the follow-through. He is not yet a through-swinger in placing the ball exactly where he wishes. Off service it is a very valuable stroke, but he cannot hit the ball so accurately to the sidelines that it is exceedingly difficult for the server to reach it for a return.

Through such individualities of style, Vincent Richards has become a champion among the youthful tennis players of the day, and will probably continue to stand out among the older players after he has reached his majority. For the successful players of the future are fairly sure to be those who do not rely upon the mere perfection of conventional form, but possess some personal characteristics that set their style of game apart and make it proportionately difficult for their opponents to fathom. Richards is a brilliant example of this. He is not only a player of the future, but a player of the present.

Of the more orthodox youngsters, the best this year is unquestionably Frank T. Anderson of Brooklyn, whose game has often been compared with that of National Champion William M. Johnston. Young Anderson won the Metropolitan junior title during the past summer, and although he fared badly in the final of the national championship, he clearly deserves to rank next to Richards in the boys' class.

Anderson has been through rather erratic hitting. Frank Anderson has recently tried to curb his tendency to wildness on steady hitting, but with rather dubious results. His father's coaching was doubtless largely responsible for this change of tactics. He is now working out a real improvement in his game for the present the youngest Anderson seems to be a player of the future, no longer willing to trust the reckless shots that have made his playing a delight to the gallery, and not yet sure to count on outstaying a rival of about his own speed. But his game has wonderful possibilities, and so far Frank is concerned, it is unequalled among the juniors.

The past season has marked a strong improvement in the tennis of Cecil Donaldson, another Brooklynite, whose game after extraordinary promise at one time threatened to prove a complete disappointment. On his record for the summer, the younger Donaldson can fairly claim third place in the junior list, not far behind Richards and Frank Anderson. He carried both the Hoboken and Jersey City titles in his most important meetings, the first in the national championship, the second in the Metropolitan final. In fact, young Donaldson has been the only real opposition the found on his way to the national junior title.

Receivers from Long Slings. Starting as a sensation before he had reached the age of 14, this tow-headed Brooklyn boy fell into a protracted slump after rushing forward to the position of runner-up in the national indoor doubles in partnership with Tilden, over a year ago. After that he seemed to lose interest in the game and to give up any serious thought of improvement. The year ago, while he accomplished nothing in the tennis tournament, his performance was consistently good. His performance in the most successful season he has yet enjoyed and held out high hopes for his tennis future.

Alfred H. Chapin, Jr., was runner-up to Richards in the national junior singles, and therefore deserves a high place in any tentative rating. It would be difficult, however, to grant him the

MISS ALICE HARRIS GETTING IN SHAPE

Newcomer Furnishes Upset by Defeat of Miss Trevor in Girls' Tennis Tournament.

Two starting upsets occurred in the semi-final round of the girls' open tennis tournament at the West Side Club yesterday afternoon. Miss Odette Feder, winner from Miss Adelaide Hoover, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, while Miss Kathleen Miller, who had been expected to win, was defeated by Miss Trevor, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. The victors will meet in the final round for the trophies offered by H. Franklin Moore at 2:45 this afternoon. At 4 o'clock a special doubles match will be staged, with Miss Trevor and Miss Martha Otley facing Miss Feder and Miss Alice Harris.

Miss Alice Harris, who has been expected to win, was defeated by Miss Trevor, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. The victors will meet in the final round for the trophies offered by H. Franklin Moore at 2:45 this afternoon. At 4 o'clock a special doubles match will be staged, with Miss Trevor and Miss Martha Otley facing Miss Feder and Miss Alice Harris.

Against Miss Trevor, however, she seemed well and ready for a victory, particularly after she had lost the first set, 6-4, and trailed 4-6 in the second. But she was not to be. She was defeated by Miss Trevor, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. The victors will meet in the final round for the trophies offered by H. Franklin Moore at 2:45 this afternoon. At 4 o'clock a special doubles match will be staged, with Miss Trevor and Miss Martha Otley facing Miss Feder and Miss Alice Harris.

In the deciding session Miss Alice Harris made frequent excuses to the spectators, and she was not to be. She was defeated by Miss Trevor, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. The victors will meet in the final round for the trophies offered by H. Franklin Moore at 2:45 this afternoon. At 4 o'clock a special doubles match will be staged, with Miss Trevor and Miss Martha Otley facing Miss Feder and Miss Alice Harris.

SELL COLTS TO U. S.

Genesee Valley Farmers Find Horse-Breeding Highly Profitable.

GENESEE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Colonel C. L. Scott, who has charge of the purchase, issue and sale of cavalry regiments for the Federal Government, has purchased seventeen head of weanlings and yearlings, some thoroughbred and others half and three-quarters bred, from farmers in this vicinity. The horses were sent to Fort Riley, and they will be sent to the Mounted Service School at that point.

Colonel Scott was one of those who came from Washington in September to inspect the various classes at the Livingston County Fair at Avon. He was amazed at what had been accomplished in the way of horse production in the Genesee Valley through the co-operation of the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club and the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association, and the purchase of the seventeen youngsters is the result of his report to headquarters. It will be interesting to note the development of these colts, and Colonel Scott will have photographic records made at their entrance and at intervals during their training.

The farmers of this valley are now reaping tangible benefits from their horse-breeding experiments, and three-quarter bred horses will soon be abundant in a region which is specially adapted for the work. The Genesee Valley breeders have been devoted to the breeding of horses for the land that was given over to farming was covered with Hereford and Angus breeds that were sent to the Christmas markets in prime condition, with little feed beyond the nutritious horse which came from and that had never been turned by the plowshare.

The advent of the thoroughbred of the Jockey Club brought about the change. The farming community, long indifferent to horse production, is now practically a unit in the desire to breed better horses, and under the Genesee Valley plan by which the farmers use the use of selected mares and own the foals, they find the work profitable. Sales hunters, young hunters and horses in the rough are increasingly numerous, and with Uncle Sam a customer, the horse-breeding and of their farming ventures takes on a very rosy hue.

The fact that Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, the President of the association, is a specialist in animal husbandry, and that the Department of Agriculture at Washington is rendering assistance to the movement, is significant. George M. Rommel, chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, was a visitor at the Livingston County Show at Avon and while there he selected a site for permanent headquarters where the stallions may be kept under the care of an expert during the winter months. He had the following to say:

"It was my first visit to the valley and what I saw convinced me that it is the field for horse experimentation. The Government has lent its moral support. We are now prepared to go further and contribute to the maintenance of the stallions. Any farmer viewing the show of mares and foals by different stallions would know that the Genesee Valley breeders are doing a scientific job."

The community is fortunate in having such an organization as the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association and such an energetic President as Mrs. Wadsworth. The organization is well equipped, and I wish others interested in horse production would follow the lead of this institution. The Genesee Valley breeders have one for horse, cattle or sheep, and progress is being made when there is intelligent co-operation.

The result of the horse show and sale that was held at the Livingston County Fair at Avon, and the fact that the Genesee Valley breeders are doing a scientific job, is significant. The community is fortunate in having such an organization as the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association and such an energetic President as Mrs. Wadsworth. The organization is well equipped, and I wish others interested in horse production would follow the lead of this institution. The Genesee Valley breeders have one for horse, cattle or sheep, and progress is being made when there is intelligent co-operation.

HILL AND DALE MEN GETTING IN SHAPE

College Squads Plan for Intercollegiate Run at Van Cortlandt on Nov. 22.

Intercollegiate cross-country running, abandoned with other college sports because of the war, will be revived this fall with promise of greater interest and success than ever before. This is evidenced by the increased number of eligible who have answered the call for candidates for hill and dale activities at the various colleges. Students who abandoned their studies for their share in the war have returned to their colleges more than ever eager for athletic activity, and with this augmentation, the various college coaches are predicting one of the most successful cross-country running seasons in history.

The first run of the season is scheduled for four-mile course. This race will enable the different college coaches to get a line on their talent for the many dual runs which have been planned for the season. The first run will be held on Nov. 22, at Van Cortlandt Park. The race will be held on a four-mile course. This race will enable the different college coaches to get a line on their talent for the many dual runs which have been planned for the season. The first run will be held on Nov. 22, at Van Cortlandt Park. The race will be held on a four-mile course.

Beginning Nov. 1 and continuing for three weeks, dual races will be contested according to the present schedule. These events will lead up to the intercollegiate championship race, which will be held on Nov. 22, at Van Cortlandt Park. The race will be held on a four-mile course. This race will enable the different college coaches to get a line on their talent for the many dual runs which have been planned for the season. The first run will be held on Nov. 22, at Van Cortlandt Park. The race will be held on a four-mile course.

Three dual tests are scheduled for Nov. 1, Cornell and Harvard will clash at Cambridge and Dartmouth and Pennsylvania will run at Haverhill, and Yale and Princeton will meet at Princeton. The race will be held on a four-mile course. This race will enable the different college coaches to get a line on their talent for the many dual runs which have been planned for the season. The first run will be held on Nov. 22, at Van Cortlandt Park. The race will be held on a four-mile course.

URGES ABROGATION OF WINRACE RULING

W. H. Gocher Cites Instances Where Present System Has Proved Highly Unfair.

Favorable comments from all sections of the country on the proposed amendment of the rules of light harness racing so that a horse's win race shall be cancelled in two years after he fails to reduce it, shows that many of the racing officials are aware of the fact that material is getting scarce, according to W. H. Gocher, the well-known authority on trotting. He declares that the horses are being outclassed faster than the breeders are producing them. If the present system is continued, for three or four years there will not be enough trotters and pacers on the continent to supply the fairs and racing associations with a sufficient number of entries to entertain patrons. The price of highly tried racing material eligible to slow classes is jumping into the thousands while the outclassed horses, many of which are as sound as the day they were foaled, are a drug in the market.

Instances of Present System. During the Lexington meeting Thomas W. Murphy is reported to have paid \$25,000 for the three-year-old gelding Peter Pan, who was won by the late Captain McDermott, and who was recommended by him except that he trotted a mile against time in 2:06.5, and won a race over a half-mile track in 2:17.4. At the present time Murphy stands in the stable the 11-year-old gelding Royal Mack that could trot, and possibly could have been sold for \$2,000. This year he has been one of the leaders in the Grand Circuit, meeting and defeating all of the best class horses in training. At the opening of the season he was with his allowance a 2:07 trotter. Now he is in the 2:05 class, and if the associations should start their class races next year at 2:06, as they did in 1918, Royal Mack would not be valuable for racing purposes.

The above figures show a rapid reduction in the number of available trotters and pacers during the past three years. What 1919 will show is still a matter of conjecture, as while there has been considerable racing this year there was constant complaint of a shortage of horses at the smaller meetings. The win race list shows that by cancelling the marks made prior to 1917 the slow classes, if only one-half of them were trained and raced in 1920 under the new classification they would catch up with the demand, as the present prices cannot fail to give an impetus to breeding.

Marshall to Make Long Tour. A four beginning in December, and covering a tour of the United States and Canada, of the United States and Canada, planned by Frank J. Marshall.

YALE REGATTA ON NOV. 14

Thirty Crews Are Now Beated at New Haven.

Prof. Abbott, coach of the Yale crew, announces that the university will hold a regatta on Nov. 14, in which 30 crews of Varsity oarsmen and the freshmen eight will race. There are thirty crews now racing at Yale, indicative of tremendous interest in the sport. Two Varsity crews will be picked for training until Dec. 1.

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TO RETIRE DERBY WINNER. Lord Glanely Will Send Grand Parade to the Stud. Lord Glanely, owner of Grand Parade, has decided to take his stallion out of training at the end of the year and send him to the stud, according to announcement from London. Grand Parade did not fulfill his engagement in the Doncaster Stakes last month, and has no big engagements for next season. The son of Orby and Grand Parade is expected to maintain his fame through his progeny.

Marshall to Make Long Tour. A four beginning in December, and covering a tour of the United States and Canada, of the United States and Canada, planned by Frank J. Marshall.

THE COUNTRY NEEDS A MILLION HOMES

Senator Calder Discusses the
Housing Problem Before
Real Estate Convention.

NO RELIEF IS IN SIGHT

Blames Government for Discouraging
the Lending of Money for
Building Purposes.

Discussing the housing problem before the Annual Convention of the New York State Real Estate Association yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, Senator W. M. Calder said:

"The housing condition, stated in the simplest and most direct terms, is that the United States lacks approximately 1,000,000 dwellings to meet the normal needs of the population; that abnormal conditions in business, due in a large part to the war and governmental interference with the natural course of trade and business, have turned from the building industries the money usually invested therein, the result being congestion of population, increasing taxation, and higher rents, with no relief in sight through any of the usual agencies of business.

"In addressing the United States Senate on Aug. 9, 1919, I stated the situation, as I saw it, in the following language:

"During the war the policy of the Government was to divide its work among the different concerns in the same line in proportion to their capacity to perform. There was a fixed price and a fixed profit. There was little or no competition. If it was, as the President has put it, in dealing with our labor troubles, a matter of collective bargaining. The prices of a given article were practically the same; no matter from where or by whom quoted. Today one must pay practically the same price for what he buys, no matter who sells it to him.

"During the war we abolished the economic law of competition and in its place have created a system of co-operation, where men in every line of industry are assured a profit on their output. This is all very fine in theory, but what about the ultimate consumer? The man who builds houses today not only competes with other men who have old houses for sale, houses built when prices for the material and labor went into them were little over half what they are at present, and while this era of high prices has made large profits for those who were wise enough to purchase houses under old-price conditions, the man who builds houses today runs a great risk of having difficulty in disposing of them unless they are unusually attractive and different in type from those built in pre-war times."

"Referring to my remarks on the subject in the Senate during the year previous, I also stated as follows:

"I pointed out then that the action of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board in discouraging the lending of money for building purposes would bring on a situation that by this year would be exceedingly difficult. Building was also discouraged by the War Industries Board; in fact, that board, over my protest, issued an order, which was generally obeyed, prohibiting building of every character without a permit from that board.

"Their object was, of course, to utilize the funds that would ordinarily go into building construction for the purchase of Liberty bonds and other war purposes.

"The War Industries Board also insisted that the material necessary for the construction of houses could not be spared and that the labor necessary for the same could not be spared in manufacturing material for the army and navy abroad.

"I insisted that while every possible effort should be put forth to obtain for the nation everything needed to carry out the war program, it was entirely unnecessary for us to break down the whole fabric of the building industry to carry out this purpose.

"I called the Senate's attention to this condition in detail, and I advised the War Industries Board that the complete destruction of our building organization would undoubtedly have havoc in the future. The result indicated by the statements I then made were entirely correct, for when the war was over and those who had been engaged in building pursuits resumed their operations they were compelled to organize from the ground up. As a result, we have had inefficient help in many of these plants during the present year.

"Because of these governmental acts today's housing situation was inevitable. Man, in his wisdom, makes the attempt to interfere with the laws of trade. He has never been successful, no matter how often or in what fields he makes the endeavor. Neither does he learn by his experience; and so it comes about that in the first quarter of the twentieth century we find man setting out to contravene the law of supply and demand, with the usual results of throwing the business world into convulsions, entailing a long period of readjustment, with its trouble and suffering."

"Are statistics needed to substantiate the claim that there is a scarcity of dwelling construction? If so, take the figures showing the amount of money spent for dwellings in the three largest boroughs of Greater New York. It can be shown that even so late as the year 1916 the money spent for dwelling houses in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx amounted to more than \$70,000,000. As is well known, even that expenditure failed at that time to meet fully the increasing demand, so it must be evident that the failure was greater during 1917 and 1918 when the expenditure for two years combined was about \$29,000,000. Of this comparatively small sum about \$10,000,000 was spent in 1918, so that when the armistice was signed New York was spending \$10 for new dwelling houses where, in 1916, it was spending \$70.

"With this tremendous diminution in accommodations for shelter there is an increase in the population, thus producing an enormous strain upon the existing accommodation, creating a contest among occupants for the needed space, which would of itself produce a rise in rent. In addition to this the costs of administration, paid chiefly through taxes on real estate, have also increased. To meet these increased charges additional taxes had to be laid on old buildings, which addition the landlord passes on to the tenant in the form of higher rent, and as a consequence we have such speculations as are seen almost every day in the great metropolis—rent riots. For years builders have depended on

banks and other lending agencies for the money needed to carry on their functions, but now the banks, as well as other investors, find what they consider better methods of investing their money, so that much of the capital once depended upon for the building trades has been withdrawn and withheld from building loans and mortgages and put into other income-yielding activities. How extensive is this withdrawal and withholding is evidenced by the fact that if today the banks had invested in mortgage loans the same percentage of their resources as they did in 1912 we would have had placed in building operations \$1,600,000,000 more than was used for this purpose from 1912 until 1918.

"To make the investment in building loans and mortgages more attractive to investors and thus produce some of the funds which may be used to meet the housing needs of the nation, is the object of the proposed amendment to the income-tax law, provided by Senate bill 8094, which I have introduced, by which investment in mortgage loans, to the extent of \$10,000, are exempted from the provisions of the law.

"Technically speaking, the Government is not giving anything if it takes the offer of the remission of taxes as provided in the bill. It is merely delaying their assessment. On the other hand, the investor is giving something to the State and the nation in that he is adding at once to the general wealth billions of dollars worth of real property, and the Government is doing a stroke of good for the nation because within a year or two it will have an income of double or triple the amount of the remitted taxes when taxes upon rental and new real estate begin to flow into the treasuries of the nation and State.

"If the object of government is to do the greatest good to the greatest number, is there any effort that promises greater results than in providing that it should be within the power of every man who is able to earn a day's wage and who wants to own his home, that he should be able to own his home, that he may become an important factor in his community, so that the growth and development of the community shall be his aim because its well-being will redound to his own profit and benefit?"

"The United States, like France must either develop a home-owning instinct or a housing movement like England. This home-owning instinct may be helped forward through governmental aid, through financial aid, through banking legislation and bills such as I have described, and encouragement of standardization of building materials. These governmental aids at this time will produce increased homes whose value will more than offset their cost.

"Or the Government may, on the other hand, wait for the situation to become worse and eventually be obliged to follow the example of England and provide housing at normal rentals, with the corresponding demoralization and pauperization of its people. The best way to help a man is to help him to help himself. This is the sentiment of the man who will make the best citizen, and in providing such help the Government can depend upon the support and applause of the best element of American citizenship."

Building Hearings.
The Board of Appeals will hold a public hearing on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in Room 919, Municipal Building, on the following applications:

John Adkins and Isabelle B. Booth, owners, to erect a public garage on the south side of Hillside Avenue, 100 feet east of Ray Street, Jamaica, Queens.

Otto Heepe, lessee, on behalf of Margaret A. Morrison, owner, to maintain a garage at 325 and 327 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Gay W. Culgin, engineer, on behalf of Barbara Morgi, owner, to erect a public garage at 74 to 88 Jamaica Avenue and 1 to 5 Pennsylvania Avenue, southeast corner, Brooklyn.

Edwin Wilbur, architect, on behalf of John Bothwell, owner, to erect a public garage at the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and 1223 Street, the Bronx.

Henry Holder, architect, on behalf of the Rollo Realty Company, owner, to extend a garage at 214 to 218 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Frank J. Scheffek, architect, on behalf of the East Fifty-fifth Street Garage Company, lessee, to erect a two-story public garage at 228 to 232 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

At 2 P. M. the Board of Appeals will hear the following:

The Crown Auto Service, on behalf of Cornelius Hagerty, owner, to extend a garage at 137 and 139 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sanford Byron, owner, to maintain a garage at 717 Benedict Avenue, Woodhaven, Queens.

Alfred Frank and Leon Ahrens, owners, to maintain a garage at 128 and 128 Seventeenth Street, College Point, Queens.

Morris Whinston, architect, on behalf of Samuel L. Marx, owner, to erect a garage at 490 to 414 Osborn Street, Brooklyn.

Henry Oestreicher, on behalf of the Normany Theatre Company, Inc., owner, to erect a garage at 1874 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Joseph V. Gallagher, attorney, on behalf of Frank McGarry, owner, to erect a garage at 130 and 132 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Charles P. Cannella, architect, on behalf of John Muller, owner, to convert a stable into a garage at 245 to 249 Sumpster Street, Brooklyn.

Queens Borough Transactions.
J. Albert Johnna, sold for Hartus R. Wilkinson to John Charlton the dwelling on a plot 25 by 100 feet at 342 Bowne Street, Flushing.

Joseph Brahm and W. L. Jones sold for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to a syndicate the John Frederick Wiseman Estate at Willets Point and Bell Avenue, Flushing, having a frontage on the Sound of 500 feet.

W. H. Blecker sold for Charles F. Laney to George M. Wheeler a dwelling on a plot 65 by 100 feet at the northeast corner of Broadway and Brewster Avenue, Flushing. The property was sold at \$25,000.

Sale on East Broadway.
Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for the Hudson City Savings Institution of Hudson, N. Y., the property 100 East Broadway, between Eldridge and Pike Streets, a seven-story store and loft building on a lot 25 by 45. The purchaser is Harry Aronson, Inc. The building is fully rented to manufacturing concerns at a rental of about \$7,000 a year.

Commercial Leases.
J. Arthur Fischer leased for Hygrade Wine Company to A. R. Wheelock the store at 603 Sixth Avenue for a term of years.

THE REMODELING OF PRIVATE HOUSES

Some Misapprehension About
Amendments to the Tenement House Law.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS

Buildings Can Be Converted to
Three-Family Dwellings at
Little Expense.

By FRANK MANN,
Tenement-House Commissioner.

Although the remodeling of private houses for tenement purposes has been almost constantly before the public for more than two years, it nevertheless appears that many owners, architects, and others interested in real estate have failed to keep in touch with the changes which have been made in the tenement-house law, affecting such buildings. It may be of interest, therefore, to point out a few of the more important of these.

There have been three amendments to the tenement-house law affecting the remodeling of private houses, for tenement purposes. Two of these amendments, one of which is known as the Lawson amendment (Chapter 808 of the Laws of 1917) and one of the amendments passed this year, namely, Chapter 447 of the Laws of 1919, have reference to the remodeling of three-story or three-story and basement dwellings for use as tenements for three families. Such buildings are defined by Section 2, Subdivision 13 of the tenement-house law, as three-family converted dwellings and are so specified throughout the law. The last clause of the definition is especially important, and reads as follows:

"Such converted dwellings shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter." This means that every section of the tenement-house law affecting new tenement houses, three stories or three stories and basement in height must be applied to three-family converted dwellings, even though converted dwellings may not be specifically mentioned in the section, unless the section contains an exemption, as, for instance, in Section 22, as follows:

"This section shall not apply to three-family converted dwellings."

The third amendment, to which reference has previously been made, is known as Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1919 and relates solely to the remodeling of four-story or four-story and basement dwellings for use as tenements for four families. The form of this amendment follows the same general lines as the Lawson amendment, and defines a "four-family converted dwelling" by adding a new subdivision, namely, Subdivision 14 of Section 2. Every section of the law affecting new tenement houses of four stories or four stories and basement in height applies to these buildings unless an exemption is contained in the section as previously explained in the case of three-family converted dwellings.

The law in relation to three-family converted dwellings, as amended this year, makes it possible to remodel such buildings with comparatively little expense. Because of the fact that the four-family converted dwellings will, in most cases, be almost five stories in height, additional fireproofing for the stairs and stair halls must be provided, which of course makes the alteration of these buildings considerably more expensive than in the case of the three-family converted dwellings.

A point which is not clear to some is the question as to whether a three-family converted of greater depth than forty-seven feet, which is the limit for such buildings, may be converted, if made to comply with the requirements for four-family dwellings. Because of the additional fireproofing and other requirements, four-family converted dwellings are permitted to be six feet in depth. By referring to the definition of a four-family converted dwelling it will be seen that it refers to buildings "not over four stories and basement in height," which means that even if a building is only three stories high it may be altered to a four-family converted dwelling. The owner would of course have to install fire-retarding material in the stair halls, provide a bulkhead and stairs to the roof and provide stairs at least two feet eight inches in width instead of the two feet six inches permitted for three-family converted dwellings.

Bachelor Apartments.
It is a serious fact for the city that comparatively little advantage is being taken of these amendments. This is due to the absence of a law to compel the necessary fireproofing, fire egress and light and ventilation for so-called non-housekeeping apartments, usually termed bachelor apartments. A few years ago most owners of four-story and basement dwellings were willing to convert them into three and four-family buildings if the law could be amended making the expense reasonable.

In the last year or so, however, owners have found that it is a great deal more profitable to convert this class of house into so-called non-housekeeping apartments, of which 95 per cent, or probably 90 per cent, are almost immediately used as illegal tenements. Instead of maintaining them as non-housekeeping apartments, the occupants usually do their housekeeping in the rooms, even though the cooking, etc., is done on a small scale in some cases.

The architects and owners invariably arrange the plan of the interior in such a way that a gas stove or an electric cooker can easily be attached, and in nearly every case they install a basin which in reality is intended for a sink. Even in those cases where the owner intends to construct and maintain bona fide non-housekeeping apartments, he is unable to control the actions of the tenants, who move in with the express purpose of violating or evading the tenement-house law.

The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that in many cases the owners and architects themselves intend to evade the tenement-house law. It would seem also that the Bureau of Buildings of the various boroughs regard this plan as being in compliance with the law and not an evasion of the tenement-house law. This is not intended as a criticism of the Superintendents of Buildings, but as a criticism of the condition which permits the approval of such plans without compelling better light and ventilation, and particularly fire egress provisions.

For example, there is a provision in the Building Code in reference to fire

escapes on houses of this character, which, however, is not mandatory and leaves it to the discretion of the Superintending of Buildings, who, it seems, invariably exercises their discretion in favor of relieving the owners from the necessity of putting up fire escapes, notwithstanding the fact that when there are fatalities in conflagrations in the city, they almost always occur in non-tenement and scarcely ever in tenement houses, which, in my judgment, is due to the fact that in the one case ample fire escapes are provided, and in the other case none.

Personally, I believe that those owners who convert their houses into bona fide three- and four-family apartments will fare a great deal better than those who are animated by the present temporary profits rather than future prospects, since, in my judgment, the time will come when every one of those alleged non-housekeeping apartments will be condemned as being in violation of the tenement-house law, and the owners and lessees, or their representatives prosecuted under the law and eventually prohibited and excluded from continuing the use thereof for such purposes.

BUILDING COSTS.

Prediction That They Will Increase
15 Per Cent. Next Year.

J. P. H. Perry, Vice President of the Turner Construction Company, is of the opinion that industrial building costs in the future will increase, and he would not be surprised to see the figures in the Spring of 1920 at least 15 per cent. higher than on Sept. 1 last. He attributes this increase to the steadily and rapidly advancing labor and material costs, due to higher wages, labor shortage, labor unrest, and particularly curtailed production per man. To influence a reduction in building materials costs he recommends increased production, greater labor efficiency in factories and on the jobs.

"We are in for a period of high prices possibly from three to five years, before conditions influenced by the war adjust themselves," said Mr. Perry. "The destruction of billions of dollars of property and the loss of millions of human lives represent an economic loss the world will have to pay for before anything like pre-war costs or prices can return. A highly inflated world money market has also had a very important effect on the present purchasing value of the dollar. The loss of human life is responsible for the present worldwide labor shortage. An almost complete cessation of immigration has made labor conditions in the United States especially bad. The present abnormal demand for buildings is due to the pre-war tightness of the money market, and the curtailment of material and labor during the war. Today as a nation we are more underbuilt than at any time in our history.

"Following the close of the war the demand that existed for all materials occasioned by worldwide underproduction created a wild era of buying unprecedented in the history of industry. Furthermore, a general letdown and freedom from war anxiety released many purse strings. The present wage-earning level of laboring people generally is abnormal, more ready money than at any past period. With more money there is ever expected to handle they are spending it extravagantly."

Westchester.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for Mark Wiseman his plot on Millard Avenue in the Phillips Manor section of Tarrytown to John A. Morgan.

Fish & Marvin sold for the Withersbee Real Estate and Improvement Company six lots on Highbrook Avenue at Pelham to the Ellen Realty and Construction Company of New York City, who intend to build two houses, and for O. E. Klinefelter three lots on Nyack Avenue, Pelham to Harry W. Gabor, also for the Pelhamwood Company three lots on Clifford Avenue at Pelhamwood to the Misses Margaret F. and Grace R. Howe, who intend to build a home for their own occupancy.

The Cooley Realty Company sold for William Helzel the dwelling at 115 Vista Place, Mt. Vernon.

The office of George Howe reports the following sales in Larchmont: Mrs. Mary Dillon's property on Weaver Street, Larchmont Gardens, has been sold to Mrs. Elsie Harrison of New York. The property of Mrs. Amy McDonough, situated on Brookside Drive, Larchmont Gardens, has been sold to James C. Baldwin. The property of Joseph M. Fallon, Jr., located on Larchmont Road, has been sold to Mrs. Henrietta Fort.

Broadmont Brothers sold for Addie R. Pottinger the dwelling at 114 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, to Jacob Klein. Burke Stone, Inc., sold for Frank Pearson to Emil Marcus a dwelling in Armour Villa Park; for Jacob Haas to F. M. Cockerell a dwelling in Bronxville, and for S. T. Lyman to E. B. Rich a house on Nyack Avenue, Pelham Heights.

H. W. Sullivan reports the following Yonkers sales: For Ely Bennays to A. C. White, the residence and grounds, 150 by 200; for A. E. Maxwell to John Robinson the apartment at 23 to 24 Highland Avenue, for \$75,000, and the Lockwood building on the Broadway with plot, 109 by 150, to E. O. Z. Hiss.

New Jersey.

The two-family dwelling, on a plot 39 by 125 feet, at 68 Wakeman Avenue, Newark, was sold for \$11,000 to H. H. Marlon Hahn through Pitts & Fox, Inc. The same brokers sold for the Hanning estate to Continental Realty Company a dwelling, on a plot 35 by 110 feet, at 35 Liberty Street, Newark; also for the Lincoln Building Loan Association to Vito Capio the dwelling, on a plot 50 by 135 feet, at 335 Summer Avenue, Newark.

L. M. Nicholson & Co., builders, report the following sales in Lyndhurst: To Henry Collins, a dwelling, on a plot 40 by 200, on Lake Avenue, for \$3,500; to Alben Eiche, a dwelling on Valley Brook Avenue, for \$4,400, and to John J. Lussie, a house on Lyndhurst Avenue, for \$4,500.

Frank Hughes Taylor sold to Robert MacDougall for Curtis L. Deolittle the dwelling and garage, on a plot 190 by 150 feet, at 333 Midland Avenue, Montclair, valued at \$18,000.

The same broker sold for L. Anderson to C. Carding the property at 44 Godfrey Road, Montclair, held at \$10,500.

Charles S. Hirsch sold to an operator through S. Osgood Fell & Co. three houses on the shore at Elberon.

Archibald H. Macdonald sold in Newark for Edward J. Miller to Charles O. Gara, the two-family dwelling at 515 Clifford Avenue, for \$10,000. Pitts & Fox sold for Charles W. Van Pelt the two-family dwelling at 207 Clifton Avenue, for \$10,000, and for John W. and Anna W. a house at 100 West 41st Street, at a site for a garage.

F. M. Gray & Brothers sold for Ellis P. Baris the residence property situated at the side of Prospect Terrace, near Union Street, Montclair, to Charles T. Lee. The property has a frontage of 65 feet and was sold at \$22,000.

First

In September The New York Times published 1,785,816 agate lines of advertisements, the greatest volume ever printed by a New York newspaper in a single month and a greater gain (545,759 agate lines) over September, 1918, than any other New York newspaper.

In nine months of this year The New York Times published 13,509,130 agate lines of advertising—a gain over the corresponding period of 1918 of 3,810,327 lines, and the greatest volume ever printed by any New York newspaper in any nine months of any year.

Sunday, October 5, The New York Times published 663 columns of advertisements—the greatest volume ever printed in a single issue of a New York newspaper.

Tuesday, October 7, The New York Times published 218 columns of paid advertisements—the greatest volume of advertisements ever printed in a weekday issue of a New York morning newspaper.

The New York Times

A History of the Great War Written When It Was Being Fought— Written by the Men Who Directed It!

THE WAR VOLUMES of The New York Times are not the work of a single historian or group of historians. It is not a record compiled far from the scene of action.

The War Volumes present the story of the greatest event in history, written as its drama was unfolded itself.

From the Great Army Headquarters—Pershing, Haig, Foch, Joffre, and the other Generals wrote the reports that appear in the War Volumes.

On the Sea—Sims and Beatty wrote the accounts of the naval campaigns. In the council chambers of the statesmen where policies were being decided—in the legations where diplomats planned—in the great factories and quiet hospitals—in Parliaments, in Senates—wherever things were being done with all the inspiration of action—there was prepared the largest part of the War Volumes.

War Volumes of The New York Times

EACH OF THE WAR VOLUMES CONTAINS:
A narrative of the war, up to the date of the volume, written by an American Historian.
The Official Reports of the great campaigns, written by the Commanding Generals.
The salient speeches of the statesmen.
The historic diplomatic exchanges.
Reviews of the military, economic and political actions by international experts.
The richest literature of the war by eminent authors.
96 pages of war photographs, in rotogravure.
Charts, maps, diagrams, and international cartoons.
Each volume contains 400 pages of authoritative, interesting data.
21 volumes in all.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON
War Volumes Department of The New York Times
Times Square, New York:
Send me booklet fully describing the War Volumes
Name Address

RARE OPPORTUNITY
Choice Corner Bargains
Have been authorized by an estate to sell 12 choice corners that have never previously been in the market, at attractive prices. These properties are located in all sections of the Bronx, including the Coopers. This is an opportunity to purchase these choice properties from original owners, who have held them for years. Quick action will be necessary.
We invite personal visit, telephone call, or correspondence regarding other opportunities to purchase exclusively in our hands, and also extend the facilities of our office to those desiring to sell their properties, furnishing accurate information regarding the investment.
William H. Mellich Co., Inc.,
110 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone Cortlandt 8090.

\$5,000 Reward Offered!
I can offer you an assortment of the Cheapest Loft and Apartment houses.
The properties I have are extraordinary bargains, and my confidence in my propositions impels me to offer the above reward, if I fail to make "good."
Quick and substantial profits assured!
If you will call at my office, you can take advantage of this unusual opportunity.
John Finck, 198 Broadway

BUILDER NEEDS CASH
3 Five-Story Modern APARTMENT HOUSES in best section of Bronx. Total frontage 120x100. Rents \$27,000. Price \$180,000. Might sell one or two at \$60,000 each. This property gives an unusually high net return and is a life-time opportunity for a wide-awake investor.
C. Juncmann, 406 Madison Ave., New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Buy a Macaday House at Manhattan Beach
Some complete. New ones just started. Prices \$7,500 to \$12,000. Discount for cash.
Property Office Open Every Day for Inspection. Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone 5008.
Convey Island Phone 5008.
121 or 1601.

INVESTMENT BARGAINS
36 Willow Place
4-story brick dwelling, cold water; no vacancies; rental \$1,200 per year. Price \$10,000.
508-510 Bergen St.
2-story dwellings; 2 ft. each; no vacancies; rental \$1,000 per year. Price \$13,000.
Brokers Protected
For particulars apply
OMNIS CORPORATION,
100 Full St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Phone Main 5020.
Lehman Bros. Bldg.

HANDSOME DETACHED HOUSE
at Park Place & Kingston Ave.
BROOKLYN, N.Y.
Plot about 50x136
Wash brick and limestone; red tiled roof; wide stone piazza; enclosed side piazza; porte cochere; 12 rooms; 2 baths; plate glass windows; hardwood floors; and sun parlor; electricity; gas; steam heat; exceptionally fine work; driveway. Every improvement and convenience to make housekeeping easy.
Apply to your own broker or owner.
C. M. PHIPPS, 29 West 29th Street, New York City.
PHONE GRUENY 328.

Sea Gate
New York Harbor
Two of the finest properties in this exclusive colony, facing the ocean on Atlantic Avenue.
No. 1—Large modern corner house on six lots, 20x100 each.
No. 2—Magnificent large modern house, 16x100, facing ocean; properties adjacent and can be sold separately.
To be sold to close estate at auction.
Room 325, 607 3rd Ave., Murray Hill 5022.

Investment
Eight-family apartment house, 1140 Dean St., Brooklyn, just completed, rented for \$5,400, giving net income of five per cent. on \$75,000. For sale, \$35,000. Address owner,
George H. Ainslie, 615 Fifth Ave., New York.

JEROME PROPERTY
CORNERS 34th & 35th ST., BROOKLYN
Bay Ridge Apartm't Bargain
Price \$20,000; rented low at \$9,200 per annum. Wonderful investment.
JAMES S. K. KERN'S CO.,
7109 3d Ave.
Open Sunday Bay Ridge 202.

FLATBUSH 2-FAMILY
1,007 East 12th St., at J. Station, Brighton Beach Line, 50x100, frame detached, 2 baths, separate entrances, steam, electricity, garage driveway, double porch. Price \$12,500. Possession, first floor, Nov. 1. Look at this, best investment opportunity.
William Liss, 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

STUDIO APARTMENT
Finest section Brooklyn Heights, 5 minutes to Grand Central Station. Value \$70,000. Estate mortgage \$30,000. Annual rents \$6,125. Will consider small piece of property in this section. 3rd floor, 1000 Avenue Building, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH'S BEST, \$10,500
330 Bradford Road, (E. 11th St.) bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves. 50x100, frame detached, 2 baths, separate entrances, steam, electricity, garage driveway, double porch. Price \$12,500. Possession, first floor, Nov. 1. Look at this, best investment opportunity.
William Liss, 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH 2-FAMILY
Finest section Brooklyn Heights, 5 minutes to Grand Central Station. Value \$70,000. Estate mortgage \$30,000. Annual rents \$6,125. Will consider small piece of property in this section. 3rd floor, 1000 Avenue Building, Brooklyn.

HOWARD G. PYLE & CO
201 NASSAU ST.

The late Christopher Columbus
discovered all of America,
didn't "stick to it," and died poor.
The late George F. Johnson
discovered Hunt's Point, "stuck to it,"
and made a fortune.

The late Mr. Johnson told the writer twenty years ago that he considered Hunt's Point the greatest location for population there was in the Greater City. At the time Mr. Johnson made this statement the votes polled were about 440 in the Hunt's Point district. Last election the votes polled in the same district were over 23,000.

The American Bank Note Company that prints most of the Municipal bonds of this country chose this Hunt's Point section for its printing palace.

The Henry Morgenthau Co. chose this Hunt's Point section for the largest apartment house in the Bronx.

The City of New York chose this Hunt's Point section for two subway lines. There will be no trouble in getting building loans on most of this property today.

One particular corner of this Johnson Estate property lies between the Hunt's Point station of the Lexington Avenue Subway and the Hunt's Point station of the New York, Westchester & Boston R. R.

There is an arcade being built between the two properties now, and it is destined to be one of the greatest arcades at a railroad terminal in this great city. Go up and see the derricks building the arcade. It will be the Times Square or Herald Square of the Bronx.

450 Choice Building Lots

Southern Boulevard, Westchester Av., in
(Look for the signs on the different properties)

Hunt's Point

"Times Square of the Bronx"

By Instructions from the Central-Union Trust Co., Trustee of the George F. Johnson Estate, I am to sell these properties at:

Absolute Auction Sale, Monday, November 3rd

Tuesday, November 4th (Election Day)

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, New York

50% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 4%
60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%
70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 6%

Send for
bookmap to

Imp. Day
Auctioneer

31 Nassau Street
New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

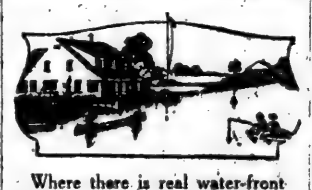
Private House, 330 Bergen St.
Flat House, 410 Bergen St.
35-foot lot, 1410 St. Marks Av.
Apply HENRY ECKHART, 113 6th St.,
Long Island City, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



If You Are Looking For an Ideal Home FLUSHING Is the Place.
Seventeen minutes from Herald Square, 50. fare by trolley; all city improvements, including sewer, side walk, curb and pavement.
We have now ready for occupancy, in the most exclusive residential section of Flushing, six, seven and eight room detached houses, with and without garages, on large plots; wonderful homes and a good investment.
All houses have steam heat, electric light, base plugs for ornamental lighting and vacuum cleaner, double hardwood parquet floors, most modern plumbing; kitchen and bath walls tiled.
PRICES \$9,500 UP.
TERMS TO SUIT.
OFFICE ON PROPERTY, OPEN EVERY DAY SUNDAYS 2 TO 5 P. M.
BROOKLYN PROTECTORS
OPERATORS ASSOCIATES, INC.,
Cor. Forest and Parsons Aves.,
Flushing, N. Y. City. Telephone 2064
or write for descriptive booklet.
N.Y. Office, 220 W. 42d. Tel. Bry. 2490

Investment
Eight-family apartment house, 1140 Dean St., Brooklyn, just completed, rented for \$5,400, giving net income of five per cent. on \$75,000. For sale, \$35,000. Address owner,
George H. Ainslie, 615 Fifth Ave., New York.



Where there is real water-front Miles of it, right in New York City
An All-year Seaside Home Community

HOWARD BEACH

30 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station and Flatbush Ave.
NEW SEMI-BUNGALOWS NEARING COMPLETION
6 and 7 rooms & bath \$5,000 up
ON EASY TERMS
Lots, Plots & Bungalows Sites
Lots at Moderate Prices.
Bungalows Built to Order for this season's occupancy.
Loans at convenient payments arranged.

HOWARD BEACH OFFICE
Opp. N. Y. Station. Open all day every day.
Convenient trains about every half hour.
Or Call, Write or Phone
Howard Estates Development Co.
31 Chambers St., N. Y. Phone Worth 3436.

PARTITION SALE

By Order of the New York Supreme Court under the direction of
Hon. James A. Foley, Referee.

By Public Auction

at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom,
14-16 Vesey Street.

Tuesday, Oct. 21st

7 at 12 o'clock

PARCELS, INCLUDING 6

improved downtown parcels

79-81 Park Place,
153 Chambers Street,
218-220 Washington Street,
281 Washington Street,
299 Washington Street,
169 Reade Street,
14 West 74th Street.

In an upward market these parcels are the chance of a lifetime.
For particulars apply to

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
115 West 23rd Street,
Tel. Farragut 9660.
Elek John Ludvig, Attorney for Plaintiff,
501 Fifth Avenue.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BAY RIDGE
Modern house, 14 rooms; near Crescent Athletic Club; 15 minutes from Times Square. Terms to suit.
Chas. Field Griffin & Co.,
11 West 43d St., N. Y.
Murray Hill 3441.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Flushing.
New, bright and tile English cottages, seven to nine large rooms, two baths, central hall, sleeping porch, and sun parlor; open fireplace; tiled floors; best location in Flushing; \$15,000 to \$25,000. See representative on premises, Beach St., west of Parsons Ave., Flushing, J. W. DOOLITTLE, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7384.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND
Purchased bungalow, six rooms, all improvements, bath-tub and stone construction, Spanish tile roof, large groups, 27 minutes out, \$10,500, reasonable terms.
STEPHENSON, 141 West 34th St., Greenvale 202.

ORIGINATOR OF
ILLUSTRATED
BOOKMAPS

BRYAN L. KENNELLY
Real Estate Auctioneer
Business Established July, 1847

THIS FIRM HAS HELD
SPECIAL SALES
DAYS SINCE
JULY, 1847

SPECIAL SALES DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12th

At 12 o'clock Noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

OPERATORS, BUILDERS, INVESTORS, CHAIN STORES

UNUSUAL LIST OF MANHATTAN CORNERS

Stores—Apartments—Lofts and Business Buildings

EXECUTOR'S SALE
ESTATE OF ALFRED MARSHALL, DECEASED.
BY ORDER OF
FLORENCE HASKIN and WILSON MARSHALL, Executors.
113-115 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Southeast CORNER West 65th St.
The two five-story brick apartments, with stores. Size of lots 25x100 and 25x100.
120-122 CHRISTOPHER ST.
Southeast CORNER Bedford St.
The five-story brick buildings, with stores. Size of plot 25x100 11x25x100 11.
1694-1696-1698-1700 THIRD AVE.
and **183 EAST 95TH ST** being
NORTHWEST CORNER.
The four five-story brownstone apartments, with stores, on 3d Ave., and one four-story brownstone apartment on 34th St. Size of lots on 3d Ave. are 25x100 11x25x100 11. Size of lot on 34th St. 18x100 10x9.
84 86 GROVE ST.
67.8 Feet East of Sheridan Square.
The five-story brownstone apartment. Size of plot 40x100.
66 2-3% May Remain on Mortgage for 1 or 3 Years at 5%
DUTTON & KILSHEIMER, ATTORNEYS, 198 BROADWAY.

EXECUTORS' SALE
TO CLOSE ESTATE OF
JAMES RUFUS SMITH, DECEASED.
BY ORDER OF
LUCIUS H. BEERS and HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, Executors.
469-471-473-475 BROOME ST.
S. W. CORNER Greene Street
8-story brick building Size 60x100.
47 WEST 39TH ST.
4-story brownstone building. Size 21x100 9.
LORD, DAY & LORD, ATTORNEYS, 49 WALL ST.
63-65-67 PRINCE ST.
ALSO
113 CROSBY ST.
Entire Block Front, Two CORNERS.
Four 5-story brick buildings. Size of plot 100x100 irregular.
735-737-739 WASHINGTON ST.
RUNNING THROUGH TO
129 BANK ST.
KEY TO CORNER
Choice plot for Garage, Warehouse or Factory.
Size 60x100 irregular.
8-story brick, old buildings.

SAME DAY, TIME AND PLACE

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE
ESTATE OF JOHN FLEMING, DECEASED.
34 NORTH BROADWAY LOTS
Yonkers, N. Y.
on North Broadway and Palisade Avenue.
About 625 Feet North of Broadway Place.
THORNTON & EARLE, Attorneys, 36 Park Row, N. Y. City.
Send for Illustrated Bookmap.

35 ACRES OF LAND
with 1,000 feet of water frontage
with riparian rights on Little Bay.
(ROBINWOOD)
WHITESTONE LANDING
BOROUGH OF QUEENS
CITY OF NEW YORK

LIQUIDATION AUCTION SALE

to close out the holdings of the
NEW YORK & YONKERS REAL ESTATE COMPANY AND WAKEFIELD TERMINAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
Consisting of

536 HOME SITES 536

Known as Pease, Gunther and Bullard Estates
Located on Central Park Avenue, Mile Square Road, Midland Avenue, Halsted Avenue and Adjoining Streets,

YONKERS, N. Y.
(Westchester County)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST
at 12 o'clock noon, at Philipsburg Hall, Yonkers, one block from Getty Square

60% at 5% on Mortgage for 1 or 3 years.
70% at 5 1/2% 5% off for all cash.
80% at 6%

TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

SIX GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

FOR THE HOMESEAKER! FOR THE BUILDER! FOR THE INVESTOR!

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE

ESTATE OF WILLIAM ZIEGLER, DECEASED
By Order of WILLIAM ZIEGLER, JR., and GRADYS WATSON ZIEGLER, Executors and Trustees

AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION

without reserve to the highest bidder.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

1 **41 PLOTS**
On 14th Ave. and 38th, 39th and 40th Sts. and Martense Lane.

2 **8 HOUSES**
1366-1370-1372 40th St. and 4010-4012 14th Ave., eight 3-story brick apartments & stores

3 **ARGYLE PARK, BABYLON, L.I.**
71 PLOTS

4 **3 DWELLINGS AND LARGE CASINO.**

FLUSHING, L. I.
2 **235 LOTS INGLESIDE**
On Franconia Ave., Queens Ave., Central Ave. and 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Sts.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I.
4 **201 LOTS** Bet. Amboy Road and Raritan Bay.

LINDEN
5 **362 LOTS**
& **and** at **ST. GEORGE NEW**
6 **4 HOUSES** **SO. ELIZABETH JERSEY**
ROSELLE

On Both Sides of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
North from Penn. R. R. to St. George's Ave.
East and West from Wood Avenue to Roosevelt Ave.
Guaranteed Title Policies Free to Purchasers of All Lots

Reasonable Building Loans will be made by the Ziegler Estate. 60% at 5%, 70% at 5 1/2%, 80% at 6% on Mortgage for 1 or 3 years.

SAT., MON. and TUES., NOVEMBER 8th, 10th and 11th.
EACH DAY AT 11 A. M. AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY STREET, N. Y. CITY.
Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Bookmap by number.

J. CURRY WATSON, Agent, 512 Fifth Avenue, or to the Auctioneer.
Swan, Moore & Danforth, Attorneys, 29 Liberty Street.

Telephone 1547 CORTLANDT **156 Broadway, New York City** Telephone 1547 CORTLANDT

Visit the Crimmins Estate
Properties To-day and
Buy them at your
own Price
Next Tuesday
at the
Absolute Auction Sale
To Close the Estate of
The Late
John D. Crimmins
By instructions from Crimmins Operative Co.
Tuesday, Oct. 21

At 12 o'clock Noon, in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.

**MANHATTAN AND BRONX
IMPROVED PROPERTIES**

1037 to 1043 3d Ave.
between 61st & 62d Sts.
four-story brick tenement and
store, to be sold separately. Also
about 11,000 sq. ft.
225 E. 67th St. bet. 2d & 3d Aves.
three-story tenement and store;
also about 11,000 sq. ft.
3747-65 Third Ave.
three-story modern picture theatre, with
store, also 11,000 sq. ft.

Private Houses

Attractive Dwellings in Good Neighborhoods
253-57-59-61 W. 113th St. bet. 7th & 8th Aves.
Four 3-story and basement brick dwellings; to be sold separately. Also 11,000 sq. ft.

243 East 57th St. bet. 2d & 3d Aves.
Three-story and basement dwelling, 16,000 sq. ft.

MANHATTAN VACANT PROPERTIES

Lenox to Seventh Ave.
58 Lots
In blocks bounded by 144th-
145th Sts. Sold separately.

Bronx Vacant Properties

Block Front
East side Lafayette Ave.
31 Lots Manhatta to Center St.
Sold separately.
East Side of Hollywood Ave.
123 feet north of La Salle Ave. Vacant
lot, 30,000 sq. ft.

Long Island City Improved Properties

566 & 568 Steinway Ave. and
27 Wilson Ave.
N. W. cor. Wilson Ave., three 4-story
tenements with stores; also of plot 60x
125, to be sold separately.
29 Wilson Ave.
Ad. N. W. cor. 11th Ave., four-story
tenement. Size 37,500 sq. ft.
358 & 362 Astoria (Flushing) Ave.
Ad. N. W. cor. 11th Ave., two 4-story
tenements with stores; to be sold sepa-
rately. Size 30,000 sq. ft.

MANHATTAN LEASEHOLDS

1031-3-5 Third Ave.
N. E. cor. 61st St., three 4-story tenement
and stores; to be sold separately.
Size 21,000 sq. ft.

New York Title & Mortgage Co. Policies Free.

60% May remain on 5%
65% mortgage for 5 1/2%
70% three years 6%

Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien
Col. Thomas Crimmins
Cyril Crimmins, Esq.
Richard R. Costello, Esq., Attorney

Send for Bookmap

31 Nassau St., New York City.
Telephone Rector 6500.

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Real Estate at Public Auction

TOMORROW

AT NOON, AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 14 VESSEY ST., N. Y. C.

Absolute Auction Sale

West Side of Jerome Ave. From Buchanan Place to 128th St.
A vacant plot 200x100, to be sold in four separate parcels of 50,000 each.
Adjacent to subway station.
00% on Mortgage at 5%
Anderson & Anderson, Esqs., Attys., 15 Broad St., New York City.

Voluntary Sales

By order of
Hon. William G. McAdoo,
13 West 45th Street,
(bet. 4th and 5th Aves.)
A 5-story and basement brownstone
front facing 10th Ave. to 125th St.
McAdoo, Cotton, Franklin,
Esqs., Attys.,
120 Broadway, N. Y. C.

By order of
Francis P. Garvan, Esq.,
Allen Property Custodian,
144 George Street,
(bet. Stanton and Houston Sts.)
A 4-story factory building on a lot
25x100.

Phone for particulars, or, better
still, attend the sale.
31 Nassau St., New York City
Telephone Rector-6500.

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

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Joseph A. Day
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Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

Joseph A. Day
Auctioneer

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

TO CLOSE THE

Estate of GEO. E. GILMARTIN, dec.

Property at Peekskill, N. Y.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25,

at 11 A. M., at "Eagle Hotel," Peekskill

Referee in Partition Will Sell

Brick 8-family apartment, northeast cor. Smith St. & Hudson Ave.

Brick 4-story apartment, Nos. 615-617 South St.

Brick apartment, South St., near Hudson Ave.

Brick dwelling, No. 714 John St.

Brick dwelling, northeast corner Central & Nelson Aves.

Business property, corner Water & Hudson Sts.

Unimproved properties, No. 15 Ridge St. and Nos. 625-627 South St.

CLIFFORD COUCH, Referee, Peekskill, New York.

J. J. BEAUDRIAS, Plff.; Atty. JAMES DEMPSEY, Def.; Atty.

These Beautiful

ONE FAMILY HOUSES

Ready for Occupancy

about

DECEMBER 1st

2 BLOCKS

from

SUBWAY STATION

AND BRONX PARK

CONSTRUCTION

These houses are of brick and

stone; 4 rooms and tiled bath;

hardwood trim throughout; par-

quet floor, cash on plot 15x100;

containing every conceivable im-

provement, including private road-

way; Garage if desired; immediate

possession.

As only a few of these houses will

be ready about December 1st.

SELECT NOW

LEITNER, BRENNER & STARR, Inc.

PROSPECT and

WESTCHESTER AVES.

Phone 6000 Melrose.

These Beautiful

ONE FAMILY HOUSES

Ready for Occupancy

about

DECEMBER 1st

2 BLOCKS

from

SUBWAY STATION

AND BRONX PARK

CONSTRUCTION

These houses are of brick and

stone; 4 rooms and tiled bath;

hardwood trim throughout; par-

quet floor, cash on plot 15x100;

containing every conceivable im-

provement, including private road-

way; Garage if desired; immediate

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As only a few of these houses will

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Phone 6000 Melrose.

These Beautiful

ONE FAMILY HOUSES

Ready for Occupancy

about

DECEMBER 1st

2 BLOCKS

from

SUBWAY STATION

AND BRONX PARK

BUY A WEST SIDE DWELLING

at present low prices before prices materially increase partial list of dwellings

\$25,000 Modern American basement steam heat, cheap boiler, near Riverside Drive and subway.

\$25,000 Perfect condition, 4 story high above; electric light; modern; near Riverside Drive and subway.

\$25,000 Modern four story, near Central Park; electric light, parquet floors; immediate possession; terms.

\$27,000 Four story, in excellent condition, with large extension; \$6,000 cash; suitable for alteration.

\$28,000 Three story, 30 feet, near 90th St. subway; modern in every detail; immediate possession.

\$33,000 American basement, near Drive and 90th Street; three baths; parquet floors; excellent condition; possession May 1, 1920.

\$35,000 West End Avenue, 4 1/2 story high above, controlling future improvements; electric light; modern; terms; possession 15 days.

\$40,000 Built to order, near Riverside Drive, in excellent, elegant American basement; five baths; immediate possession.

\$52,500 American basement, built to order, marble and brick front; four baths; modern in every detail; located West 71st Street, near Riverside Drive.

\$65,000 Opposite residence of Charles M. Schwab, 35 foot dwelling, built to order; restricted property; wonderful outlook; immediate possession.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72nd St.—Tel. 7240 Columbus

These Beautiful

ONE FAMILY HOUSES

Ready for Occupancy

about

DECEMBER 1st

2 BLOCKS

from

SUBWAY STATION

AND BRONX PARK

CONSTRUCTION

These houses are of brick and

stone; 4 rooms and tiled bath;

hardwood trim throughout; par-

quet floor, cash on plot 15x100;

containing every conceivable im-

provement, including private road-

way; Garage if desired; immediate

possession.

As only a few of these houses will

be ready about December 1st.

SELECT NOW

LEITNER, BRENNER & STARR, Inc.

PROSPECT and

WESTCHESTER AVES.

Phone 6000 Melrose.

These Beautiful

ONE FAMILY HOUSES

Ready for Occupancy

about

DECEMBER 1st

2 BLOCKS

from

SUBWAY STATION

AND BRONX PARK

CONSTRUCTION

These houses are of brick and

stone; 4 rooms and tiled bath;

hardwood trim throughout; par-

quet floor, cash on plot 15x100;

containing every conceivable im-

provement, including private road-

way; Garage if desired; immediate

possession.

As only a few of these houses will

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SELECT NOW

LEITNER, BRENNER & STARR, Inc.

PROSPECT and

WESTCHESTER AVES.

Phone 6000 Melrose.

These Beautiful

ONE FAMILY HOUSES

Ready for Occupancy

about

DECEMBER 1st

2 BLOCKS

from

SUBWAY STATION

AND BRONX PARK

CONSTRUCTION

These houses are of brick and

Westchester County

SOUND HUDSON HILLS

A Decided Bargain at

RYE

PURCHASE STREET

36 acres, with large frontage on picturesque brook; extensive Sound and country views. Frame dwelling of 12 rooms, stable and outbuildings. Property is surrounded by large estates. Apply S-543.

For Sale at

PELHAM

10 minutes' walk from station. Attractive new stucco residence, containing living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry on first floor; 4 bedrooms and tiled bath on second. Plot 50x100. Can now be bought for \$9,000. For further particulars apply S-3068.

10 minutes' walk from station. New white clapboard house, large living room with fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen and den on the first floor; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths on the second; maid's room and bath on third; hot water heat. Two car garage. On attractive corner plot 100x125. For further particulars apply S-3687.

Exceptional Bargain at

PELHAM MANOR

Plot 80x125. Stucco residence, large living room, sun parlor, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; 4 bedrooms, bath on second; 2 bedrooms, bath on third. 10 minutes' walk from station. Price \$11,500. For further particulars apply S-3087.

New Colonial clapboard house; ready for immediate occupancy; large living room with fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen and sun parlor on first floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths on the second; maid's room and bath on third. Garage; plot 75x125. For further particulars apply S-3685.

A Complete Small Farm at

Orienta Point, Mamaroneck

Comprises 5 acres; house just remodeled, 10 rooms, 3 new baths; new hot water heating system. Garage, stable and other outbuildings. Near private bathing beach and school. One mile from station. Price just lowered to \$40,000. For further particulars apply S-5209. Phone Larchmont 700.

For Sale at

MOUNT VERNON

Six attractive new houses, 7 rooms, tiled bath; sun parlor, steam heat, hardwood floors and fireplaces. 12 minutes' walk from station. Lots 43x142. Price \$12,000 each. Apply V-7151.

Plot 60x100, in fine location. 5 minutes' walk from station. New 7 room house, tiled bath, steam heat and hardwood floors. Can now be bought for \$10,500. Apply V-7157.

For Sale, Furnished or Unfurnished

In the Westchester Hills

1 mile from express station. 123 acres of high ridge land, with lake and extensive views; large frontage on the State Road. Residence of stucco construction, contains 17 rooms, 5 baths. Garage, stable and other outbuildings. Apply R-1083.

Ideal Location

Between Briarcliff and Chappaqua

ON STATE ROAD

1 mile from station, easy motoring distance from country club. Attractive remodeled farmhouse, containing 10 rooms, 3 baths, and all improvements. Garage and stable with quarters. 5 1/2 acres. Can now be purchased on very easy terms. Apply R-1284.

In Lawrence Park

BRONXVILLE

Two new stucco dwellings, containing 8 rooms, 3 baths, and steam heat. Plots 80x120. Price \$18,500 and \$19,000. Apply H-535.

Colonial type residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths. One-half an acre of ground, within 6 minutes' walk from station and Hotel Gramatan. Price \$25,000. Apply H-69.

SIX ATTRACTIVE HOUSES

One-half an acre. Tapestry brick and shingle house containing 10 rooms and 3 baths. Price \$37,000. Apply H-217.

Tapestry brick residence, 11 rooms and 3 baths. Garage for 3 cars. 1 acre. Price \$47,500. Apply H-359.

Thomas N. Cooke,
Breeder in Country Estates.
Smith Building, Greenwich, Ct.
Telephone 420-1520.

Attractive and Desirable Country Estates For Sale

PERSONAL INSPECTIONS—and thorough investigations of the following properties enable us to recommend them unqualifiedly as sound Country Home investments.

Stamford—Connecticut

On Palmer's Hill. Attractive frame and stone residence in excellent condition. 4 acres. Orchard. Price exceptionally low. No. 793

Greenwich—Connecticut

Fine stone house. Beautiful lawn, trees and garden. Garage. Located in one of the best-known sections of Greenwich. 2 1/2 acres. Attractive price. No. 1238

Greenwich—Connecticut

Magnificent hilltop farm. Can be run profitably. 90 acres. Dairy for 50 cows. Highly cultivated land. Modern buildings. Price very attractive. No. 988

We can advise you of the relative advantages of each section.

For Further Particulars Apply to

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Town and Country Residential
414 MADISON AVE. Murray Hill 6000
At 42nd Street

THE HOTEL MANOR

Shippan Point on the Sound
Stamford, Connecticut

Fifty minutes from Grand Central Station, 30 minutes by motor from New York; five minutes to Stamford station by motor; eight minutes by trolley.

Offered For Immediate Sale at a Real Sacrifice

Property consists of nearly fifteen acres in heart of finest residential section of Stamford.
FOUR BUILDINGS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, INCLUDING CASINO OR GYMNASIUM. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 125.
Occupied now for school, under lease to June 15, 1920.

FINEST BATHING BEACH along North shore of Long Island Sound, only one within 15 miles either direction, and saving a district with over 150,000 population. A revenue of \$25,000 a season can be taken from bathing alone.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Quick action necessary. Property will be sold for less than cost and value of land alone. Buildings could not be duplicated today for \$100,000. Present mortgage may remain. Balance must be cash. Shown by appointment. Brokers protected.

FRANK B. GURLEY.

Curley Building, Phone 622 Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE ISLAND IN THE SOUND ABOUT 3 1/2 ACRES

45 Minutes from New York.

LOVELY BEACH, BEAUTIFUL TREES; IDEALLY SITUATED; AWAY FROM NOISE AND INTRUSION, YET CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE SHORE TO BUILD CAUSEWAY. THE PLOT CAN BE INCREASED TO NINE ACRES BY ERECTING SEA WALL; A UNIQUE SPOT FOR ONE SEEKING PRIVACY. APPLY TO OWNER, K 283 TIMES.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

FOR SALE IN THE BERKSHIRES

1,200 acres of wild, romantic woodland and pasture land, including one of the highest altitudes in New England. Two at-a-time, one with trout run through property. Two old-fashioned farmhouses and outbuildings. Fine location for club, school, camp or summer home. Asking \$17,500 on reasonable terms.

PEASE & ELLMAN

Town Dwellings and Country Estates
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6300 Murray Hill

NEW JERSEY—For Sale or To Let

108-Acre General Farm
3 1/2 miles from Woodstown; one of the best heavy farming sections in the State; 90 acres cleared, balance timber; running stream; fenced pasture; apple orchard; 10-room house; 2 large barns for 22 head stock; general farm buildings; fenced fields; close to country and city houses. Widow must sell. PRICE \$30,000, half cash. Write today; also see illustrated Farm Catalogue. BRAY & MCGEE, 1077 DIXIE BLVD., PHILA., PA., or VANEGAN, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

140 West 34th St.
Entire building for rent on 21 year lease.
Exceptional Corner,
Suitable for soda water, candy or drug store. Broadway, between
42d St. and 51st St.
E. Tanenbaum
Corporation,
Exclusive Agents,
110 West 40th St.
Phone Bryant-3582.

FOR RENT

6 Story Store and Basement, 41 & 98.9 feet.
NEW BUILDING
Possession March, 1920.
41-43 East 28th St.
FOR SPACE APPLY
Eastern Construction Co.
110 West 40th St.
OR YOUR BROKER.

FOR RENT

119 East 17th St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

61 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

FOR RENT

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

Elegant Home FOR SALE

In the Prettiest City of the South,
SAVANNAH, GA.

(Average temperature 60 degrees)

Lot occupies one-half block open on four sides. Residence colonial design, with beautiful lawn in front. First floor contains Reception Hall, Library, Den, Dining Room, two Parlors, all hardwood mixed parquet, polished oak floors, ceiling frescoed, all rooms very large, also Butler's Pantry, Kitchen, Store-room and Lavatory. Porches on all four sides of the residence.

Second floor, four large bedrooms, closets in each room, linen and cedar closets, two bathrooms. Entire residence heated by hot water system of heating.

Servants' quarters consist of three bedrooms, lavatory and bathroom, laundry and trunk or storeroom.

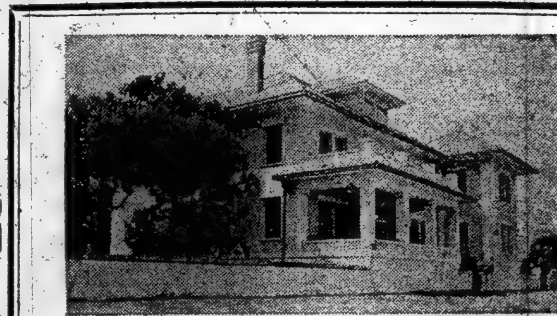
Garage with cement floor for two automobiles; electric charging plant installed.

Orchard on lot with following trees, which have been bearing for years: Figs, pears, pecan nuts and Japanese persimmons.

Price \$35,000.00

If interested in a magnificent home, this is an unusual opportunity. Address the owner as below, who is occupying the premises. Only reason for selling is on account of contemplating extensive travels in foreign lands. Address:

D. A. BYCK,
121 WEST 36TH STREET,
SAVANNAH, GA.



A Home in Florida.

Anastasia Island, 1 1/4 miles to St. Augustine, 10 min. by trolley or auto to beach, hotels, churches, stores and places of amusement. 20 min. ride to finest golf links in the South. House thoroughly modern in all respects. Electrically equipped. Eleven large rooms, 5 baths. Concrete construction. Cocomo finish. Large grounds and park in front extending to ocean. Garage and other outbuildings.

For sale to close estate, \$40,000.00.

Inquire of L. M. WHITE, Execut., Anastasia, Fla.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

347 West 55th Street
8 Story—Fireproof—Elevator Building
Restaurant in Building
Living Room \$840 to
Kitchenette \$1,000
Bathroom
Living Room \$1,200 to
Kitchenette \$1,400
Chamber
Bathroom

Under the management of
Mark Rafalsky & Company
21 East 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2021
Representative on Premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

624 East 13th St.
7-Story & Basement
20 x 103
Suitable for Manufacturing
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

ST. MARKS AV. NEAR BEDFORD AV.
GARAGE, SERVICE, SHOWROOM
13,000 sq. ft.; 1,200, 35,000 sq. ft.—
Heart of Brooklyn's Auto Centre
BUILT TO SUIT TENANT
D. W. HYLAND, 215 Montague St.
BUSINESS PROPERTY—SALE OR RENT
COMMERCIAL WATER FRONT
R. R., MFG., HARBOUR SITE
The finest combination site water and rail-
road property on the Atlantic Coast. 11
acres; 2,500 ft. on pier line; 21 ft. channel
low tide; can double the area, or will sell
part. Complete data and map, or will sell
quest. No. 5,544. J. Sterling Drake, 20
Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Fourth Avenue
Near 30th St.
Store & Basement
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

61 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

141-3 W. 36th St.
Store & Basement
60 x 100
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

51 West 22d St.
4-Story & Basement
25 x 98.9
Immediate Possession
HESS
907 Broadway. Phone Gramercy-4082.

Factory Properties

FOR SALE

BRONX FACTORY—15,000 sq. ft.; heavy floor-capacity. Arrange possession.
LONG ISLAND CITY—94'x230' corner; one or two stories. November 1, 1920.
BROOKLYN FACTORY—45,000 sq. ft. Sprinklered; good light. Owner might consider lease. Possession 60 days.
BROOKLYN FACTORY—70,000 sq. ft. Fireproof, sprinklered, good light.
JERSEY CITY FACTORY—30,000 sq. ft.; modern fireproof building. Can arrange possession.
NEW JERSEY FACTORIES—100,000 sq. ft. 5 story; 125,000 sq. ft. 1, 2, 3 stories; 25,000 sq. ft. 1 story; 15,000 sq. ft. 1 story, saw-tooth roof; 45,000 sq. ft. 3 story, mill construction.
PHILADELPHIA FACTORY—50,000 sq. ft. 1 story saw-tooth roof. 15 acre site. Possession.
NEW ENGLAND PLANT—135,000 sq. ft., 1 story, modern buildings.
WATERFRONT, STATEN ISLAND—1,000' frontage, 30 channel.
WATERFRONT, BRONX—250'x550'. Bargain.
WATERFRONT, N. Y. DISTRICT—500'. Owner must sell.
WATERFRONT, N. Y. DISTRICT—100 acres; rail connection; 40' channel. \$20,000 per acre.
WATERFRONT, N. Y. DISTRICT—50 acres; 30' channel. \$10,000 per acre.

Apply to our

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

CROSS & BROWN CO.

18 East 41st St., New York

Telephone 7100 Murray Hill.

15 East 48th Street

Exclusive Non-Housekeeping Apartment House

One, Two, Three and Four Rooms

One and Two Baths

Rentals, \$1,400 to \$3,600

Superior Restaurant on Premises

Under same management as "Voisin" and "Elysee"

EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.

305 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 6000.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

80 Washington Place,
Near Washington Square
2 ROOMS
bath—kitchenette
Electric light, steam heat, elevator,
everything absolutely modern. Up to
date plumbing, built-in tubs. To
lease.
\$900 to \$1,500 PER YEAR.
Plans and full particulars from
PEPE WASHINGTON
SQUARE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

For Rent, Furnished
MOST DESIRABLE
APARTMENT
in New York
903 Park Ave.
Northeast Corner 79th St.
16th and 17th floors connected by
private staircase.
Each apartment contains 17 rooms
and 5 baths.
An unusual apartment for family
with children.
With lease separately.
For appointment to inspect and
for further particulars apply to
WHEATLEY HILLS
Real Estate Corporation
34

POSITIONS WANTED—Male.
—five cents on agate line.

EN-37-KOGRAFI (1904-) years
 experience; excellent reference.
 DOB: [redacted]
 EIR, accountant, thoroughly ex-
 perimented; \$300.
 Ireland, 142 West 127th.
 EN-38- [redacted] (1902-)
 EIR, experienced, wishes to up-
 grade; \$40. 0 711 Times Downtown.
 EN-39- [redacted] (1902-)
 EIR, experienced, expert. 1915
 work; charges moderate. 0 311
 [redacted]
 EN-40- [redacted] (1902-)
 EIR, assistant typist, experienced
 accounting student. T 40
 [redacted]
 EN-41- [redacted] (1902-)
 EIR, experienced, wishes to spend
 1915, 1916, or sometime
 200 East 29th.
 EN-42- [redacted] (1902-)
 EIR, thoroughly experienced,
 willing employment only. 1915
 [redacted]
 EN-43- [redacted] (1902-)
 EIR, American, experienced;
 acc. inv. reference; \$30. 0
 [redacted]
 EN-44- [redacted] (1902-) years' experience
 office; c-n furnish experi-
 ence; 1915
 EN-45- [redacted] (1902-) years' experience, u.s.

CHARGE, financial statements; analysis; 35000.
CHURCH, general office man, 45, confidential position. Q 804
CHURCH, ACCOUNTANT, 6 years' executive ability; salary \$28,000.
CHURCH, age 40, double entry, 181 Times. ACCOUNT: capable; active
CHURCH, double entry, controlling account; 4 years' experience. 181 Times.
CHURCH, expert, designs part-time engagements, 1450. Q 773 Times.
CHURCH, 20, experienced clerical secretary, responsible connection. 181 Times.
CHURCH, assistant, experienced double balance; good references. 181 Times.
CHURCH, office man, 20; experienced; salary \$17, \$20. Q 1467 Times.
CHURCH, expert; familiar with accounts; salary \$2000. 130 Times.
CONSTRUCTION—Desire cons-

contractors, practical experience. References. A. A. 105

second butler (Swedish-Italian), French, private family, will own; references. A. A. 105

houseworker, chauffeur; experience student desires position in rural area, is generally cheerful. Age 57th St. E. 105

bellhop, age 39, height 6 ft., experienced, references. E. 1, 125

dentistry.

dentist, experienced with 1,000 patients, thorough knowledge of anatomy, is looking for change.

MECHANIC, 7 years' experience, excellent ability, present position 4 years, desires to return to country; private home, also has 2 cars. References. Age 51, English, married, salary \$1,000 per year. Salary reason—5, 13th St. N. E. 105

Swedish, good education, experienced, touring experience, desires to find a job abroad. Physical Swedish medium build. Gymnasium.

RENCE. Olsson, 242 East 40th;
American, capable mechanic;
experienced on all makes;
Cadillac, Pierce, Packard
and Buick. Recommended;
a richly decorated
a lady; a trial will con-
68

MACHINIST, 70, single, de-
with private family 14 years;
experienced on all makes;
displays; all present employed;
a from present employer; coun-
cilman. Bodewy, Chalmers
rd, Conn.

MECHANIC.
working on a cut-
for a first class position? I
want: age 33, 15 years' experi-
ence, good, honest, reliable;
employed; appointment after 7
times.

MACHINIST—Expert and
born, Ukrainian, 27 years of age,
pleasing personality, obliging
and cheerful. Has a car, mar-
ried, private, alone or with wife.

MACHINIST—MECHANIC

carroll driver; single man; age, heat and of pleasing personality; light complexion; who takes care of a car; salary, \$100 weekly.

—**STAN ARCADE**, married; mechanic and driver; speaks 4 years' shop and ten years' engine, light and engine; city engine, 108 East 80th St.

—**JOHN ARCADE**, 41 years; experienced mechanic; A1 references; home society; salary \$20. John 108 East 80th St.

—**ALBERT ARCADE**, 35 years; —**SKILLED MECHANIC**; highly re- temperate, courteous, trustworthy; speaks English and Ger- man; salary, Murray, 652 AM.

—**MECHANIC**, 51. **GINN**, EXPERIENCE IN DRIVING, REPAIRING. **MANNING**, HAVE 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. 108 WEST 125TH

—**MACHINIST**, 32, 18 years ex- perience in repairing all kinds of machinery. **PACKARD**, 10114, B'nz, 35. **SMITH**, Works, car Mercedes

useful man, Japanese, sin-
gle experience, careful driver;
actively engaged in business;
best references: \$30. Jap.
T. Nicholas Av.

—Employee who is about to
drop out of country for employ-
ment; splendid driving ability; at pres-
ent colored 16 years' Packard cars; \$35
300 Times.

—Colored, 16 years' experience,
on private family; ex-Sergeant
of Police; references: \$30. Jap.
T. Nicholas Av.

—References: Braxton Merritt, 116
and wife, Americans, position
years' driving; A-1 mechanic;
sturdy, and chugging; chauff-
eur. Wm. J. Nichols, 116
valet, Japanese, expert ten-
year experience, careful driver; ex-
cellent references; apartment; references:
at \$60.

—A-1 mechanic, 18 years' experi-
ence; position years' driving;
references: \$30. Jap. T. Nicholas Av.

—References: Mercedes Pierce-Arrow car;
D 64 Times.

—A-1 mechanic, 32, 18 years' ex-
perience; position years' driving;
references: \$30. Jap. T. Nicholas Av.

Family. F. 106 W 9th St
Tel. Service, Riverside 6643.
Home, 106 W 9th St
Commercial: willing to start on
personal references. German.
Tel. 106 W 9th St
Wife to procure good pos-
sible, whom I cannot use
H. Weinberg, phone 7039

AND WIFE—A reliable and
strong couple with positions in
business. Tel. 106 W 9th
Stoklyn.

Japanese, best references,
mechanics and drivers. \$3
per hr.; wages \$100 up. Tanaka,
Tel. 106 W 9th St

10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
CADILLAC, STUtz CARS;
RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY;
DRIVER. Tel. 106 W 9th St
single, Irish, experienced,
trustworthy, best references,
position. J. D. T. West 62th.

AN mechanic, 18 years, ex-
cellent work, no references,
commercial pecton; has re-
ferences. Tel. 106 W 9th St

29. eight years' experience; mechanical, private property, Mary A. 27, Am. H. phone (City 2768)
30. experienced on Pierce-st. car, good woman; several years. Mary, 21. Several. 1814
31. experienced, reliable, capable property position. Mrs. McCann, 130 West 424 st.
32. experienced, single, British position with private family; hosp. city or country. X 72
33. wishes position private years' experience; good mechanical. F. Schenberger, 553

39. married, good man, 40,
wishes position, private
or make of car; best refer-
75 East 121st St.
Aged 83, very careful driver,
mechanic, generally useful,
Spanish, wishes position
50 Times.
Office assistant, (36;) com-
munist; thoroughly reliable;
phase office routine. Ver-
ges
Transport mechanic, driver, 16
place; at present employed.

1, or typists Pa.
 feotional woman 18-20-yr. young woman as
 dgent; eight-hour day;
 including electric typ-
 including, singing les-
 son.
 ted by family of three
 housekeeper; good
 with bath. Apart-
 ment, 150 W. 174
 St. N. Y. Telephone
 2-1111.
ASSISTANT.
 In parents, wanted to
 private family, from 6
 days a week; wages
 \$4.00 per week.
 nished, a maid, (white),
 can cook; city refer-
 no washing; \$45 per
 month; \$200 before
 5 P. M.
 family of four; two
 Good cook; city refer-
 no washing; \$45 per
 month; \$200 before
 5 P. M.
 (general housework;
 family) no washing;
 Phone Astoria 1448.
 St. 2.
 ing, wanted; small
 private family; (girl)
 (girl) of school age.
 or general housework,
 to go to the country;
 no laundry work
 required. Quincy St., Brooklyn.
 for three adults, for three adults
 treatment; no washing;
 Call Monday
 Riverside Drive.
SEWER
 ing and cooking, for
 dishwasher. Call Mon-
 583 Madison Av.
 to live in a family of
 A. Levy, 517 Eastern
 St. 302.
 ooking, private house,
 Central Park West,
 or 302.
 ing, for general house-
 work, Apartment 11-31,
 Tel. Riverside 4647.
 ing, middle-age wo-
 man, to do house-
 work, 150 W. 118th
 St., for small family;
 references required.
 1118th St.
 ing, small apartment;
 have best references.
WOMAN.
 ing, for two adults;
 references required.
 Apt. 3; no washing;
 Apt. 4A.
 ing, also typewriting;
 in physician's office;
 pay \$ 2.00. West 47th
 St. 2-1111.
HOUSE MOTHER.
 ing in modern insti-
 tute; full details and
 to Superintendent.
 Phone, 1-170 Geneva

HELP WANTED—Male

Forty cents at night 10c.

SALESMAN - MOTOR TRUCK.
L. E. TAYLOR CORPORATION
DISTRIBUTORS SIGNAL MOTOR
TRUCKS. HAVE AN OPENING
FOR FOUR LIVE, AGGRESSIVE
SALESMEN WHO CAN AND
ARE PRODUCING SALES. W

WANTED: MEN WHO ARE NOW
EMPLOYED AND MAKING GOOD
TRUCK SALESMEN. EX
CELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND
PERMANENT CONNECTION FOR
RIGHT MEN. LIBERAL COM
MISSION AND DRAWING AC
COUNT. CALL BY APPOINT
MENT ONLY. TELEPHONE SE
WEELEY. W. F. TAYLOR.

SALESMEN.

of distinct personality, whose desire is for higher and better returns. Your career will especially be enhanced by a proposition selling security and insurance.

We are a financial organization with a big heart, with an devoted to the welfare of our employees. We want real live people to develop into successful salesmen with an opportunity of becoming independent. Our method is

Our instructions are thorough. Our agents are intelligent, determined, and full of pep' spirit. Commission 5% on all orders. Free, frank, and full explanation of all experience and capabilities with reference to an immediate interest in Box T 537 Times, Newtown, or for appointments.

SALESMAN—LAW BOOKS.
SALESMAN WANTED BY
BEST PUBLISHING CO.; SAL
TO START, \$25 PER WEEK

SALESMEN.
THE SCHULTZ CIGAR STORE

REQUIRE A LIMITED NUMBER
THOROUGHLY EXPERI
ED RETAIL CIGAR SALES
MEN; OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE
WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO AD
VANCE; SALARY AND COMMISS
ION APPLY EMPLOYMENT
MANAGER,
384 BROADWAY.

\$10,000 YEAR.
WE MUST HAVE A MAN WITH
SUCCESSFUL SALES RECORD
WHICH EARN EXECUTIVE AND LEAD
A MAN OF UNBOUNDED VIGOR,
ABILITY AND ENTHUSIASM
TO MAKE A SALES FORCE FOR
100,000 CORPORATION. IF YOU
HAVE A PROUD RECORD, WRITE
FOR A CHANGE IN AN OPPORTUNITY
THAT COMES ONCE IN A
LIFETIME.
ADDRESS BOX 121,

SALESMEN.

SALESMEN.
AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES. Control the output and sale of made automobile accessories sold the jobbing trade; w. have for two experienced men cover of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois; mer intimate acquaintance with job

the above territory: to those successful record we will make a commission proposition, paying original and repeat order, will be treated confidentially,

BESMEN.—A new investment requires several security salesmen the opportunities that exist in the organization are yours if you qualify for our sales force in Eastern Central States. Character, and determination will assure

EXECUTIVE wanted as sales manager in charge of sales at home office of a large international; position extends wonderful opportunity to successful applicant, who is energetic, with initiative, executive ability and sales experience; in reply please send resume, with employment history, to: Mr. J. H. ...

and present position and status of all replies regarded as strictly confidential. X 137 Times Annex.

ALAN SMITHMAN FOR SHOE TRADE: Established importing house, consignment agency for nationally advertised Polish which has enjoyed worldwide success for 75 years, off commission arrangement with women visiting shoe dealers and throughout the country; good profits created strictly confidential.

ALAN SMITHMAN: Familiar with one-quarter of the shoe trade.

...er market or calling on a
ies or other large users of elec
...on liberal commission our Cast
...red-gal carbon tetrachloride
...isher; profitable proposition to
...w; and exclusive; wonderfully
...oil, paint, or chemical firm.
...Lincoln Building, Philadelphia.

SALUSMIN.
\$100 per week as crew man
The Book of Knowledge
...no door to door work; libera
...; no competition; men of sellin
...th an eye to the future show
...in this opportunity. Apply

SALEMEN.—Three experienced salesmen, well-known high-grade manufacturers on commission basis; a good experienced men to make quick sale of new 5-ton trucks at about 10% and become established as permanent salesmen. Write X, 1777 Broadway, New York 19.

Apply after 10 A. M., Frank
007, 70 5th Av.

MAN wanted, retail dress goods must be good stock-keeper and of neat appearance; dept. store from New York. Address 2 482

MAN.—Retail watch salesmen
position; preferably use
knowledge. Apply to A. H.
Malden Lane, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Male.
only no male ads.

- An up-and-coming young
than 25 years old. of

Has a knowledge of the printing and lithography. A mail order fine art book dealer and catalog preferred. But above all, a man with a vision and a mission, in one of the large agencies in the East, holds the opportunity. In writing, state confidences. To: **Advertising Agency**, c/o **W. K. & S. Times**, New York, N. Y.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
of young man, capable of a rate card, figures, and experience, references complete confidential until interview desired. Address **Room 622, City Hall Station**.

OPPORTUNITY ABROAD.
 PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY
 EMPLOYING MEN OF CHAR-
 ACTER AND ABILITY TO FILL
 THE POSITIONS IN ITS
 VARIOUS FOREIGN MAR-
 KETING ORGANIZATIONS IN
 AFRICA, AND CHINA.

T MEN WHO HAVE
EXPERIENCE IN THE
CONTROL OF MAR-
GANIZATIONS. THEY
AMERICAN CITIZENS
CLEAN RECORD.

NG PERSONALITY,
 SION, AND ABOVE
 AMBITION.
 MEN WE OFFER A
 FUTURE.
 US FULLY ABOUT
 ALIFICATIONS.
 O NOT CALL
 EE ON PERSONNEL
 M OIL COMPANY,
 BROADWAY.

YOU INTERESTED
IN
AL WORK,
E TELEGRAPHY.
LEGRAPHY?
WESTERN UNION
GRAPH SCHOOL
OW OPEN TO

YOUNG MEN,
TO 21 YEARS.
SALARY DURING
TRAINING COURSE.
ANCEMENT TO
SUPERVISORY WORK
\$1,500 A YEAR.
INTERN UNION,
WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1702,
Madison and Broadway.

YORK OFFICE
AGER WANTED
EAST TO WEAR
PARTMENTS.

THE LARGE MAIL
HOUSES REQUIRE A
T AND AGGRESSIVE
-WEAR MANAGER
R NEW YORK
T KNOW THE MAR-
E A GOOD KNOW-
LL READY-TO-WEAR
O BE ABLE TO GET
GIVE FULL PAR-
OF EXPERIENCE. X
NKKK.

READY-TO-WEAR
HANDISE MAN

GENERAL ASSISTANT
WANTED BY
MAIL ORDER
HOUSE

to assist the manager
y-to-wear departments
disc this section of the
- 2. Sub. with K...
and is a keen style
ability to handle buy-
section presents a big

full details of experi-

62 Times Annex

2

U. S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

HE HIS PRESENT
AND CAPITAL...
E AND IN FEAR
E CAN, IF QUALI
RENTATIVE IN HIS
Y OF A WELL ES
BUSINESS ON COM
ASIS. FOR INTER-

W. H. BROTHERS,
EST. 130 ST.

MAINT WRITERS
 MAINT CLERKS.
 Employer's Entrance,
 near 43d St.

THE MAN
active, and earnest, is
portunity where his fu-
ed and financial inde-
guaranteed, selling securi-
on basis. Would sug-

WANT A FEW MORE
"SALESMEN."
opportunity for a per-
sive position is offered
men qualified to sell ad-
want men who are
men who just

turned back as long as
an arguing point still
these positions are on a
paper that has already
the top " with phenom-
All our salesmen are
B.B. by the "terri-
covered is "way beyond
" wires. Preference
to foreign and men
a considerable in selling

...enthusiasm, on the
...to them we offer
...our co-operation, mer-
...dinance, a live "Serv-
...n L. Sims, commission-
...Saul M. Brown, Daily
...281 5th Av.

ment Agencies.
ents an aggs the.
AGENCY, 1000 Tribune
raphers, bookkeepers, cy-
gical, cognat retail: unassl
vacancies; \$12-350.
n; courteous treatment.

SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY
High-class office positions
for experienced applicants. Register
with us today.

JOBS AGENCY
100 N. COR. BROADWAY.
Man. \$35; commercial \$35-40;
\$25, assistants \$12-15;
typists, \$15; switchboard
Hundreds of vacancies

R & MacCOLL,
 SPECIALISTS, 74 E'WA.
 Expr. sheet metal; Presi-
 RR. Supt.; Building Supt.
 cts. with degree; Sism-
 dw. purchasing Agt.; Pul-
 ury free.

VISCOUNT ASTOR DIES SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE

Stricken Saturday Morning,
After Having Passed Part of
Preceding Day Outdoors.

HAD BEEN ILL FOR MONTHS

Body Will Be Cremated and the
Ashes Placed in Private
Chapel at Cliveden.

CENSURED AS EXPATRIATE

Peasage Came as Reward for War
Gifts—Really Holdings Here
Valued at \$60,000,000.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Oct. 19.—Viscount Astor
died yesterday morning. His death,
which was from heart disease, was un-
expected.

His body has been brought to London
and lies at the house of his eldest son,
Major Waldorf Astor. Viscount Astor's
will was to be cremated, and it is
understood that his ashes will be placed
in the private chapel at Cliveden, the
residence of his heir.

The latter's succession to the peerage
creates a vacancy in the Parliamentary
representation of Plymouth.

The late peer ceased to have any news-
paper interests when he became Vis-
count in 1917; but his eldest son took
over The London Observer from his
father and still owns it.

LONDON, Oct. 19, (Associated Press).
—Viscount Astor had been failing in
health for a year.

He walked about outdoors on Friday
as usual. Death came while he was in
bed Saturday morning, but whether
during his sleep or not those in charge
of Major Astor's house decline to say.

What arrangements have been made
for the funeral or are contemplated
have not been announced.

Little Known to British Public.

Few men of great wealth in England
have been so little known to the public
as William Waldorf Astor. It was said
that he left America to escape the lime-
light which newspapers throw upon
millionaires. If this was true, he was
successful.

During the first years of his resi-
dence here he established a position in
the exclusive social set and entertained
that circle in accordance with the most
conservative British traditions. But he
never attempted to become a leader in
sport or politics, two fields in which
Englishmen endeavor to attain pub-
licity and popularity.

After being raised to the peerage, Vis-
count Astor never took any apparent in-
terest in the political phase of his posi-
tion. He was not unusual, since only a
small fraction of those entitled to
take part in the proceedings of the
House of Lords ever avail themselves
of that prerogative. It is not recalled
that he ever spoke in the House or ap-
peared there as a legislator.

Some years he wielded political in-
fluence through his ownership of The
Pall Mall Gazette, one of the powerful
afternoon papers, and The Observer,
leading Sunday paper. The Pall Mall
Gazette until he bought it had been a
liberal sheet with a succession of bril-
liant editors, notably John Morley,
Stead and Sir Edward Cook.

Mr. Astor conducted his purpose of
making The Pall Mall Gazette an in-
dependent organ, whereupon the editorial
staff resigned and started The West-
minster Gazette, an incident which
created considerable attention, as such
transfer of changes were then almost
unheard of in England.

He also conducted The Pall Mall
Magazine for some years as a sort of
magazine de luxe. The expense of this
was heavy, but it was used as a vehicle
for the gratification of his own literary
tastes, he being a contributor of num-
erous articles, mostly fiction.

After the ending of the war he gave
up his London residence at Carlton
House Terrace and spent most of his
time in the country at Cliveden and
on his magnificent "Cliveden estate" on
the banks of the Thames. A year ago
he had a house at Brighton, which was
tasteful and comfortable, but in nowise
pretentious as a man of his wealth
might be expected to choose.

Viscount Astor's associates in England
were almost entirely British. He sel-
dom appeared in the Anglo-American
set, let which during King Edward's
reign was the most conspicuous, if not
the most important, owing to the King's
rivalry to it.

Justice Will Pay a Heavy Tax.

The British Exchequer will gain an
important item from the death of
Viscount Astor. Such duties on es-
tates of British subjects of over \$10,000,
as is situated, most British million-
aires provide by insurance for the death
duties.

There was a recent newspaper report
that Viscount Astor was dividing his
American real estate among his chil-
dren, but, according to the British law,
such gifts must be made three years be-
fore death in order to escape estate
duties.

Continued on Page Fifteen.

Hungarian Monarchists Favor Duke of Connaught as King

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Inter-
national Commission at Budapest, ac-
cording to the Hungarian, published
recently received, delegates of the
Monarchical Party, who demanded
the right to elect a Hungarian
sovereign. They declared they were
not advocating the return of one of
the Hapsburg house, and would not
oppose selection of an English
Prince, particularly the Duke of
Connaught.

The Intransigent adds that the
Duke of Connaught's candidacy
has not been confirmed in official
circles.

GIVES A MILLION FOR ART INSTITUTE

Establishment of Foundation for
Art Education by Louis C.
Tiffany Announced.

LONG ISLAND HOME WITH IT

Will Provide a Place Where
Promising Students Can Work
to Best Advantage.

Louis Comfort Tiffany has given his
home, Laurelton Hall, at Cold Spring
Harbor, Long Island, with eighty acres
of land and buildings and an endow-
ment of more than \$1,000,000, to es-
tablish an art institution. The purposes
of the institution, as announced yester-
day, are "art education directed
both to art appreciation and produc-
tion within the scope of the industrial
as well as the fine arts, and as one
means toward these educational pur-
poses, the establishment and main-
tenance of a museum to contain objects
of art."

The new institution is to be known
as the Louis Comfort Tiffany Founda-
tion, in honor of the founder, who is
a well-known artist and collector.
Its establishment was said yesterday.
The consummation of a long-
cherished purpose on the part of Mr.
Tiffany, which has led him to beautify
his country place and to assemble in
it many works of art which he has
acquired from time to time, as well
as a representative collection of his own
productions.

"My intention," Mr. Tiffany is quoted
by one of the trustees of the new
foundation as saying, "is to provide a
place where artists who have had ele-
mentary training, and who show real
ability, can work in sympathetic and in-
spiring surroundings. There will, of
course, be necessary rules which must
be observed, but there will be no head-
master to provide cast iron methods of
teaching to which all must conform.

His hope is by stimulating love of
beauty and imagination to give free
play to development without the trammels
of schools or conventions."

Stanley Lathrop, formerly connected
with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts,
and who recently held the position of
Lecturer in Fine Arts in the American
Academy in Rome and that of delegate
of the American Red Cross in Italy,
has been appointed Director of the
foundation. Mr. Lathrop is already at
Laurelton Hall, and is supervising the
erection of necessary buildings for the
new institution.

The plans of the foundation have not
been formulated. They are in the hands
of the Trustees, who, in addition to Mr.
Tiffany, are Robert W. de Forest,
Daniel Chester French, Francis C.
Jones, George F. Kunz, Henry W. de
Forest, and Charles L. Tiffany. George
F. Heydt is Secretary and Treasurer,
and an Advisory Art Committee has been
appointed which includes Cass Gilbert,
Robert Vonnoh, Harry W. Watrous and
Mrs. W. A. A. Stewart.

As soon as the plans are fully ma-
tured, publicity will be given to them
by the Director, one of the Trustees
said. "It is confidently expected that
the institution will be open to a small
number of men not later than May 1
of the coming year and that ultimately
women will be included in its bene-
fits."

"Probably the institution will open
with about ten or twelve in attendance,
but this number will be increased. The
endowment is, I know, more than \$1-
000,000, and it is ample to pay for tu-
ition, subsistence, and free quarters for
those admitted to the course. It is prob-
able, however, that some nominal fee
will be charged. As most of the work
must be done in the open air, it will be
largely a summer course."

Mr. Tiffany has given Laurelton Hall
and the eighty acres and buildings out-
right to the foundation. He will contin-
ue to live there, however. One dom-
estically has already been built there,
with the real estate are included Mr.
Tiffany's art collections and his art
library. His museum, which is well
known, contains objects of sculpture,
painting and industrial arts. There are
many Chinese, Japanese and European
art objects in it.

Mr. Tiffany studied art under George
Inness and Samuel Coleman in this
city and under Leon Bailey in Paris. He
is 70 years old. His paintings in oil and
water colors are principally Oriental
scenery. He has done much decorative
work. He discovered new formulae for
making decorative glass known as "Tif-
fany glass." Mr. Tiffany has many
famous awards many medals and honors
for his art work. He is a member of
the American Water Color Society, the
New York Society of Fine Arts, the
Architectural League and the Imperial
Society of Fine Arts.

FALL MAIL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
At Your Club—Palm Beach—Advt.

PETROGRAD'S FALL AGAIN REPORTED; —MOSCOW LINE CUT

Yudenitch's Troops Were in
Suburb of Petrograd on
Saturday.

PRESS ON TO THE EASTWARD

Washington Hears Both City
and Kronstadt Have Fallen
—Bolshevik Claim a Victory.

SOUTHERN REDS GIVING WAY

Denikin Striking at Vital Railways,
While They Strive Only to
Save Their Armies.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Oct. 19.—According to a tele-
gram received at the Russian Embassy
in Paris, General Yudenitch has occu-
pied Petrograd after its evacuation by
the Red army.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
REVAL, Oct. 18.—It is announced that
General Yudenitch's troops have taken
Ligovo, about eight miles southwest of
Petrograd and the same distance north
of Krasnoe-Selo. The advanced guard
has already reached Putlovskaya Vistka
(the locality of the great Putlov works),
the nearest suburb of Petrograd.

LONDON, Oct. 19, (Associated Press).
—General Yudenitch's troops have occu-
pied the station at Ligovo, about eight
miles from Petrograd, according to a
Helsingfors dispatch to Reuters.

They have also reached the railway
junction at Putlov, a suburb of the
Russian Army, received at Helsingfors
today, confirms the capture of Krasnoe-
Selo, and claims that the railway be-
tween Petrograd and Moscow has been
cut by blowing up a bridge over the
Toma River.

The communication asserts that the
Bolsheviks have concentrated 50,000 men
at Gdov, on Lake Peipus, (50 miles in
the rear of the advancing Russian army)
and 10,000 near Petrograd, and declare
that they will offer strong resistance.

A wireless dispatch sent out by the
Moscow Soviet and received here this
evening by the Russian Embassy in Paris,
retired from Krasnoe-Selo and Gatchina
soon afterward victoriously recaptured
both towns, and the Soviet army started
a counter-offensive which is promising
victorious results. The dispatch adds that
the land battle at Kronstadt repelled
attacks by a British fleet.

A Reuter dispatch from Helsingfors,
dated Saturday, says:

"The report of the surrender of Kron-
stadt and the imminent fall of Petro-
grad has caused great commercial ac-
tivity here, and there has been a sud-
den rise in the value of the ruble. Con-
tracts for deliveries of food and other
necessaries have been hurriedly con-
cluded."

"M. Margulies, Minister of Commerce
for the Northwest Russian Government,
has arranged for 11,000,000 kilograms of
rice to be shipped to Petrograd. This
dispatch from Paris says that Ser-
gey Sazonov, representing Admiral
Kolchak and General Denikin in Paris,
informed The Associated Press this eve-
ning that he had received no advice
of the capture of Petrograd. He con-
sidered, however, that it was likely.
No intention regarding the fall of
Petrograd has been received by the
Peace Conference in Paris or the Amer-
ican delegation.

WASHINGTON GETS REPORT

Both Petrograd and Kronstadt
Taken, Finnish Army Informed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The fall of
Petrograd and the occupancy of both
Petrograd and the fortress of Kronstadt
by the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces
has been reported officially to the gen-
eral staff of the Finnish Army by the
Viborg representative of the Northeast
Government of Finland. This information
in making public tonight the depart-
ment's advice, Acting Secretary Phil-
lips said that a direct dispatch, dated
today and received here tonight from
the department's representative nearest
to the Russian capital, reported that
the Finnish official announcement had
not been corroborated from other
sources.

The announcement crediting the Fin-
nish General Staff as authority was
quite brief, and dated yesterday. It came
from Viborg and followed unconfirmed
reports to the department through Swed-
ish and Russian sources, saying that
Petrograd and Kronstadt had been
captured by the anti-Bolshevik forces.
The dispatch from the Finnish repre-
sentative to the department tonight
stated that with the fall of the fortified
city and the capture of Kronstadt, the
Bolsheviks were being driven out of
Petrograd on the way to Berlin, the col-
lapse of the old capital was inevitable,
and that the Bolsheviks were concentra-
ting all their troops for a decisive
struggle with General Denikin's forces
in the south.

WARSHIPS CHASING GERMANS ON DVINA

Four Miles of the Left Bank
Cleared by the Fire of the
Allied Fleet.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
RIGA, Oct. 18.—The naval bombard-
ment of the Dvina left bank was re-
sulting in a complete evacuation of the
area.

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-AND IN HOT WATER
quickly relieved indignation—Advt.

HARTSHORN, SALES & CO., Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange, 21 Broadway—Advt.

Continued on Page Four.

Death for 3 French Officers Who Wrote for German Paper

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The trial of
various persons who contributed to
the "Gazette des Ardennes," published
during the war by the German Staff
in the French language, ended today.
Of the defendants, who were
charged with giving intelligence to
the enemy, Second Lieut. Roger
Herve, Louis Laverne, and Henri
Croquet, were sentenced to death.
The last named has fled the country.
Seven of the defendants received
sentences ranging from five to seven
years. Yvonne Vies, an eighteen-
year-old girl, who wrote three
articles for the Gazette, was sen-
tenced to five years' imprisonment.

WILSON DISTURBED BY INDIGESTION

Slight Attack Gave the President
an Uncomfortable Day,
Says Dr. Grayson.

RELIEF IS EXPECTED TODAY.

"He is Holding His Own; He
Has Not Lost Any," Was
Doctor's Comment.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President
Wilson had a slight digestive distur-
bance today, which caused him some dis-
comfort, but otherwise his condition is
declared by Rear Admiral Cary T. Gray-
son, his attending physician, as being
unchanged. Last night's bulletin stated
that the President is "taking abundant
nourishment and is somewhat stronger."

That bulletin furnished the key to the
digestive trouble the President experi-
enced today. He probably ate too much
yesterday or something he ate disagreed
with him.

"Something upset the President's
digestion," said Dr. Grayson, speaking
normally tonight, "and gave him an
uncomfortable day."

Tonight's bulletin was as follows:
"The President has had a slight dig-
estive disturbance today, otherwise
his condition is unchanged."

GRAYSON.

The morning bulletin read:

"There is no material change in the
President's condition. He slept well
during the night."

RUFFIN,
STITT.

In reply to a question whether it was
likely that a specialist in stomach trou-
bles would be called into consultation,
Dr. Grayson stated that this was not
considered necessary and that there was
nothing in the President's condition to
indicate that the trouble with his diges-
tion was more than of a temporary
character.

"You will observe," said Dr. Gray-
son, "that the bulletin uses the word
'slight' in describing the digestive dis-
turbance."

When Dr. Grayson was asked for a
further statement on the President's
condition, he thought a moment and
replied that the President was well.

The President is holding his own.
He has not lost any."

Dr. Grayson expressed the hope that
the President would be relieved of his
digestive trouble by tomorrow.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the
former Secretary of the Treasury, who
returned to her home in New York
last week ago to attend to household
matters, has returned to the White House.
It was explained that her return was
not to be considered significant, as it
was stated a week ago, when she and
Mrs. Sayre, another daughter of the
President, returned to their homes, that
both would return to the White House
after attending personal matters in their
homes.

Various reports of one sort or another
are still current regarding the illness of
the President. One very persistent re-
port was that the President had been
admitted to the Naval Hospital in
Washington late last Friday afternoon.
The day Dr. Hugh Hampton of Baltimore
was first summoned to Washington. This
report was related in some instances
with the inference that the President's
visit to the hospital was a precautionary
measure in the event of an operation. When this
report was brought to the attention of Dr.
Grayson tonight, he denied there was
any foundation for it. It is true that
both Dr. Grayson and Young visited
the Naval Hospital on Friday evening
to make certain that the President was
not suffering from any serious illness.
Grayson made it plain that the Presi-
dent had not been out of the White
House from the time he has been under
treatment as a bed patient.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, (Associated
Press).—Dr. Grayson, who spent last
night at the White House, was not
called to the patient's bedside at all
last night. It was the first time in
that the President's condition had not
been so much as to be called into con-
sultation. The President's condition
was brought to the attention of Dr.
Grayson tonight, he denied there was
any foundation for it. It is true that
both Dr. Grayson and Young visited
the Naval Hospital on Friday evening
to make certain that the President was
not suffering from any serious illness.
Grayson made it plain that the Presi-
dent had not been out of the White
House from the time he has been under
treatment as a bed patient.

The encouragement manifested today
by the President's physicians and others
retained at the White House, that he
was not so much as to be called into con-
sultation. The President's condition
was brought to the attention of Dr.
Grayson tonight, he denied there was
any foundation for it. It is true that
both Dr. Grayson and Young visited
the Naval Hospital on Friday evening
to make certain that the President was
not suffering from any serious illness.
Grayson made it plain that the Presi-
dent had not been out of the White
House from the time he has been under
treatment as a bed patient.

President has been permitted to
sit up occasionally and has insisted at
times that he be permitted to attend to
his work. His physicians have insisted
that for the time being he must be
content with rest. Callers are not per-
mitted to see him, but numerous re-
minders of their visits are sent to his
room. One today being a letter from
Christyannum personally delivered
at the White House by three enlisted
men of the army and a sailor accom-
panied by an attendant from a nearby
military hospital where they are pa-
tients.

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SENATE MAJORITY REACH AGREEMENT ON RESERVATIONS

"Middle Ground" Republicans
Force Party Leaders to Tone
Down Language.

54 VOTES ARE NOW CLAIMED

Lodge Issues Statement That
the Treaty Will Certainly be
"Americanized."

4 OR 5-NEW RESERVATIONS

Hitchcock Concedes Compromise
May Be Necessary, But in No Way
That Would "Kill the Treaty."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In a state-
ment tonight, Senator Lodge, the ma-
jority leader of the Senate, predicted
that the treaty with Germany will not
be ratified without "unequivocal and
effective reservations" that, as he put
it, would "Americanize" the treaty.

Mr. Lodge's prophecy is said to be
based upon a poll of the advocates of
reservations taken within the last two
days. This poll, it is said, showed that
the entire forty-nine Republicans, be-
sides at least five Democrats, would
support reservations much like those
reported by the Foreign Relations Com-
mittee majority.

Mr. Lodge's statement was as follows:
"A decisive majority of the Senate
will vote for reservations attached to
the resolution of ratification, which
will protect the peace, safety, sovereign-
ty and independence of the United
States. The one object of these Sena-
tors is to Americanize the treaty, and
they believe that by so doing they will
also serve the cause of general peace in
the world."

"Whatever delay there may be in
final ratification upon the treaty will be
caused by those who are resisting the
Americanization of the treaty by proper
reservations, and not by those who are
opposed to it at once and un-
equivocally and effectively."

In the effort to unite upon the reserva-
tion program, the regular leaders among
the Republican forces were obliged to
yield to an insistence of "middle
ground" Senators, led by Senators Mc-
Cumber, Lenroot and McNary, who de-
manded that there be a change of
phrasing of Article X, referring to the
granting of territorial integrity and po-
litical independence of nations in the
League. A compromise was effected to
provide that Congress determine where
America's soldiers are to fight, so that
the subject of a separate reservation. Under
the subject of a separate reservation. Under
the subject of a separate reservation.

Other concessions were made as to
phrasing in other reservations, but
none, it is said, that affected the prin-
ciple involved. With the compromise on
Article X and the concessions on the
subject of a separate reservation, the
Republican leaders have decided to en-
large their reservation program to eight
instead of the four originally re-
ported from the committee.

Besides agreeing to change the second
reservation in which Article X occurs,
the leaders have decided to eliminate
from it the reference to the mandatory
provision and to make the latter the
subject of a separate reservation. Under
this reservation the United States would
decline to accept any mandatory action
by consent of Congress. In the reser-
vation as originally drawn the refusal
of the United States to accept a manda-
tory action without action by Congress
was more minutely phrased.

All the phrasing to which the
Republican leaders have agreed to offer
new ones upon the line of the Fall
reservations. The new reservations, it
was stated, would be presented to the
Senate from taking part in various com-
missions created under the League of
Nations, and of the Johnson and Moses
amendments, to equalize the votes of the
United States and Great Britain in the
League Assembly, if the amendments
are defeated, and also one regarding
the labor provisions embodied in the
treaty. The award of economic privi-
leges on the Shantung Peninsula to
Japan will also be the subject of a
reservation.

The labor reservations, some of which
have been offered by Senator Thomas,
Democrat of Colorado, seek to affirm
the refusal of the United States to be
bound by the treaty provisions giving
the International Labor Council the right
to pass upon the credentials of American
delegates to the council, refusal to be
bound by amendments made to Part
XIII, without assent of Congress, and
refusal to accept any ruling of the
council on domestic questions affecting
labor, such as immigration or economic
matters.

Those advocating the labor reserva-
tions insist that the United States
entire liberty of action in all domestic
matters.

The Shantung reservation will probably
be along the line suggested by Senator
Lenroot during the Shantung debate,
and will provide that the United States
reserve the right to act as it sees fit in
the Shantung reservation.

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Continued on Page Ten.

FEDERAL TROOPS BROUGHT HERE BY SEA FOR DUTY IN LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE; HYLAN OPPOSES THEIR USE AT THIS TIME

Hylan Asks Secretary Baker Not to Send Troops
To Replace Piermen Until Conciliators Confer

Mayor Hylan, as Chairman of the Conciliation Commission,
appointed by Secretary Wilson to settle the longshoremen's strike,
on learning that the transport George Washington was in the
harbor with troops on board for duty in connection with the strike,
last night sent the following telegram to Secretary of War New-
ton D. Baker:

Request no action be taken in sending troops into the Port of
New York to replace longshoremen until the conciliators appointed
by Secretary of Labor Wilson confer with the National Adjust-
ment Commission. Will endeavor to arrange conference with them
early tomorrow. You will be advised immediately of the results.

Commenting on the telegram to Secretary of War Baker,
Mayor Hylan said:

"I think it is inadvisable at this time to bring troops into this
port. The question at issue between the United States Shipping
Board and the longshoremen, I believe, can be adjusted. The men
now on strike feel that they have not been treated fairly by their
representatives. I have been appointed as one of the conciliators
by Secretary of Labor Wilson, and after hearing the side of the
longshoremen this morning, I am of the opinion that no action
looking toward the use of troops should be taken until a conference
can be had with the National Adjustment Commission."

FIRST SIGN OF DROP IN COST OF LIVING

Government Figures Show 2
Per Cent. Decrease in Retail
Prices of 22 Foods.

CUT HERE ONLY 1 PER CENT.

Food Now Costs New York
Residents 86 Per Cent. More
Than Six Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—According
to reports received by the Bureau of
Labor Statistics from retail dealers in
fifty cities, the retail cost of twenty-
two staple food articles decreased 2 per
cent in September as compared with
August. This is the first decrease
shown since June, when food was about
five-tenths of 1 per cent. cheaper than
in May.

The food supply on which this com-
parison is based is: Sirloin steak,
round steak, rib roast, chuck roast,
plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham,
lard, hens, flour, cornmeal, eggs, butter,
milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese,
rice, coffee and tea.

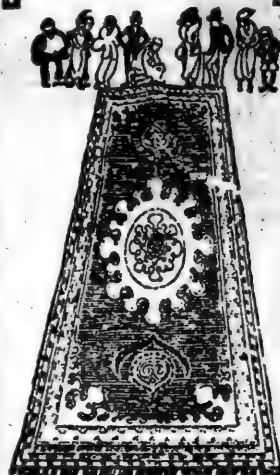
Of the forty-three articles as to which
comparison can be made for the months
from August to September, twenty de-
creased in price in September. Others
declined 1 per cent; potatoes, 14 per
cent; lard, 9 per cent; cabbage, 8 per
cent; plate beef, 6 per cent; chick
roast and lamb, 5 per cent; round
steak, rib roast and bacon, 4 per cent;
each; sirloin steak and ham, 3 per cent;
each; pork chops and beans, 2 per
cent; each; hens, cheese, flour, and
sugar, 1 per cent. each.

The articles which increased in price
were: Raisins, 8 per cent; rice, 6 per
cent; eggs, 5 per cent; canned salmon,
4 per cent; butter, cornmeal, rolled
oats, coffee and prunes, 2 per cent;
each; fresh and evaporated milk, chick
margarine, navy beans, canned corn, peas
and tomatoes, 1 per cent. each. Nut
margarine, bread, corn flakes, cream of
wheat, macaroni, baked beans and tea
remained at the same prices, and
oranges increased less than five-tenths
of 1 per cent.

In September, 1919, the cost of twenty-
two articles of food was 6 per cent.
higher than in

[illegible]

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway,
54th to 55th St.
We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only.
Store Hours 9 to 5.30



Extra Large

stocks of extra large rugs are here for those who have extra large rooms in their homes—but not necessarily extra large purses.

Persian and Chinese Rugs

by birth but American by adoption. In fact, they may be said to suit the tastes of cultured America "right down to the floor."

Whether Chinese or Persian, they have an Oriental charm not to be found in domestic rugs. The subtle color harmonies of the Chinese and the warmer colorings of the Persian looms are represented by exquisite examples of the woven art of these two Oriental peoples.

A Variety

of colors and designs offers sufficient selection for the satisfaction of many tastes and many decorating purposes. There are light, medium or dark colorings in small, medium or large designs on dark or light blue, rose, terra cotta or red grounds. Also odd rugs in gold, tan, or taupe shades.

And Priced

on a basis of the prevailing costs two years ago. We have been told by rug experts that many of these rugs would be a good investment at 50% more than we ask for them.

Incense from the Orient

Oriental Japanese incense is 9c a box. A Japanese clay incense burner is shaped like one of the men you'd expect to see in the Mikado's palace and decorated in the natural colors. Only 34c. We have a complete assortment of incense burners, ranging in price from one of a composition substance at 23c to one of bronze at \$8.24.

PUT WORLD PEACE UP TO THE SENATE

Alles Indicates That They Will Not Take the Step Until America Goes with Them.

WANT US ON COMMISSIONS

Council Declares Participation is a Privilege and Not an Obligation Under the Treaty.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Oct. 19.—The desire to have the United States participate in all the steps for the enforcement of the treaty with Germany has led the Supreme Council to pass a resolution today declaring membership on commissions created by the treaty to be a privilege rather than an obligation. Frank L. Polk, representing the United States, took no part in the action, the move being made by England, France, Italy, and Japan.

The purpose of this resolution is to invite the United States to appoint at once its members on the various treaty-enforcing commissions. It has been the attitude of the American delegation in conveying to the Peace Conference the attitude of the Washington Government that until the Senate shall have ratified the treaty the United States will not have a member on the treaty commissions. By today's action the Allies not only invite, but request Washington to take an immediate part in enforcing the treaty.

This deep desire on the part of the Allies for their participation in the work of these commissions is based not only on the wish to start enforcing the treaty on a schedule which will not require a change when America eventually comes in, but it is based also on the desire to avoid opposition and lack of co-operation by Germany in the work of such bodies as the Reparation Commission. Germany has already begun to complain that she signed a contract to which America is a party, and that it is not fair for the commissions to start work without American representation. That is, it is not fair to Germany, who says she fears the wrath of England and France on the Reparation Commission unless America is present to insure fair play.

"The Allies believe the best way to meet these objections and at the same time to protect their own interests is to have Americans in from the start. This decision throws a light on the delay of the deposit of ratifications to the treaty by England, France, and Italy, which have been all ready for some days. There was good reason to believe all along the statements about technical delays and finding allied members for the commissions was polite camouflage and that the real fact was that the Allies hesitated to go ahead without the United States. Today's action shows this is a fact. They see endless complications in enforcing the treaty and in starting the League of Nations without the United States sitting in, and they are willing to wait a while rather than take that chance at international entanglement.

How long they are willing to wait cannot be predicted with any degree of certitude, but it is interesting to note that the Supreme Council decided this morning that ratifications would not be deposited, bringing the official status of the treaty to a standstill. Now it will take some ten days yet for the American troops on the Upper Silesia to be on hand in Cologne. More than that, this field offers numerous chances for official delay on the ground that it must satisfy local critics in different countries. Moreover, the Supreme Council has decided that the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will take place the day after the deposit of ratifications. Turning this around, it means that ratifications will not be deposited until the Council has been got ready and called. Altogether it means that the statement of England, France, and Italy are working hard to hold back everything until America can go ahead with them.

Official attention is being given to the agitation by the Republicans in America for a separate peace with Germany if the Allies go ahead without the United States. Today's action by the Supreme Council unquestionably was supposed to meet that point by pointing out to the Republican majority of the Senate that allied statesmen are not disposed to go ahead without America and will not so unless forced by an uneasy delay or by pressure from the peoples of their nations. It should be recognized in the United States that it is an easy matter for the statesmen of England and France to delay the coming of peace with all its means. It is a difficult step for them to take and it is a step taken out of deference to America.

Mr. Polk will communicate the resolution to Washington today and the Supreme Council hopes the Senate will let its attitude be known as quickly as possible.

Incidentally it is a perfectly clear-cut proposition from today on that delay by Washington is holding up the peace of the world.

WADHAMS REBUKES REED.

Judge Calls Senator's Attack on III President "Disgraceful."

Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions, speaking on the floor of the assembly hall of the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday, termed United States Senator Reed's speech at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night "disgraceful" for attacking the President as he lay in the White House, instead of attacking the proposition of whether the government is good or not.

Asserting that the League covenant should be ratified by the United States Senate without any amendments or reservations, he gave as one reason that the League of Nations does not concern Germany at present, she should not have a hand in making amendments to it. Wadhams said, the powers could at the same time be served with the recommendations for amendments.

Continuing he said that while America was deliberating upon the advantages of having a League, England and France were working for it officially. And those countries, he said, "have ratified the pact because, realizing what war is, they now want permanent peace."

Some persons say that the League of Nations may lead to war instead of preventing it, he said. "I do not believe that," he said. "I believe that it will be a combination for the purpose of peace and creation of some nation which they think is weaker."

Referring to the opposition to the League of Nations, he said that it is not a matter of going into a war in which it is not concerned, he said that if we stood aside while the League was being created, it would be a case of "criminal negligence."

SENATE MAJORITY REACH AGREEMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

any matter touching upon the Shantung settlement, and that it will be not bound by the provision as written in the treaty. When Senator Hitchcock, the minority leader, was apprised tonight of the statement of Senator Lodge, he declared that "this was what the Republicans have been claiming all along." Asked if he believed the situation now to be one that would necessitate compromise with the Republican leaders, Mr. Hitchcock replied that some sort of compromise would have to come from both sides, if the treaty were not to be "suspended in the Senate."

ATTACK ON UCHIDA IMPENDING IN DIET

Militarists in Japan's Upper House Resent His Conciliatory Policy Toward America.

TOKIO, Oct. 19, (Associated Press).—

Viscount Uchida's statement made early in September that Japan was considering the establishment of an international settlement at Kiao-Chau instead of the exclusively Japanese settlement authorized by treaties with China, promises to be the subject of protest at the forthcoming session of the Diet by the peers affiliated with the Opposition Party and other radical members of the Upper House. It is declared here that such a movement will be supported by prominent publicists and others whose attitude affects public opinion.

The Opposition is led by Baron Itano, who, in summoning the members of the Koseikai Party, says an attempt to alter pledges made by a treaty injures the sanctity of the treaty and the dignity of the State, and demands to know the reason for this concession on the Shantung question. The Japanese delegates in Paris made no promise that plans for an exclusively Japanese settlement would be abandoned.

"If the Government is forced to renounce the Japanese settlement at the behest of the other powers," he adds, "this constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Japan and ought to and must be opposed by President Wilson, who is a great advocate of non-interference."

The interest and welfare of the nation, the Opposition maintains, urge the Government not to abandon Japanese settlement of Kiao-Chau. Appearances indicate that political forces, partly composed of the Opposition Party and partly of military men, are formulating a campaign against Viscount Uchida, based on the movement on a general accusation that the Foreign Department is not sufficiently determined in its dealings with foreign powers and particularly with the United States.

The nature of this movement is such that it may affect the nature of Japan's reply to the important note of the United States concerning Japanese co-operation as regards the Trans-Siberian Railway. Japan's reply to the note has not been forwarded, and it is believed that one reason for delaying the reply is the difficulty of reaching an agreement as to how the document will be worded. The impression exists that the Government will not cut the arrangement for more effective co-operation reached between the military commands and the technical advisers in Siberia.

CONFERS ON JERSEY CANAL.

Meeting Today Will Discuss Waterway Across the State.

The New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission will meet at noon today in the City Hall, to consider the construction of a canal across New Jersey from the lower bay at Morgan to the Delaware River at Bordentown. This is the route recommended by the Chief Engineer of the army and submitted by the Secretary of War to Congress. Surveys for the canal have been made by army engineers.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and other trade and civic organizations have been invited to the hearing. The Merchants Association already has approved the project. Its Committee on Inland Waterways and Water Storage, in a report on the subject, said:

"Your committee is of the opinion that a canal joining New York Bay with the Delaware is desirable, and it would afford important benefits to the commerce of this port. There are four alternative projects presented, the project specifically recommended by the Chief of Engineers is for a lock canal of twelve feet depth and ninety feet bottom width."

It is not satisfied that this is the most desirable and economic type of canal. The several alternative schemes and other details will be presented at the pending conference, after which we may be prepared to make further recommendations."

Lost and Found Advs. on Page 16.

GERMAN ELECTRICITY PLAN.

Assembly's Committee Favors Nationalization of Power.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The committee investigating the electric power of Germany for the National Assembly has completed its report. It favors nationalization of electricity, effective Oct. 31, and provides that the commission which would put the plan into execution be composed of members of the Imperial Council, the National Assembly and the employees. One billion marks is the limit placed on the appropriation to carry out the plan.

CONFIDENCE

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THE COMPLETE FOOD

It takes a herd of 3,500 cows, giving over 7,000,000 quarts of milk a year, to supply the CHILDS restaurants.

Every cow is in perfect health, therefore every quart of milk is pure, wholesome and delicious.

Milk is a complete food. It contains proteins for building muscle, lime salts for building bones, and fat and sugar for heat and energy.

An adult needs a pint of milk a day. Drink it with your meals.

Childs

180 Broadway, New York
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B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Glove Sale

for to-day (Monday) will offer 12,000 Pairs of Women's French Glace Kidskin Gloves (short length)

In all-black, and black with white-and-black embroidery (sizes 5½ to 7) at \$1.75 per pair

In white (sizes 5½ to 7½) at \$1.75 per pair (Sale on the First Floor)

Madison Avenue Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

PETTICOATS FOR ALL TYPES OF DRESS

BEAUTY IS ITS OWN EXCUSE FOR BEING.

Perhaps that is why the modern petticoat, although not worn over a farthingale like the petticoat of yesteryear, is lovely for the sake of the wearer alone.

The fabric and fashion of the petticoat are determined by the occasion for which it is intended, and the classification of petticoats into tailored, afternoon, evening or sports varieties is more than a matter of ruffles and flounces.

A tailored petticoat may be of two-tone satin for variety, or of silk jersey criss-crossed with ribbons for novelty. An afternoon petticoat is smart from top to bottom and often beneath the bottom, for sometimes its points are weighted with little tassels or its scallops bordered with fringe.

An evening or negligee petticoat may be French, English or American, but it must be lovely, whether by means of a gorgeous lace flounce, a gleam of metal embroidery, or a pastel silk floss nosegay.

4.95 to 85.00

PETTICOAT SHOP—Balcony Floor

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Part of the fleet of nine Brockways owned by the H. D. Bahr Trucking Company, 265-1 E. 137th St., New York City

Brockway Owners Come Back

Only complete satisfaction brings an experienced truck buyer back nine times. The H. D. Bahr Trucking Company has purchased nine Brockways in the last two and a half years. They range in capacity from 1½ to 5 tons. Brockway trucks are backed by an efficient day and night service which assures New York owners of the practically uninterrupted use of their trucks.

BROCKWAY
THE RIGHT WAY
544-546 WEST 38TH STREET
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE



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THE COMPLETE FOOD

It takes a herd of 3,500 cows, giving over 7,000,000 quarts of milk a year, to supply the CHILDS restaurants.

Every cow is in perfect health, therefore every quart of milk is pure, wholesome and delicious.

Milk is a complete food. It contains proteins for building muscle, lime salts for building bones, and fat and sugar for heat and energy.

An adult needs a pint of milk a day. Drink it with your meals.

Childs

180 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

5000 Pairs

MEN'S SILK LISLE HOSE

Special 60c Pair

There is now a very great scarcity of men's socks, and prices are advancing in proportion to the scarcity.

These are all first quality full-fashioned Silk Lisle Hose, doubly reinforced at heel and toe, and may be had in

Black, White, Grey and Brown

At this price it would be sound business sense to put in a season's supply.

At Saks To-day

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street

CAN YOU QUALIFY?

A ten-billion-dollar industry needs men. An unusual opportunity to learn more of the possibilities in this field will be offered at the FOREIGN TRADE FORUM Tomorrow night, October 21, at 8:15 o'clock, when Edward Ewing Pratt, former Chief United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will address the first session of the FORUM in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st Street. If you wish to investigate a thorough training in Foreign Trade which will prepare you for business advancement in this field of almost unlimited possibilities. Telephone Vanderbilt 3355 this morning. A card of admission will be sent you. No obligation is involved, but admission will be by card only.

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Telephone Vanderbilt 3355
185 Madison Avenue New York City

A BETTER GRAND PIANO A BETTER UPRIGHT PIANO A BETTER PRATT PIANO

For the money that is offered by the Christian Piano Co. cannot be obtained among the higher grade instruments. Bargain: Steinway Baby Grand, \$425. Other used grand and upright pianos. \$100 and up. CHRISTIAN SONS, 753 6th Ave. (43rd St.)

Hairforever
Compound
Hair Invigorant
For Scalp and Hair
disturbances due
to Inflammation
Treats the scalp and hair
with a special
medicated
oil
which
restores
the
natural
color
and
growth
of the
hair.



Which costs less?

Can you afford the destruction of your plant? Can you afford to pay double for insurance? Can you afford to risk the lives of your employees?

Consider well before saying "I can't afford GLOBE protection."

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.

140 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Representative Ward Warehouse Building and the Chicago Interior Design Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

They pay for themselves.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES.

TOYS

The Toy Shopper will find at the "Home of Toys" the most complete assortment of Toys, Games, Books, Sporting Goods and Novelties that we have been able to assemble.

Our Toys will gladden the hearts of the little ones, delight the older children and give genuine satisfaction to their elders.

F. A. O. Schwarz Toys are well made, they are attractive, durable and reasonably priced. That is why they are so popular.

F. A. O. SCHWARZ

57 AVE CORNER 31ST ST.

WYLER

661 Fifth Ave. At 52d Street. ESTD. 1890

Jewellers, Silver & Platinumsmiths

Exquisite Jewelry Creations

Specialists in Remodelling and Mountings

Shape at the Panama Drydock

American Industrial Roofing Tile

The Indian red color livens the appearance of the plant. The white under-surface forms a perfect light-reflecting ceiling. All American roofs are erected by our own crews. We work at low prices and on guaranteed schedules. Write for Data Sheets.

American Cement Tile Mfg. Co.

824 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh

80 Church St. New York

801 Old Bldg. Philadelphia

809 Brown-Max Bldg. Birmingham

His Wife Wins Decree at Greenwich on Ground of Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 19.—Major Charles Arthur Moore, Jr., a prominent and wealthy resident of Greenwich, who started divorce proceedings in the Superior Court at Bridgeport against his wife, Annette Moore, last June, charging intemperance, has lost his case and a divorce has been awarded to the wife. A committee reported to the court that the evidence showed that the plaintiff had been guilty of intemperance and cruelty to the defendant for several years.

The committee found that on one occasion in 1917 the plaintiff seized his wife by the throat and shaking her in to almost unconsciousness, threw her down, and at several other times he used pistols and a loaded revolver at her and once leveled a loaded revolver at her and threatened to shoot.

The two parties have reached an agreement of reconciliation. The divorce was granted by Judge Charles H. and Mrs. Moore have agreed that no alimony be awarded.

Major Moore is the son of Charles A. Moore, who was known as the millionaire hardware king. The couple were married in Nashville, Tenn., in 1917.

State Nurses to Meet.

The annual convention of the New York State Nurses' Association will be held Wednesday and Thursday in the Hotel St. George, Clark Street, Brooklyn. The delegates will meet at 4 o'clock on Wednesday and at 7:30 o'clock on Thursday at the Imperial Restaurant in Fulton Street, Brooklyn. After a business session, a special musical program will be given by volunteer entertainers from the Community Service.

Lost and Found Advs. on Page 16.

Resinol

does wonders for sick skins

That irritated, burning skin-trouble is a source of embarrassment as well as of torment to you. Why don't you get rid of it by using Resinol Ointment? Physicians prescribe it constantly. In most cases, it stops itching instantly and heals eruptions promptly. It is very easy and economical to use.

Sold by all druggists. Resinol Ointment should usually be added by Resinol Soap.

See the New Binner Corsets at Saks Today

The Binner Corset has long been the choice of America's best-dressed women, but this year their many exclusive features give them even a stronger appeal than heretofore. Of exceptional merit is the boning of the new Binner Corsets, assuring not only perfect support, but better service-giving qualities. See the new Binner Corsets today, in models for Women, Misses, and extra size figures.

At \$6 to \$27.50

Third Floor.

See the New Binner Corsets at Saks Today

The Binner Corset has long been the choice of America's best-dressed women, but this year their many exclusive features give them even a stronger appeal than heretofore. Of exceptional merit is the boning of the new Binner Corsets, assuring not only perfect support, but better service-giving qualities. See the new Binner Corsets today, in models for Women, Misses, and extra size figures.

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Saks & Company

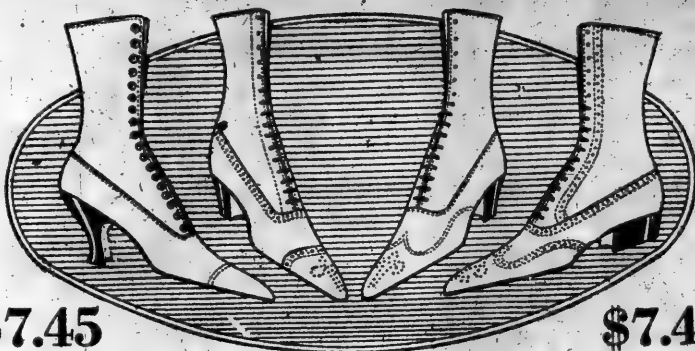
In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Beginning This Morning—A Most Remarkable

Special Sale of 1,300 Pairs Brown Russia Calfskin SHOES

For Women and Misses

At Three Dollars a Pair Less Than Today's Wholesale Cost



\$7.45

\$7.45

Shoes of a very high standard in making, produced over lasts that are among the most graceful designed for present wear. With wholesale costs mounting higher every day, we advise you to put in a full season's supply while footwear of this splendid character is available at so low a price.

The Leathers—Brown Russia Calfskin, Tan Russia Calfskin with buckskin tops, Black and Tan Calfskin with Worumbo cloth tops, Cuban, Military and Louis XV leather heels, and sizes 2 to 8—widths AAA to D.

MOLE Coats, Coatees Scarfs and Muffs

are enjoying an unprecedented vogue. Nowhere will you find better selection in fine Mole fur pieces than at Saks



Mole, with Squirrel collar, cuffs and border, \$425.

At the recent fur auction sales all furs brought higher prices than at any previous time, especially so in regard to Moleskins.

The handsome Moleskin garments here presented are priced from 15% to 30% below costs which must prevail shortly. Our advice is—make your selections now, and effect a substantial saving.

Luxurious Mole Coatees in the smartest novelty effects, many handsomely combined with squirrel. Now \$275.00

Handsome Mole Coats with the new crushed effect shawl collar and belted back. Now \$315.00

Luxurious Mole Coats with large collar and cuffs of dark squirrel. Now \$395.00

Handsome Dolman Coats of selected Moleskins, in 32 and 36 inch lengths. Now \$425.00

Exquisite Wraps in soft flowing effects. Fashioned of the finest Moleskins obtainable. Now \$595.00

Handsome Three-quarter Coats and Wraps of choicest quality Moleskin. Now \$700.00

We repeat—you must pay from 15% to 30% more later for Mole garments of this superlative character

See the New Binner Corsets at Saks Today

The Binner Corset has long been the choice of America's best-dressed women, but this year their many exclusive features give them even a stronger appeal than heretofore. Of exceptional merit is the boning of the new Binner Corsets, assuring not only perfect support, but better service-giving qualities. See the new Binner Corsets today, in models for Women, Misses, and extra size figures.

At \$6 to \$27.50

Third Floor.

at 34th Street

Unequaled! Women's Riding Habits

In Smart Norfolk and Paddock Models

At \$35

There are no Riding Habits in New York to equal these at thirty-five dollars.

Two distinct models—in smart Norfolk and Paddock effects, with envelope pockets, leather strapping at knee, and chamois lining. Tailored in

All Wool Mixtures, in Oxford Grey, Brown, Heather and Overplaids

Coats beautifully lined with plain or novelty silks. Sixth Floor.



An Opportunity to Effect a Substantial Saving—

Women's Ultra-Smart Coats

in an important offering today

At \$48.00

Fashion's most distinctive Winter Coats, in styles suited to every type of figure, at the lowest price anywhere quoted for coats of the same superlative character. The models are smartly belted, and straight of line, strictly tailored or embellished with large collars of fur. Note the excellent range of materials:

Bolivia, Silvertone, Suedine, Tinsel-tone, Sparkle Cloth, and Normandy Cloth

In every wanted color, beautifully silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48. Three styles pictured. Fourth Floor.

Only One Hundred and Fifty at This Price

New Model Mesh Bags

in fine green-gold finish mesh

At \$25



These are the very newest mesh bags, made with strap or chain handle and richly engraved or etched frames. The mesh is very fine, yet so woven as to be highly dependable, and the clasp may be had studded with colored stones or plain. Illustrated, Main Floor.

For Two Days Only—

A Very Unusual

Sale of Women's Suits

Handsomely Fur-Trimmed or Strictly Tailored

At \$47.50

There are no other suits like these at such modest cost. The styles were chosen especially because of their marked originality, and the quality of the workmanship is such as to immediately inspire confidence. Produced in

Duvet de Laine, Silvertone.

Chevrona, Broadcloth,

Twill Velour, Oxfords

and Velour Checks



Tastefully braided, button or fur-trimmed. Lined with fancy silks, and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46 bust. Fourth Floor.

Just One Special Lot of

Women's

Satin and Georgette Crepe Frocks

will be placed on sale today at

\$29.50

"Satin and Georgette," says Paris, "for afternoon wear," making this offering of exceptional importance. The model pictured is carefully developed in fine quality Satin, combined with Georgette Crepe, the waist tastefully trimmed with Silk and bead embroidery.

Obtainable in Navy Blue, Black, and in sizes 34 to 44. Fourth Floor.



Saks & Company Direct Especial Attention to a Rare Collection of

Velveteen and Chiffon Velvet Frocks

Assembled on the Fourth Floor, exact reproductions of costly imports, possessing all the chic of their wonderful originals, though very modestly priced.

Strictly Tailored for Street Wear. \$39.50 to \$95.00

Beautifully Embroidered for Afternoon or Calling Purposes. \$59.50 to \$150.00

Combined with Metallic Brocade or Gold Lace for Evening Wear. \$69.50 to \$195.00

Fourth Floor.

Exceptional!

Women's

Ribbon Bracelet Watches

at \$15



Reliable 15-jewel movement watches in 20-year gold-filled cases. At \$15 they are certainly splendid value! Main Floor.

A Very Graceful Coiffure Is Easily Effected With a Good

Transformation or Switch

The Saks Hair Goods Shop features a splendid assortment of switches and transformations, to be worn inside or outside of your own hair.

At \$5.95

Third Floor.

QUALITY

The surprising thing about the quality of Thompson-Starrett buildings is that it should be so economically achieved.

THOMPSON-STARRETT
COMPANY
Building Construction

FOWNES

NAME IN EVERY PAIR

Whatever the material—leather, silk or fabric; whatever the occasion, you can depend on the fit and style of Fownes

GLOVES

FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN



PEP
An English last, full of style, in kangaroo, Ko-Ko Tan, Brown Cordovan, Black Kid and Patent Leather.

The Simplest Form of Exercise

is walking, it is likewise the best and easiest. The majority of people walk too little for their own good. Perhaps it is because walking hurts their feet. If that is your case it is time you changed to the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes, then you can walk or be on your feet all day without the slightest ill effect.

The Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes will give you more comfort than any other shoes you have ever worn. The cushion is the reason.

Dr. A. Reed
CUSHION SHOES

Made by
J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.

easily
digested

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

"always fresh"

Makes
Appetizing
French Salad
Dressings

Sold Everywhere

ORDER

Ballantine's
GOLDEN
GLOW
GINGER ALE

When Notified By
PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
Your Goods Will Be Sold at Auction
Come And See Us
—BENJAMIN'S—
785 9th Ave. Bet. 44-45th Sts.
Telephone 3283 Bryant.
All Payments Strictly Confidential
Write or Phone for our Representative
Highest Prices Paid For
Furniture, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Precious Stones and Metals.

VIENNA, IN DESPAIR, BEGS AMERICAN AID

Terrible Death Rate Is Certain
This Winter, Declares the
City's Burgomaster:

"A CITY OF MENDICANTS"

Little Food and No Fuel, Hospitals
and Schools Closing, Rail-
ways Shutting Down.

VIENNA, Oct. 18, (Associated Press.)—Burgomaster Reumann today gave the Associated Press an appeal to the American people to come to the relief of "this much-tried city" before it is too late.

After rehearsing the hardships the populace has undergone during the last five years, he predicts the most terrible suffering unless aid is brought, declaring the city must live a hand-to-mouth existence.

"We have been rendered absolute beggars—a city of mendicants," he said. "There is nothing but despair facing us. Methodical provisioning of Vienna ceased months ago. The Austrian grain supply barely suffices for Upper Austria, while the rest of the country is wholly dependent on importations."

"All the stocks of Entente origin have been exhausted and no new contracts have been made, because this is impossible for lack of credits. Forage for animals also is exhausted, so that we face a complete breakdown of transportation in the city."

"Our meat ration recently was fixed at three ounces per capita weekly, but even this amount is unavailable, and intervals of weeks frequently occur between meat distributions. Fresh milk is available only for infants, and for them only in very limited quantities. The stock of condensed milk is approaching exhaustion. Eggs, beans, sugar, coffee, and potato supplies have been exhausted."

"Clothing and shoes are a non-existent quantity for the masses. There has been no importation of flax or cotton since the beginning of the war, and factories producing substitutes of paper or fibre for clothing have been closed for lack of coal. Clothing stocks on hand have risen thirtyfold in price."

"75 per cent. of the families in the city now living in one or two rooms. Neither the industries still going nor the transportation and power agencies know from one day to another whether they can operate the next. There is scarcely a chance that more than a small percentage of the people will be able to cook their meals during the winter."

"Our hospitals are about to be closed, one after another, so we are prepared

for a terrible death rate. Our schools are without fuel and must be closed. The number of unemployed increases daily, and it now seems certain that within a few weeks there will be no railway transportation whatsoever within our country. The great appreciation in our currency makes impossible the purchase of fuel or raw materials from abroad, and thus to resume our industrial life. Only a foreign loan can save us and we appeal to America."

With the temperature just above freezing, a large part of the population now is seeking the coffee houses, where they herd all day to avail themselves of the warmth generated by their bodies. Swarms of beggars of all ages and both sexes infest the streets, many of them shoeless and clad in rags. Even the best hotels are entirely without heat, while prices asked for the meagre food supply obtainable mount daily.

"The correspondent made a tour of the shops today, comparing the current prices with those of one month ago. He found that clothing had more than doubled in price. In some shops Austrian money is refused altogether, the shopkeepers demanding payment in foreign money at rates higher than those in London."

700,000 IN FRENCH ARMY.

More Than 65,000 Are Still Enrolled in the Navy.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The French forces still under arms number today between 650,000 and 700,000 men, according to semi-official figures issued today. More than 71,000 officers and men of the navy have been returned to civil life, leaving the naval force with a personnel of 70,000 to 75,000.

Lost and Found Ads. on Page 13.

PARDO APPEALS TO PERU.

Newspapers Print a Long Message from the Exiled President.

LIMA, Oct. 18.—El Comercio and La Prensa, the leading Lima newspapers, which are opposed to Augusto B. Leguía, President of the republic, published today a lengthy manifesto to the Peruvian nation, signed by Dr. José Pardo y Barreda, who in July was removed from the office of chief executive. The manifesto is dated Cien, Aug. 18. It defends Dr. Pardo's administration, and particularly his Government's course during the war. Neither newspaper comments editorially on the document, which occupies several full pages and is virtually a message to the nation, covering the final year of the Pardo regime.

FRENCH RUINS IN A FILM.

Miss Morgan's Society Shows War Devastation on the Screen.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—"The Heritage of France" is the title of a film produced under the auspices of the American Committee for the Devastated Regions of France, in which Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Stillewell, and other prominent Americans are active. The picture was shown on the screen for the first time today at the Champs Elysees Theatre in the presence of Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Wallace, A. M. Thackeray, Consul General, and other members of the American colony. The film depicts the terrible ravages wrought by the war, first showing the prosperous villages of 1914, in bright valleys and on green hills, and then the ruin and waste wrecks of farmhouses

and hamlets to which the temporarily exiled people had returned. The film is unique in that no professional actor took part in it. Scenes everywhere are shown working out their own salvation, living in wooden barracks in the shadow of the walls of their former homes. The film is to be shown in the United States shortly.

ITALIANS START RUSH HERE.

2,000 Apply for Passports During Fortnight—Checked by Bill.

NAPLES, Oct. 17.—An unusual run of emigrants toward America is in progress. Two thousand Italians applied for passports to the United States during the first fortnight of October. The increase of available emigrant ships and the reported removal of restrictions as to the visa on American passports are given as the cause for the new migratory movement toward America.

The House of Representatives last week unanimously passed a bill which would extend for one year the war-time regulations on the issuance of passports. The passage of the bill had been recommended by Government officials as a means of preventing radicals from rushing to the United States immediately after the formal declaration of peace.

DUBLIN CONSTABLE IS SHOT.

Assailants Who Killed Him on the Street Made Their Escape.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—Police Constable Downing was shot and mortally wounded this morning when approaching three men on the street. His assailants escaped. The Constable died a few hours later from his wounds.

Foreign Travel—

The removal of restrictions by the Government makes possible the freedom of overseas travel.

Why Not

let us have the pleasure of serving you in the matter of our
TRAVELERS LETTERS OF CREDIT
making funds available anywhere?

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The American Exchange National Bank
(ESTABLISHED 1838)

Phone Rector 7100

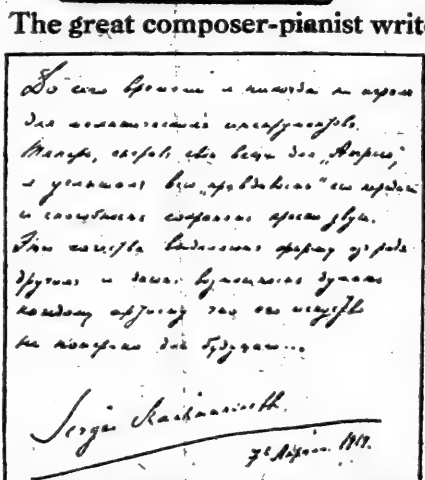
NEW YORK CITY

Total resources over \$175,000,000

Rachmaninoff

plays exclusively
for the

AMPICO
Reproducing Piano



The great composer-pianist writes of his playing reproduced on the Ampico

So can I hear a recital in my own home, as if I were actually present at the concert. The Ampico reproducing piano is a wonderful instrument. It reproduces the playing of the great composers as if I were actually present at the concert. The Ampico reproducing piano is a wonderful instrument. It reproduces the playing of the great composers as if I were actually present at the concert.

Translation of the Russian:

"I have never before recorded for any reproducing instrument. Now I have played my works for the Ampico because of its absolute faithfulness of reproducing and its capacity to preserve beautiful tone painting. It goes far beyond any reproducing piano in these particulars, which a pianist must demand in considering a perpetuation of his art."

SERGEI RACHMANINOFF

Rachmaninoff's recital is now musical history, but you may hear this great composer-pianist any time you like by means of the records he has played for the Ampico AND ONLY FOR THE AMPICO. In no other way may you hear the great Rachmaninoff outside of his public concerts.

With the memory of his wonderful recital fresh in your mind, hear him PLAY AGAIN Hear the records of Rachmaninoff's playing at the Ampico Studios

Rachmaninoff will not be present, but so vivid will be the reproductions of his playing, so animated and full of the life quality that distinguishes his original work, that you will almost seem to see the great master himself seated at the instrument performing for your special delight.

If you choose, you may not only hear Rachmaninoff, but Godowsky, Levitzki, Ornstein, Copeland, Carreno, Leginska, Samaroff, Hambourg, Borchard, Buhlig, and any of a hundred or more pianists whose art is perpetuated by the Ampico.

Knabe **Warerooms**
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

Why does Business Insist Upon Good Teeth among its Employees?

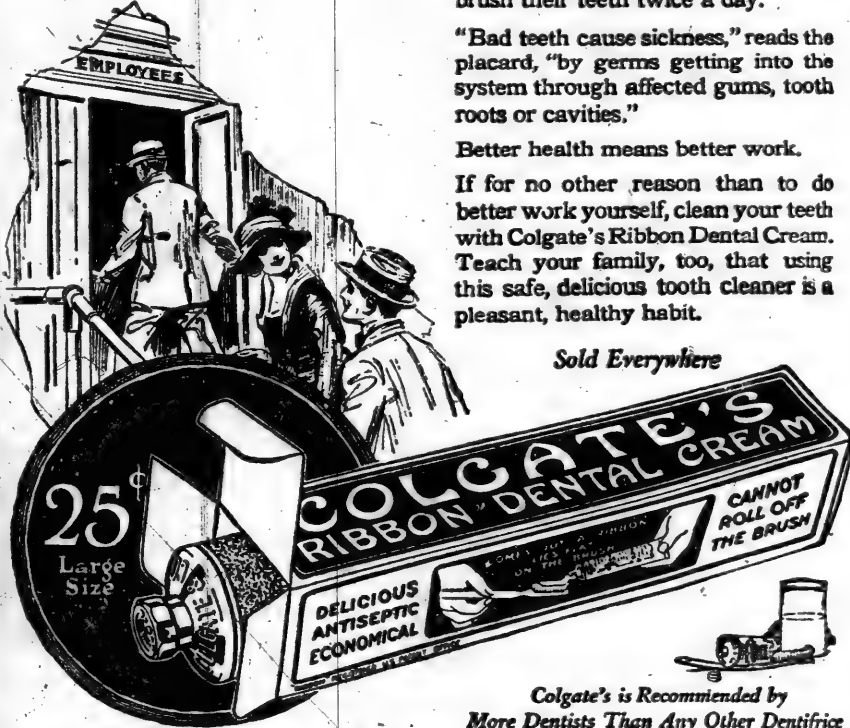
ONE of the world's largest corporations posts bulletins in all its plants advising employees to brush their teeth twice a day.

"Bad teeth cause sickness," reads the placard, "by germs getting into the system through affected gums, tooth roots or cavities."

Better health means better work.

If for no other reason than to do better work yourself, clean your teeth with Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. Teach your family, too, that using this safe, delicious tooth cleaner is a pleasant, healthy habit.

Sold Everywhere



Colgate's is Recommended by
More Dentists Than Any Other Dentifrice



Formamint is recommended by the leading throat specialists—do you know why?

IT is because, long before you ever heard of Formamint, it was submitted to the leading specialists of the world for trial in the great hospitals and for examination by experts on bacteria.

Not until a verdict was rendered of its extraordinary germ-killing power, of its harmlessness to body tissues, and of its welcome superiority to the awkward gargles, was Formamint brought directly to your attention.

This scientific endorsement of Formamint accounts for the confident tone of our announcements. We are firmly convinced of the value of Formamint and we welcome with pleasure, but without surprise, the daily receipt of enthusiastic testimony from people who

are getting such fine results from using Formamint in mouth and throat troubles and as a preventive against infection.

Formamint combines a powerful germ-destroying agent in the form of a delicious tablet, which melts in the mouth fluids and bathes the sore parts in a soothing and healing solution.

It is a pleasure to use Formamint. It tastes almost like a confection, in spite of its fatal action on germs, and is of proven harmlessness to the membrane in the mouth of even a child.

Write Today for
FREE Sample
It is of generous size and will prove to you that Formamint is as deliciously effective as well as pleasant to mouth and throat troubles. Send a 2-cent stamp to-day to pay postage and we will gladly send you this free trial tube.

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 152 W. 18th Street, New York City

C. F. MURPHY SUED BY WAR CONTRACTOR

\$10,000,000 Demanded from
Tammany Leader and Others
in Squabble Over Glucose.

HE BRINGS COUNTER-ACTION

Asks \$175,000 Is Due Him for
Money He Advanced and
the Profits.

That politics isn't everything in the life of even such an active politician as Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy appears from testimony taken before a grand jury in connection with two law suits in which Mr. Murphy is a party, one involving \$10,000,000, in which Mr. Murphy is a defendant, and the other \$175,000, in which he is the plaintiff. The testimony became public yesterday. The action to recover \$10,000,000 was brought against the Corn Products Refining Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, Charles F. Murphy, John A. McCarthy, a contractor, and associate of Mr. Murphy in politics, and, as appears from the action, in business, and from the action, who was Mr. Arthur J. Baldwin, who was Mr. Murphy's personal counsel, by Louis N. Harbo.

The plaintiff is a manufacturer of a corn product known as malto-dextrine, which, according to the testimony, had the dual virtue of giving "body" to beer and "no perceptible effect" upon it to arouse the suspicion of Internal Revenue inspectors in these days of prohibition.

The other action, brought by Mr. Murphy against Mr. Harbo, was to recover money invested in Harbo's business and a share of the profits.

Comment was made yesterday that the testimony in these suits had not been filed with the Supreme Court. The order to take the testimony was granted by Justice Sutherland, who presided at the trial. Another feature that occasioned comment was that while Mr. Murphy's attorneys in the \$10,000,000 action were J. J. & Weller of 31 Nassau Street, the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall was substituted Jan. 23. Mr. Untermyer, who was substituted as a candidate for the Supreme Court by Tammany, after Mr. Murphy had turned over justice Joseph E. Newburger for nomination, is a member of this firm.

West to Murphy for Help.

The testimony made public was given by James J. Hines, Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, a friend of Mr. Harbo, and until recently of Mr. Murphy, and by Arthur J. Baldwin, who represented Mr. Murphy in certain transactions with Mr. Harbo, to whom the Tammany leader was introduced by Hines. Mr. Murphy himself has been a witness, but efforts to obtain access to a transcript of his testimony failed. From the testimony it appeared that in February, 1918, received a \$100,000 order for the British Government, and was at his wife's end how to secure a sufficient delivery of glucose necessary in the manufacture of malto-dextrine, from the Corn Products Refining Company to fill his big order. It was introduced to Mr. Murphy by Hines, according to his own affidavit. Hines, according to his affidavit, told Harbo that Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, was a very influential party, and that in my opinion he before all men would be best able, through his influence and position, to procure the necessary raw materials. Mr. Murphy, it appeared, used Mr. Baldwin, his counsel, as an intermediary with President Bedford of the Corn Products Refining Company and Morgan J. O'Brien, who represented certain Standard Oil interests.

According to the testimony of Messrs. Hines and Baldwin, Mr. Murphy agreed to finance the foreign contract obtained by Harbo in return for 15 per cent. of the profits. Mr. Baldwin said all Mr. Harbo wanted was \$30,000, that he (Baldwin) gave his personal check for that amount on Mr. Murphy's behalf, and that Harbo wanted assurance that he needed \$30,000 or \$100,000 more it would be supplied.

Harbo Wanted Money and Profits.

An agreement was made by Mr. Harbo with the Corn Products Refining Company under which the glucose would be paid for at one cent a pound above the prevailing market price, and that the company should make a rebate of this amount and place it in a fund which Mr. Murphy's counsel was to control. As Harbo wanted deliveries of 500 barrels a day, at an average of 670 pounds a barrel, the arrangement with the deliveries involved a daily payment of \$3,750 in excess of the market price.

Mr. Baldwin testified that he purchased the buildings at 214-224 Twenty-second Street from the receivers of a milk company to give Harbo expanded facilities to fill the contract. Hines testified that in June, 1918, Mr. Baldwin demanded a return of all the money advanced, with 25 per cent. of the profits made, and one and a half cents for each pound of glucose delivered from that time on, together with 15 per cent. of future profits. When Harbo failed to meet this demand, deliveries of glucose suddenly ceased, and no more malto-dextrine could be manufactured. This condition continued two weeks and then I went over to see Mr. Murphy, said Hines, who had a position in the plant, is his affidavit. I saw him at Tammany Hall, sitting at his desk. He said to Mr. Murphy: "I want to speak to you about this business over on Twenty-second Street. Mr. Murphy interrupted me and said: 'I don't want to ever again to speak to me about business. If you want to speak to me about politics, you are perfectly welcome to do so, but I don't want you to say a single word about business.'"

Calls Demand a Holdup.

Mr. Hines also said in his affidavit that in August, last year, while he was in Saratoga, he received a telephone message from Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith that he wanted to see him in New York at once. He and Harbo went to Mr. Smith's summer home on Long Island the following Sunday afternoon. I said to Mr. Smith: "Why are you sending Harbo, and why do you keep sending for him all the time, and what do you want of me?" He replied: "Why don't you get together with them and try to fix it up. Smith, according to the affidavit, referred them to John A. McCarthy, Mr. Murphy's friend, who was treasurer of the Democratic League, one of the principal independent organizations of the city, the son of Mayor Hylan. They met McCarthy, who told them he spoke to Mr. Murphy, that Murphy was out of it. He demanded \$25,000 to be paid the following day. In return of principal and the profit. Then McCarthy would be released, the glucose deliveries would be resumed.

5 P. M.

Owing to pressure on advertising space, the closing hour for advertisements for the daily edition of The New York Times has been advanced to 5 P. M., by which time all announcements intended for publication on the succeeding day must be received. Releases for advertisements not delivered by 5 P. M. are subject to omission the following day. Advertisements for The Sunday Times should be in the Times Building on Thursday.

LECTURES FOR G.O.P. WOMEN

Charles H. Betts Will Open Series at
Republican Club Today.

Republican State Committee Women have organized a series of six political lectures for women voters, the first to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the National Republican Club, 54 West Fourth Street, when Charles H. Betts of Lyons will speak on "Americanism the Cure for Bolshevism." Mrs. Walter Damrosch is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. Other New York women on the committee are Mrs. Winthrop D. Aldrich, Mrs. James F. Curtis, Miss Charlotte DeLafayette, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Miss Martha McCook, Mrs. Grayson F. Murphy, Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mrs. James R. Parsons, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Mrs. Schieffelin, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Miss Mary Henry Seligman, Miss Mary J. Sheppard, Vice General of the diocese and pastor of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, reviewed the parade. The Rev. Patrick J. Casey of St. Francis Xavier's College, Manhattan, addressed the marchers.

Holy Name Societies Parade.

More than 30,000 men, members of twenty-four Holy Name Societies, twelve abroad, marched in a parade in Jersey City yesterday. Mgr. John J. Sheppard, Vice General of the diocese and pastor of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, reviewed the parade. The Rev. Patrick J. Casey of St. Francis Xavier's College, Manhattan, addressed the marchers.

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GETS RADIO AT 4,386 MILES.

Ship Receives Washington Time
Signals at Macao, Brazil.

The radio operators, J. C. Forbes and Ernest V. Cutler of the South liner Albatross, which has just arrived from Brazil, reported that on the voyage south from New York those signals were received from Washington on a wave length of 8,500 meters to the limit of position, latitude 7:18 south, and longitude 34:31 west, a distance of 4,196 statute miles, or 8,546 nautical miles.

Holy Name Societies Parade.

More than 30,000 men, members of twenty-four Holy Name Societies, twelve abroad, marched in a parade in Jersey City yesterday. Mgr. John J. Sheppard, Vice General of the diocese and pastor of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, reviewed the parade. The Rev. Patrick J. Casey of St. Francis Xavier's College, Manhattan, addressed the marchers.

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RUNS HER CAMPAIGN ON COAL-HOLE BASIS

Miss Rembaugh Takes Viewpoint of Housewife in Arguments for Her Election.

WANTS TO BE A CITY JUDGE

Pleads for Votes on the Ground That Women Should Have a Friend on the Bench.

Bertha Rembaugh, who is a Republican candidate for Municipal Court Justice in the First District—the first woman to aspire to that office—is running

her campaign on a coal-hole and sewing-machine basis. That is what she told a big crowd of men and women Saturday night at West Houston and Thompson Streets when she went out after the woman with the market basket.

Miss Rembaugh knows the people. Mrs. Simkhovitch of Greenwich House, who is an enrolled Democrat, but intends to vote for the Republican candidate, told the crowd before Miss Rembaugh spoke.

"When I go to Miss Rembaugh's house, in Grove Street, in the morning," said Mrs. Simkhovitch, "I see her with a dust cap on her head, putting out the ashes and looking after the garbage. She knows all about the home, and she knows other things. She is a good lawyer. In her law practice she has run any number of different kinds of businesses. Now, with all the women there are in the population, don't you think there should be at least one woman justice to look after them when anything happens to take them into court?"

"Politicians say this is an old year in politics, but don't let them put anything like that over on you," said Miss Rembaugh. "You elect Municipal Court Justices once in ten years, and you want some one who is fair and honest."

You may fall into a coal hole, you may fall out with your boss, or your landlord may put you out of the house. When any of those things happen to you, you want to be sure of your Municipal Court Justice.

"Perhaps you say your furniture on the installment plan and can't make your payments, or perhaps they say you haven't paid when you have. You don't want to lose your sewing machine, your sofa, or any of your furniture, and your wife doesn't. She is fond of her machine and her furniture, and she can't get along without them. It is her question as much as yours. Don't you think she ought to have a woman in the court to whom she can go?"

It is only fair play that there should be, when so many questions in which women are involved are coming up."

One of the market basket crowd, an elderly woman, said she wanted to vote for Miss Rembaugh, but wasn't a citizen, and she didn't know how to become one.

Miss Rembaugh acted as attorney for trade unions during strikes. At the close of the sugar workers' strike, a union official said to her: "You are better than any man lawyer we ever had."

Among her clients are persons of many nationalities—French, Russian, Chinese, Italian, Jewish, Swedish, Irish, and Syrian.

HELPS ORPHANS IN ALASKA.

K. of C. Provides Buildings for 1,000 Indian Children in Nome.

All of the buildings and recreational equipment of the Knights of Columbus in Nome, Alaska, have been turned over to 1,000 Indian children, whose parents were victims of the influenza epidemic. A recent survey was made by the Knights to ascertain how many army posts would be operative during the winter months in the frigid country.

At Nome it was found that the soldiers at Fort Davis, used by the P. Larkin, Overseas Director, last night, had been taken out for the winter months. Our representatives found hundreds of small boys and girls without fathers and mothers in crowded homes. Without any further negotiations they turned over several of the buildings at Fort Davis, used by the soldiers, a large quantity of supplies, including mittens and "mufflers" and war coverings, and accommodated 1,000 of the poor little kiddies.

The Knights arranged recreational equipment and a building for the 300 soldiers stationed at Seward. At Juneau there will be a big garrison next Spring, and the order arranged for building a hut and movie theatre to be completed when the troops arrive.

WHEN YOUR DIGESTION
is not quite right, send to your drug store
for a box of

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative
and in a few hours you will be all right.
10, 25 and 50c

Modernize!



JACK up your business! Take it out of camphor and give it a good beating. Expose it to the light of modern methods and the breeze of scientific speed. Get rid of the dust of ages and the cobwebs of inefficiency.

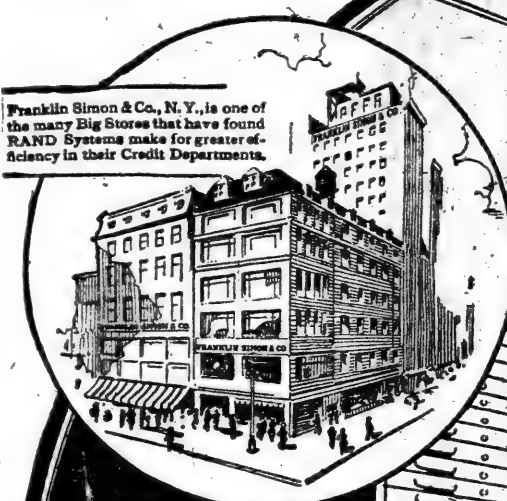
When you do that perhaps you will be able to make the money you think you're entitled to—but not before. Get in step.

Go to the
NATIONAL BUSINESS SHOW
The EXPOSITION OF MODERN ADMINISTRATIVE
METHODS and EQUIPMENT
69th REGIMENT ARMOY
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OCTOBER 20th to 25th 1919

The International Typewriting Contest—for speed and accuracy, today—3 P. M.

Open Daily 1 to 10 P. M.

No business too large or too small—Rand visible control shows the facts at a glance



How Visible Records speed service and cut overhead

ONE glance—and all your facts are before you. The RAND visible card system of office equipment cuts down time and effort spent in hunting over records. It lets you move quickly and certainly for bigger business with less overhead.

In Credit Departments—it permits prompter service to the waiting customer and saves labor, worry and losses.

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The weight of the material used, the sturdy construction, the practicability of each device—in all these things RAND equipment excels.

Write the Home Office to show you how RAND can help your business by placing your card-records, complete, at your finger-tips.

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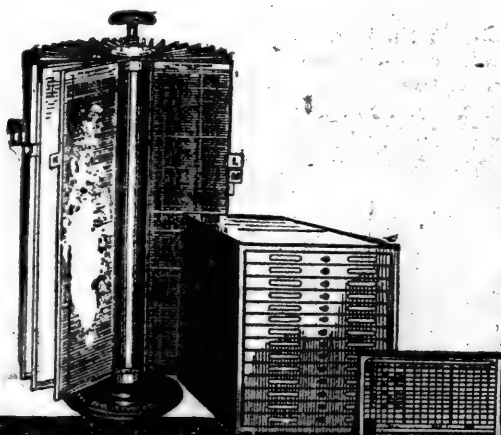
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Among the users of
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Visible Control are:

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American Multigraph Co.
Du Pont Powder Co.
Blackstone Hotel
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Most of these concerns
started using RAND in a
small way and added to
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itself.

On request we will gladly
send our illustrated book-
let describing RAND
Visible Control Systems
and telling how business
firms of all kinds have
found them profitable.
Send for this book today.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



Revillon Freres in Montreal.

The distributing point for supplies to the important Revillon trading posts in the Hudson's and James Bay regions is in Montreal, where Revillon Freres have a large building at 134 McGill street. The ice and furs are shipped down the St. Lawrence, around the coast of Labrador and through Hudson Strait, a voyage of more than 2,000 miles. Communication, of course, is only once a year, in early summer.

Revillon Freres
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

HANAN

It is always the better part of wisdom to be satisfied with nothing less than the best.

Dollar for dollar there is more style, quality and good workmanship in a pair of Hanan Shoes than any other shoe that you can buy.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

ALL ITALY WAITS DECISION ON FIUME

Active Exchanges of Opinions
Between Rome and Washington
on Tittoni's Last Proposal.

SONNINO GIVES HIS VIEWS

Claims Fiume on the Basis of President Wilson's Explanation of Shantung Award.

ROME, Oct. 19. (Associated Press.)—There is an active exchange of cables between the Rome and Washington Governments in progress concerning the last project of Signor Tittoni with regard to the Fiume and Adriatic question.

Although Peter A. Jay, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, has been confined to his room by a slight attack of influenza, he has kept in constant touch with Premier Nitti and Signor Storni, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with whom he is in the most cordial relations.

The entire press maintains an attitude of great reserve while awaiting the decision of the Washington Government on these most important questions.

The Tribune, however, thinks the present project of Signor Tittoni is the minimum which the nation is ready to accept and expresses the hope that there will be a definite solution of the problem, which it says has kept the people so long in suspense regarding the maintenance of peace.

The idea Nationale calls the Tittoni project a monstrously which does not take into account the will of the people of Fiume, who are firmly supporting the cause of Dalmatia. It adds that the fate of Dalmatia if the project is accepted would be abandoned to Jugoslavia, with only the problematical protection of Zara.

PRAISE CHOICE OF NEW ENVOY

Italians Favorably Impressed by Appointment for Washington.

Overnight, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to This New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The appointment of Baron Romano Avenzana as Ambassador to Washington has produced an excellent impression, not only in diplomatic circles, but also among politicians. It being known how successful the new Ambassador has been in several difficult missions entrusted to him during his career. He succeeded Margus Salvage Raggi at Peking after the Boxer insurrection, showing great ability in settling that complicated situation. He was sent to Serbia after the assassination of King Milan and Queen Draga, representing at Belgrade unofficially also England, which for some

time refused to have any relations with Yugoslavia. As Minister to Madrid Baron Avenzana concluded the most important agreements concerning Italian emigration, which are now being taken as models to regulate Italian emigration in different countries of the world.

During the war he had an important confidential mission entrusted to him to Montenegro, where, after the capitulation of that country, he undertook to bring into safety King Nicholas and his family. A still more important mission lately was entrusted to him in Greece, where relations with Italy had reached a most acute stage. He succeeded in bringing about a better understanding between the two countries, concluding an agreement which is certain to have important political and commercial consequences.

Thus everything leads one to believe the new Ambassador will be equally successful in America, which he knows not merely as a diplomat, but as a private citizen, loving it as his second country, having married an American, formerly Miss Taylor of St. Louis.

SONNINO URGES SOLIDARITY.

Demands Fiume in Shantung Proceed—Won't Enter Elections.

ROME, Oct. 19. (Associated Press.)—Baron Sonnino, the former Italian Premier, in declining to be a candidate for Parliament at the coming elections, has addressed to his constituency, which has returned him for forty years, a letter, in which he says:

"Italy is passing through a most anxious hour, being uncertain whether, after her enormous efforts for victory, she can satisfy her aspirations, or whether she must eventually start again on the hard road for the completion of national redemption necessary for her liberty and independence."

He urges a policy aiming at a closer union with the Allies through "a frank, loyal and constant attitude of willing co-operation and solidarity."

Concerning the Adriatic question, Baron Sonnino states that the Italian program must include, first, Italy's safety in the Adriatic, and, second, the energetic intensification of the Italian effort in the Balkans and the East.

He quotes from President Wilson's address at Los Angeles to the effect that France and Great Britain promised

Shantung to Japan to induce Japan to enter the war, and it would be impossible to deny Shantung to Japan without being ready to go to war with those powers, and adds:

Shantung must equally hold for pledges contained in the pact of London regarding Italy. The unity and necessity of the decisions of the Peace Conference, if it makes it difficult to obtain total acceptance of our claims, makes it equally difficult for the conference to take decisions damaging to Italy in the Adriatic, or in other questions."

Examining the internal situation, Baron Sonnino says that the chief task is the economic, social and financial reconstruction of the country, and intensifying the work of production.

The financial problem shows, first, an enormous foreign debt, requiring extraordinary development of Italian exportation—otherwise, the foreign debt must imply political, besides economic servitude; second, a heavy internal public debt requiring radical economy; and the augmentation of taxation; third, an excess of paper currency, which must be reduced at any cost.

"To these heavy burdens," continues the former Premier, "we must speedily counterpose, first, a strong rising movement in agriculture and industrial production, employing conditions of public order and social pacification, and second, energetic intensification of the moral, intellectual, and technical culture of the nation. It is indispensable also to increase the cost of Italian emigration."

In conclusion, Baron Sonnino says: "Italians who fully proved they were always ready to die for their country, must demonstrate that they also know how to live better for their country."

Lace Exhibit Opens Tonight.

At the lace exhibition, which opens at the Bush Terminal Building this evening, the Metropolitan Museum of Art will show enlarged photographs of a wide variety of laces with explanatory text. Among the exhibitors will be Mrs. Walter Pulitzer and her sister, Miss L. B. Englehart, who have large collections of laces. These include many Italian laces, French and Belgian, with filet, drawn work and embroidery, a beautiful gipure de Huges shawl, altar front, coverlets and old Russian drawnwork and embroidery.

A Distinguished Service Label.

PERFECT FITTING

MUNSING WEAR

UNION SUITS

Munsingwear garments are made to wear a long time, as well as to fit and cover the form perfectly. Because of their durability and washability, it's true economy to buy them.

Correct sizes for men, women and children.

Every wanted style and quality.

The satisfaction lasts.

Some Truths About Permanence

No Motor Truck manufacturer can stay in business if he manufactures a poor truck. No manufacturer can stay in business if he manufactures a truck that doesn't fit the market.

The market for the high-priced truck is restricted. It is rapidly narrowing. The time has arrived when the motor truck buyer realizes that he is buying transportation—not a name. And that the way to buy transportation is on facts—on figures—on a dollar and cents basis—on the cost of that transportation per ton mile.

Bethlehem Motor Trucks are neither underbuilt to meet a price nor overbuilt to justify a price. They are the happy medium of quality and price which represents greatest value. They have made their enormous success because of Bethlehem Dependable Delivery and Bethlehem Dependable Delivery Costs.

Thousands of Bethlehem owners have solved thousands of Delivery Problems with Bethlehem Motor Trucks. Bethlehem value is a known quantity. Bethlehem Performance is a surety—not a conjecture.

1½-Ton Chassis 2½-Ton Chassis 3½-Ton Chassis
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EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS
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LISTERATED GUM

The Universal "Health-Habit"

A pure mouth, clean teeth, sweet breath, keener appetite, easier digestion, relaxed nerves, all accompany the use of this delicious Quality Gum.

10 NUGGETS

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The Newest of the New

A long trim vamp of glistening patent leather—an upper of beautiful soft flexible kid—an arch, short, quick and high—and a 2¼-inch Louis heel. Here is the newest of the new Walk-Over models—proud, shapely and smart—unequalled for Style and a bargain for the money. As for fit—bless you, the numerous Walk-Over patterns assure you your perfect fit.

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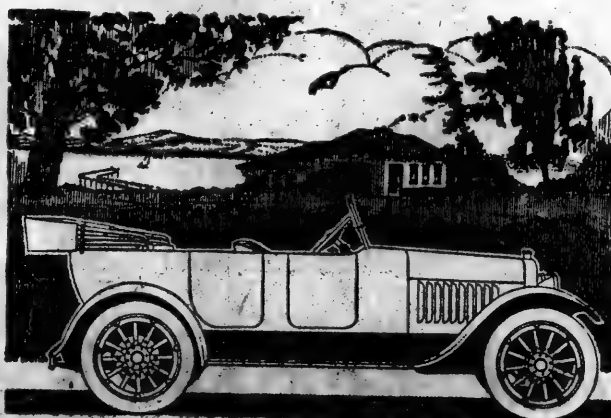
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MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR

This device is constantly on duty. It works automatically and maintains just the degree of warmth you want at all hours of the day regardless of outdoor conditions or variations. Sets also for an exact lower temperature for the sleeping hours.

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Located at 94th & Tinticum Ave., Philadelphia

Erected in 1918 for the purpose of caring for Hog Island employees, the development consists of sixteen buildings, each containing 125 rooms. Besides which will be found four main dining rooms, a general office building, warehouse, laundry and heating plant.

A capacious grandstand and bleachers overlook an athletic field, which is supplemented by an amusement hall, containing barber shop, moving-picture outfit, pool room, and other forms of amusement. The buildings are of a construction which permits of their removal by sections to other locations. Practically all furnishings have already been sold, but bids will be received at any time for whatever equipment still remains.

This sale will not include any of the land on which these buildings are erected. The Emergency Fleet Corporation will negotiate for its sale at not less than appraised value. Arrangements can be made for the successful bidder to secure the land if he desires to operate the hotel at the present location.

TERMS OF SALE—1. Bids are to be addressed to Supply and Sales Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn., and marked "Sealed Bid for Tinticum Ave. Hotel, to be opened Nov. 17, 1919."

2. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the total bid, made payable to United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, which amount will be applied to the purchase price of the successful bidder and returned in the case of the unsuccessful bidder.

3. Bids are to be based on taking delivery within 30 days of O. B. present location. 4. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

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NOT content to permit their surplus and duplicate business records to occupy valuable space that could be utilized more profitably for active business operations, the officials of the *National City Bank of New York transferred their records to Pioneer. Not only is this move resulting in big savings for them in rental costs, but now their records are housed in a private Record Room, completely safeguarded, conveniently located out of the congested districts yet only 7 minutes from Wall Street, right at the Nevins Street Subway Station.

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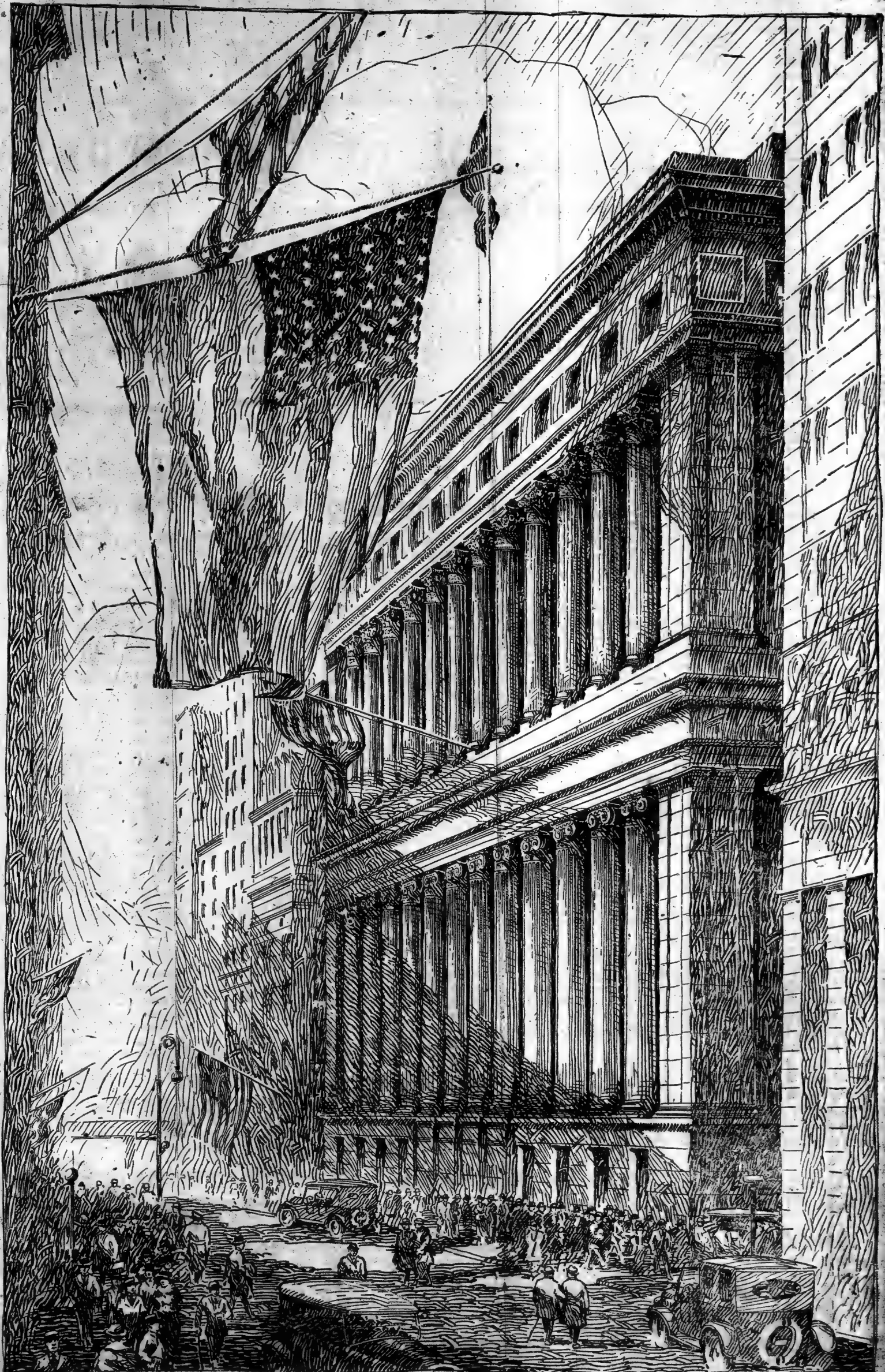
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OUR 40TH YEAR

*One of over 200 prominent institutions—financial and mercantile—who keep their surplus and duplicate records at Pioneer.



● Pioneer Fireproof Storage Warehouses, 1919.

Off and On!

An off year in politics means a year when everybody is off the job but the boss and his help.

Off years are years when bosses figure they can put over anything because the people aren't looking. Also, off years are years when men get on who could never get on any other year.

This is an off year—or it was six weeks ago. It seemed there never was a year so completely "off." Five years of war excitement had left the people without a thrill for politics.

Five years of Kaiser chasing had made boss-hunting tame.

So the boss and the bosslets promptly got busy. They revived an old trick which even the second-story men of politics thought outlawed twenty years ago.

They reached into the sacred precincts of the Supreme Court, laid hands upon Justice Joseph E. Newburger, who had served twenty-eight years, and said: "Get out! We've got another man for this job!"

And reaching into the City Court, they seized Justice Richard H. Smith, who had served ten years, and said: "You, too. We need your job also!"

Being an off year they felt it was safe to throw faithful judges off the bench. It looked so safe that they deemed no word of explanation necessary.

But that was weeks ago. It looks now as if this is not going to be such an off year as it seemed.

There are plenty of signs that the people are not going to stand for this crude raid upon their courts. Already it is evident that they are going to rally to the principle of keeping the hands of the bosses off of the bench.

This organization was formed to crystallize the opposition to this political raid.

From day to day, from now until election, we propose to tell the public about the details of this daring raid and this attempt to destroy the independence of our courts.

We want to put you "on" to what an off year means!

Independent Non-Partisan
Judiciary Committee,

Hotel Wallick,
Broadway at 43d St.

(To be continued in tomorrow's evening newspapers.)

200,000 JEWS TOOK PART IN WORLD WAR

American Committee Notes That of This Number 600 Received Citations.

NEW YORK STATE IN LEAD

50,000 Enlisted Men from Here in Army and Navy, While Pennsylvania Is Next with 14,000.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, a national Jewish organization, instituted in 1908 for the purpose of combating the infringement of the rights of Jews in any part of the world, was held yesterday at the Hotel Astor.

The annual report of the committee, in considering the question of the restriction of immigration, said it was inconceivable that the United States would close its doors against those whose sole desire was to better their position in life and to become good citizens of this country.

The report said that although there were less than 2,000,000 Jews in the United States, nearly 200,000 fought on the battlefields of Europe. Some of these, it was said, had not been here long enough to take out their second

papers. The killed and wounded, in any number of the decorated, among the boys from the east side, it was stated, as well as among their co-religionists elsewhere in this country, spoke for their valor.

A report of the activities of the committee during the last year dealt largely with the economic situation of the Jews in various parts of Europe. It set forth that as many as 125,000 had been massacred and that while reports may have been exaggerated, the suffering of the Jew has been widespread and intense. The German press, it was said, is permeated with anti-Semitism.

According to a report presented by Julian Leavitt, Director of the Office Jewish War Records, which is maintained by the American Jewish Committee, of the 150,000 Jewish soldiers and sailors recorded by the office to date New York State leads with more than 50,000. Pennsylvania follows with more than 14,000, and other States are represented proportionately. The army is represented by 114,275 men, the navy by 11,380, and the Marine Corps by 3,340. The total number of commissioned officers listed so far is 8,000, including one Brigadier General in the Marine Corps, one Rear Admiral in the Navy, 60 Colonels, and Lieutenant Colonels in the Army, 330 Majors, 1,305 Captains, and 6,724 Lieutenants.

A statement issued after the meeting said in part: "The presence of Jewish soldiers for the combatant branches was demonstrated by the fact that while these branches constituted only 60 per cent of the total in the American Expeditionary Forces, the relative proportion among the 114,000 Jewish soldiers is about 75 per cent. The infantry constituted 24.8 per cent of the American Expeditionary Forces, while among the Jewish records it constituted 48 per cent. The Quartermaster Corps represented 8.2 per cent of the A. E. F., and 25.9 per cent of the Jewish records."

Additional evidence as to the high quality of Jewish service in the war is found in the official citations for gallantry in action, of which about 800 are recorded among the American Jewish records. These include three citations for the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest distinction awarded by the United States, of which only seventy-eight have been conferred to date. The total of casualties is estimated at 3,500 deaths and from 11,000 to 12,000 wounded.

Reports were also presented by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research and Statistics, toward the support of which the committee contributes, and by the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, which is a constituency of the committee.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Louis Marshall; Vice President, Cyrus Adler; and Julius Rosenwald; Treasurer, Isaac W. Bornheim of Louisville, Ky.; Judge Irving Lehman of New York City; and A. J. Rathsman of Boston were elected, and Louis Marshall and Colonel Harry Outler of Providence were re-elected to membership on the Executive Committee.

Among those present were Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; Isaac W. Bornheim, Louisville; Colonel Harry Outler, Providence; James Davis, Chicago; Charles Eisenman, Cleveland; S. Marcus Fechter, Cincinnati; Simon Fleischmann, Buffalo; Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburgh; Felix Fuld, Newark; Ephraim Lectorer, Philadelphia; Judge Julius W. Mark, Chicago; Morris Rosenbaum, Philadelphia; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Rabbi Joseph Stoltz, Chicago; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven; A. Leo Wolf, Pittsburgh; Judge Henry N. Wessell, Philadelphia; Dr. S. Benderly, Herman Barnstein, Judge Nathan Elzer, Louis Borgegitch, Dr. H. J. Epstein, Harry Fischer, Dr. Herbert Friedlander, Max J. Kohler, Samuel C. Lamport, Judge Irving Lehman, Leo Lerner, William Lieberman, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Jacob Massel, Rabbi H. Pereira Mendez, Leon Molander, Dr. S. Newman, Leon Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, Oscar S. Straus, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

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Your child's mind is like a fertile field. It must be ploughed, it must be enriched, if the seed of knowledge which is planted is to bring forth a hundred-fold. If you send your child to school without having first prepared his mind at home, you can not expect him to progress easily and rapidly. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is a new factor in the home and school which counts tremendously in making the children of today the 100% citizens of tomorrow. If you are wise you will not delay in equipping your home with THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.



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Where do thoughts come from? What makes a watch go?

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Does a plant eat? Is a stone alive?

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Your child is like no other child in the world. He has his own peculiar taste and need for both physical and mental food. If you put a meal before him and let him choose what agrees with him best, he will thrive. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the right kind of nourishing food for the child's mind during the growing years. Give your child this remarkable, original work, and watch carefully which of the 16 Great Departments interests him most: Nature, Science, History, Biography, Astronomy, Physiology, Art, Literature, Poetry, or Manual Training. It will prove THE KEY to his natural bent, and the kind of work or profession in which he will most easily succeed.



Where a fellow can find out the things he wants to know.



Why does a stick float? Why do we go to sleep?

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Times readers may obtain free of charge the valuable and attractive illustrated book of specimen pages from THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. Let the children decide whether this new method of education interests them. Send for FREE 80-page book which contains the following subjects: The Sun and His Family; What Our Skin is Like; How the Nail Grows on the Finger; How the Teeth Grow; The Nerves of Smell; The Marvel of Hearing; The Lords of the Wild Kingdom; A Concrete Ship in the Water; The Wonderful Birth of the Wheat; How We Dig Up Sunshine; Making the Desert Blossom; Canada the Wonderland; The Republics of South America; The Boy Carpenter's Box of Tools; West Point and Annapolis, and Others.

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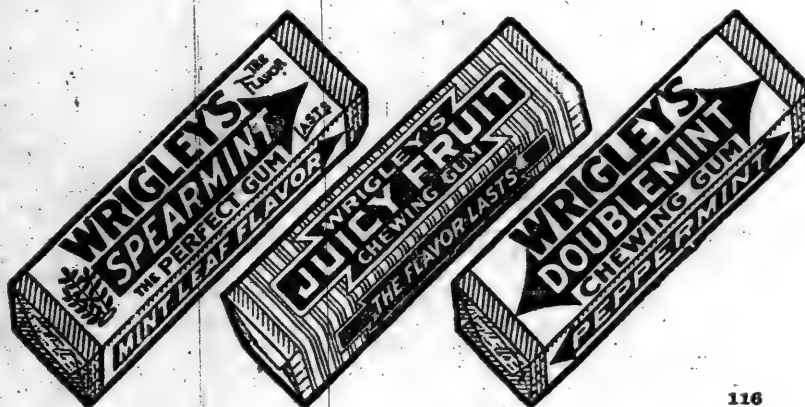
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For TRAVELING a supply of the right kind of chocolate is a comfort and safeguard—almost a necessity.

If you've tasted IDEAL you'll take the right kind.

Whether by Pullman, auto or boat, these sustaining bars of delightful flavor add much to the trip's comfort.

IDEAL once, IDEAL always!

Ideal Cocoa & Chocolate Co. New York, U.S.A. Mils. Little, Pa.



MERITS AND DEMERITS OF LEAGUE EVENTS REVEALED BY SATURDAY'S BATTLES

GRIDIRON CLASSES BEING BROUGHT OUT

Good Line on Real Strength of Eastern Elevens Gained from Saturday's Games.

SURPRISES FOR THE CRITICS

Achievements of Syracuse, Colgate, and Boston College Add Interest to Battles Still to Come.

Time was in Eastern football years ago when, excepting in the games among themselves that came at the end of the season, whenever representatives of the "Big Four" were engaged against a "Big Five" or "Big Six" team, the "Big Four" was always the underdog. But the old order has changed, and football is the game of the future. With the charm of uncertainty as to the result adding spice to the game throughout the Fall, football interest is bound to grow even greater with the public and with the colleges themselves.

Boston College's astonishing victory over Yale on Saturday is proof that "you never can tell" in football, just as you never can in baseball. It was the season's most conspicuous reversal thus far and a particularly sad blow to Yale in view of the fact that Harvard had previously defeated Coach Cavanaugh by a score of 17 to 0. It was a great day for Fitzpatrick and Heaphy and the other men from Boston, who have been so well drilled by Cavanaugh in aggressive football. It looks as if any of the experts who said that the season's most ideal achievement would be to pay a good deal of attention to those same Boston College players, who had so much success at Dartmouth, might have been right. One of the game's greatest moments was in the first half when Fitzpatrick, who played with fine spirit on the line, and Heaphy, who played with great respect, and the returns show that Cavanaugh's cohorts knew just a bit more football.

Football Records.

24	YALE	10	1	0	ANNAPOLIS	0	0	0	
25	North Carolina	10	2	0	48-N. C. Aggies	0	0	0	
26	Boston College	10	2	0	50-Johns Hopkins	0	0	0	
57	HARVARD	12	1	0	115	LAFAYETTE	13	1	
152	Harvard	13	1	0	13	Muhlenberg	0	0	
173	Boston College	10	2	0	11	Princeton	0	0	
1	Brown	10	2	0	11	Haverford	0	0	
7	Yale	10	2	0	90				
113	PRINCETON	10	2	0	AMHERST	10	2	0	
28	Trinity	10	2	0	3	Bowdoin	0	0	
34	Rocheater	10	2	0	0	Union	0	0	
					12	Trinity	0	0	
71	CORNELL	6	5	0	5	WILLIAMS	10	2	
9	Oberlin	12	1	0	22	Rensselaer	0	0	
3	Williams	10	2	0	0	Yale	0	0	
3	Colgate	10	2	0	0	Cornell	0	0	
					2	Columbia	0	0	
15	PENNSYLVANIA	21	7	0	21	7	BROWN	0	0
10	Bucknell	10	2	0	0	27	R. I. State	0	0
13	Penn. Ag.	10	2	0	0	0	Indiana	0	0
80	Delaware	10	2	0	0	0	Colgate	0	0
85	Swarthmore	10	2	0	0	0	Haverd	0	0
214	DARTMOUTH	7	8	1	7	8	W. AND J.	0	0
40	Springfield	0	0	0	23	Kiokimburg	0	0	
13	Yanwick	0	0	0	23	Carnegie Tech.	0	0	
27	Mass.	0	0	0	0	Westminster	0	0	
16	Penn. State	12	5	0	50	PENN. STATE	10	2	
0	PITTSBURGH	10	2	0	33	Gettysburg	0	0	
28	Geneva	10	2	0	13	Dartmouth	0	0	
28	West Virginia	10	2	0	55	WESLEYAN	0	0	
3	Syracuse	24	8	0	0	Worcester Tech.	0	0	
62	SYRACUSE	24	8	0	25	R. I. State	0	0	
31	Alb. Syracuse	0	0	0	10	N. Y. State	0	0	
19	North Carolina	10	2	0	31	LEHIGH	10	2	
7	West Point	10	2	0	47	Villanova	0	0	
24	Pittsburgh	0	0	0	10	Yale	0	0	
0	COLGATE	10	2	0	1	Rutgers	0	0	
33	Susquehanna	7	10	0	0	N. Y. Aggies	0	0	
14	Brown	10	2	0	100				
1	Cornell	10	2	0	11	WEST VIRGINIA	10	2	
70	RUTGERS	10	2	0	0	Marquette	0	0	
34	Yale	10	2	0	0	Westminster	0	0	
0	Delight	10	2	0	27	Maryland	0	0	
3	COLUMBIA	10	2	0	143	WARTHAMORE	0	0	
0	U. S. & A. Arizona	0	0	0	10	Maryland	0	0	
1	Vermont	0	0	0	14	Penn. M. C.	0	0	
3	Williams	10	2	0	0	Pennsylvania	0	0	
7					21				
0	N. Y. UNIVERSITY	21	7	0	0	BOSTON COLLEGE	0	0	
0	Amherst	10	2	0	0	Haverd	0	0	
0	Hamilton	10	2	0	0	Yale	0	0	
0	Wesleyan	10	2	0	0				
0	WEST POINT	10	2	0	0	HOLY CROSS	0	0	
14	Midbury	0	0	0	0	Army	0	0	
0	Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	Springfield	0	0	
0	Syracuse	0	0	0	0				
6	Maine	0	0	0	0	GEORGETOWN	0	0	
32					1	W. & A. Wesleyan	0	0	
					33	Virginia F. I.	0	0	
					50				

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

High Money Rates Bring Sobering Influence to Bear on Stock Trading.

In positive results of a constructive nature in industry and finance the week just passed had little to offer. The steel strike, it is true, continued to dwindle, plants which had been idle for a fortnight went back into operation here and there, many workers returned to their places, the total of production increased somewhat; but the strike still went on and indications that it would cease within a few days were lacking. The Industrial Conference produced a great deal of debate, permitting employers, workers, and the public to voice opinions through their representatives, yet so difficult a snag was struck when it came down to accepting principles for the guidance of capital and labor that the matter had to be put over until this week. Labor at the conference stood firm for the union idea and had the support of a part of the public's delegates. Capital agreed that collective bargaining was desirable, but insisted that individual employers and their employees should possess the full right of selecting the bargainers. Whether a recommendation can be made which will satisfy all parties remains to be seen. It remains to be seen, also, whether recommendations, based on compromise—for compromise seems probable at the moment—will have an appreciable effect in straightening out the maze of differences between workers and employers now made evident in the scores of strikes throughout the country. In the field of finance the postponement of the Belgian loan until the forepart of next year could be viewed either as a matter of regret that the transaction had not been put through as a test of the investment demand for allied Government securities or as a satisfactory bit of evidence that Belgium needs for reconstruction purposes were not so pressing as had been thought. If events prove that the Belgian Treasury switched its plan of borrowing from the United States to Great Britain because the British banks were able to offer the more favorable terms, the event may upset some calculations about the part America is to play in Continental rejuvenation of industry, transportation, etc. When the loan was first reduced in amount last week and then put off, local bankers understood that Belgium had closed, or was shortly to close, arrangements for a large loan in London, which, presumably, carries with it first call on British products for Belgian purchases and use.

During the week the country's attention was directed more than ever before to the spread of radical doctrines, as the result of the seizure of a score or more of agitators in the Gary, Ind., district. Although the activities of these disciples of unrest might seem to come more within the purview of politics than of business, the evidence from many sources of late is that business is suffering from their teachings, not remotely, but direct. Manufacturers as well as the Government's authorities are closely interested in the elimination of measures directed toward the overturn of conventional processes of industry and the State. The decision by the House to extend wartime passport regulations for one year in order to shut out partisans of the Red program is one worthy of arousing the deepest satisfaction among producers of goods and the lenders of credit. And in this connection no little significance in respect to the solidarity of American business and finance may be found later on to lie in the capture of Petrograd from the Russian Bolshevik forces. The news of this military operation should be mentioned as one of the foremost constructive events, in a national as well as in an international sense, which the week produced.

Quite likely the irregular trend of stocks during the week reflected the absence of fresh influences in industry of a sort to promote a continuation of the previous advance. Yet while there was heavy selling by speculators who had large paper profits and by others committed to the short side, there was also plenty of evidence of new buying on a large scale. The substantial advances of the preceding fortnight, which carried quite a number of stocks to extraordinarily high prices, had brought the market into a position where readjustment seemed a natural. Perhaps this week will show whether the impelling forces of most worth in recent stock market transactions were of temporary moment or actually had their basis in some part of the financial groundwork. The persistence of high call money rates may have caused the selling of a round amount of margin stock last week, but the history of speculation shows that a stiff cost of market credit of itself is not wont to disturb eager traders for any length of time. Their sense profits which have overshadowed the burden of 8, 10, or 15 per cent. money. The vast total of bank loans, close to the greatest the local clearing house banks have ever reported disclosed a situation in which unusual call loan rates may mean more than a temporary tightness in credit. It is not known whether commercial requirements, new undertakings in raising capital for corporations, or stock market loans themselves have supplied the chief instrument for raising the loan account to the current high level, but it stands to reason that if a restriction on lending occurs it will have primary application to the speculative end of the stock market.

The continued drifting tendency of railroad securities, both stocks and bonds, indicates that investors and speculators have not yet attained a clear conception of the railroad outlook. Director General Hines is going ahead preparing to relinquish to its owners the control and direction of the carriers on Jan. 1, and has made it evident, in respect to the freight rate situation, that the Federal manager he intends to sponsor no movement to have rates increased. And he has emphasized his attitude in the face of an appeal by the Association of Railway Executives that he

take the initiative in raising the railroad units of income. Mr. Hines feels that, with Federal control drawing to an end, the individual roads should prepare on their own account to make use of whatever legislation is provided

for them to have their own share of the increased income. As the Director General had previously gone on record as opposed to a movement to increase rates until the greater part of the year's operating results were known, he stands against the suggestion of the Railway Executives in the way of an extension of his earlier position. It is more than that, however. Irrespective of the unfavorable product of the year's operations in terms of profit, the Director General holds that the roads should take measures to stand upon their own feet, which brings up the matter of legislation. Congress, from current indications, will have two months in which to prepare a law covering the return of the railways, a

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 18, 1919

Last Week. Year to Date.				Last Week. Year to Date.			
Total sales	48,481,570	\$241,000,848		Average price 50 stocks	96.50	93.73	96.73
Same period a year ago	8,226,061	108,556,218		Same period a year ago	79.00	73.45	79.00

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Standard Oil Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

WE OFFER
Subject to prior sale and change in price
\$50,000

New York Central Railroad Company
Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R. Co.
First Mortgage Gold 4s, due Jan. 1, 1956

Price to yield 5.35%

Assumed by the New York Central Railroad Co. and guaranteed principal and interest by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co. (now consolidated with the New York Central Railroad Company).
A Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
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Prudden & Company
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Tel. Rector 4261
Municipal Bonds

Northern Ohio Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd.
Madison River Pow. 1st 5s
Trading Department
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 6640

DEALERS TRY TO NIP MATERIALS CORNER

War-Time Allocation Plan Voluntarily Put Into Operation Here.

BUILDING ENTERS NEW ERA

Authority Warns Against Manipulation of Supplies During Housing Need.

Visible opposition to the apparent policy of some manufacturers and others concerned with the production and shipment of building materials to this market to check free movements of building commodities to consuming centers in the hope of maintaining prices at and above present price levels developed toward the week-end.

Intimation has been made at frequent intervals in this column that there is a danger in forcing the price peak of building materials to levels beyond which freedom of their movement in and toward this market would be checked. That point has already come very close to reality, if the need of the preventive measures taken last week means anything at all.

The Association of Building Material Dealers of New York took the first forward step in this direction when it resolved that in the handling and distribution of basic building materials at least it would agree as far as the dealers were concerned, not to stack common brick this year, although it is the time-honored custom of the trade to do so in anticipation of the new year.

Furthermore, it appointed a committee which will have power to allot all incoming brick to contractors so as to eliminate all possibility of any one gaining a corner on the meagre supply of common brick now coming into the market.

Complaint has been made by manufacturers of certain building materials against the arbitrary attitude of labor in enforcing higher wage scales, etc., upon the employer and transportation companies, but the expression was made during the week that the tactics of manufacturers with regard to the movement of building materials into this market are some marks of similarity resulting in unprecedented efforts being made to arrest, if possible, at its inception a condition that would check most seriously the present well-founded start that the Eastern building construction market has been able to make within the last fortnight.

This is not the time to crowd the building market for all the traffic will bear," said one authority in the building material market. "There are some manufacturers who reply to that by saying that if the opportunity to get big prices is here, as shown by the demand, why should we not grasp it."

"They ask it if it is not good business to do so. They point to the clothing trade, the food purveyors, the supplemental building materials department and labor, and ask, 'Why not we, too?'"

There is no doubt that the question is a hard one to answer, but the case is not analogous.

"In foods, in clothing, in supplemental building materials, inflated as the latter by heavy wartime requirements, as well as in labor, the demand is momentary and, in fact, is already passing. With a day in August, according to statistics of the American Federation of Labor, and probably as many, if not more, in September, the ability of the public to spend recklessly is waning."

potential demand will tax the capacity of these building material manufacturing establishments for five years, operating at over 80 per cent. of capacity. At the present labor market, and with the present tendency to curtail hours of work, not more than 40 per cent. of the capacity of these plants will be made available for meeting the present and near-future demand for building materials. Here, then, the difference between the other commodities have passed to normal conditions of buying and selling, the building industry will just be getting its stride toward its long-deferred era of prosperity, a prosperity of a more even-tempered labor world, in which the building, building materials, and the factors that assemble them into finished structures.

"To countenance anything like a manipulation of the building material supply market at a time like this is dangerous to the prosperity of the entire building industry. The menace is apparent to any one who is in any way in touch with the sentiment of architects, engineers, contractors, and financiers who are contemplating new construction work when the time is propitious."

"The time will not be propitious for a free building market for many more months, if there is any attempt at cornering of building materials or any of the materials entering into their manufacture. The moving day spectacle of Oct. 1 in New York and a thousand other American cities may be accentuated next Spring, but by the following Oct. 1 there are signs of warning that Oct. 1 there are signs of warning that the building material manufacturers should remember that it takes almost a year to make multi-family buildings habitable."

Money is available, architects' offices are filling up with new work, the labor situation is clearing. It is not time to encourage stampedes for building materials by manipulating deliveries, thereby forcing prices up. It is a time for co-operation.

Current price changes concern lines. The Dow Jones Daily Building Reports today. Advice from Ohio showed one brand of hydrated at \$10 per ton, f. o. b. mill, as of Oct. 14. Hydrated finishing lime delivered prices in this market showed an advance of 90 cents a ton, making the delivered New York price on the commodity \$25.50 per ton, instead of \$24.60, in cloth bags, f. o. b. mill, f. o. b. car, in paper bags. The same rebate of 20 cents each remains on cloth bags.

The price for Hudson common brick remains at \$16 per thousand wholesale at dock, New York, with the usual advance for cartage, for delivery in this city. The market on Saturday was practically level with brick, although there are loaded brick barges ready for shipment up the river, according to information obtained Friday. Second hand brick interests have been withholding used brick from the market, and in view of the fact that certain parts of the city in anticipation of a more active demand.

The steel and allied trades look for a condition of under-supply and abnormal demand as soon as the steel strike is over. The records as compiled by George F. Gifford, Secretary of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society show that during the month of September 79 per cent. of the entire capacity of structural shops of the country was contracted for. This showed no gain over August, but a 4 1/2 per cent. gain over July. Lined oil has dropped back to \$1.75 per gallon in 5 barrel lots and \$1.70 for lots of more than five gallons. It was recently \$2.25 a gallon.

A survey of the plumbing, steam specialties, electrical supplies and hardware jobbing lists shows general restlessness of prices, mostly upward.

GERMAN STEEL OUTPUT UP.
Figures for July Show Big Gain During the Last Few Months.
Substantial increases in the amount of iron and steel being produced in Germany are revealed by the figures for July, as published in Stahl und Eisen on Sept. 4. In that month the German steel mills turned out 706,331 metric tons, compared with an output of 556,621 tons in March and 450,145 in February. In July, 1918, the production totaled 1,184,467 tons. During the first seven months of the present year the mills produced 4,224,839 tons, against 8,130,123 the same period last year. The output of pig iron in July was 675,634 tons, against 588,659 in July, 1918, and the total for the first seven months was 3,612,750, compared with 5,662,073 for the same period in 1918.

Municipal Bonds

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

City of Salamanca, N. Y., 5s
Due 1920-39
Price to yield 4.80%

San Antonio, Texas, 5s
Due 1946-48
Price to yield 4.80%

City of Portsmouth, Va., 5s
Due 1948
Price to yield 4.90%

City of Casper, Wyo., 5s
Due 1949
Price to yield 4.90%

Ardmore, Oklahoma, 5s
Due 1944
Price 101 and interest

Brownsville, Texas, 5s
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Price 100 and interest

Ellis Co., Tex., R. D. 5 1/2s
Due 1947-49
Price to yield 5.05%

City of Blytheville, Ark., 6s
Due 1924-38
Price to yield 5.40%

Descriptive circulars upon request.

Thayer, Drew & Co.

Municipal Bonds
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Analysis on request.

National Lead

will be sent upon request.

H. HENTZ & CO.

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Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Stern Brothers Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
New England Fuel Oil
Boston Mex.
Singer Manufacturing Co.
Midland Securities
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Bought, Sold, Quoted
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\$2,500,000

American Chicle Company

6% Serial Gold Notes

Total Authorized Issue \$2,500,000

Dated October 1 1928. Due in eight annual installments, October 1, 1930, to 1937 inclusive. Interest payable April 1 and October 1. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin at the Bankers Trust Company, N. Y. City. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 negotiable as to principal.

INTEREST PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION FOR ANY FEDERAL NORMAL INCOME TAX NOW OR HEREAFTER DEDUCTIBLE AT THE SOURCE NOT IN EXCESS OF 2%

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Redeemable in whole or in series on any interest payment date upon sixty days' published notice at prices ranging from 100 1/4 to 103 1/4.

The following information is summarized from a letter of Mr. Darwin R. James, Jr., President of the American Chicle Company:

The American Chicle Company is a consolidation of some of the largest and best known chewing gum manufacturers in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, the products of the Company including such well known brands as Adams Black Jack, Beemans Pepsin, Adams Yucatan, Adams California Fruit, Adams Pepsin, Adams Kis-Me, Adams Chiclets and Adams Clove.

These notes will be a direct obligation of the American Chicle Company and the Trust Agreement, under which they are issued, conservatively restricts the Company from mortgaging or pledging any assets now owned, or hereafter acquired, thus amply protecting the holders of these notes.

The Company or any of its subsidiary companies will not assume or guarantee the funded debt or obligations of any other corporation, partnership or individual except with provision that the funded obligations so assumed shall rank after these notes as a debt of the company or its subsidiaries.

The Company will at all times maintain its Net Current Assets as defined in the Trust Agreement, at not less than 150% of the principal amount of these notes outstanding.

The Net Current Assets after giving effect to this financing, amount to \$6,474,001, and total Net Tangible Assets applicable to Funded Indebtedness to \$10,078,126.

The equity behind the \$2,500,000 Six Per Cent. Serial Notes as indicated by the present market value of the Company's outstanding Preferred and Common Stocks is over \$10,000,000.

The average annual net profits applicable to interest charges, for the last five calendar years after all deductions, including reserves and Federal Taxes, have been over three and five-eighths times the present annual interest requirements, and for the calendar year 1919 (based on results for the first eight months), will be over seven times such charges.

MATURITIES AND PRICES

\$300,000 due October 1, 1920-99 1/2	and interest yielding about 6 1/2%
300,000 due October 1, 1921-99 1/2	and interest yielding about 6 1/2%
300,000 due October 1, 1922-98 1/2	and interest yielding about 6 1/2%
300,000 due October 1, 1923-97 1/2	and interest yielding about 6 1/2%
300,000 due October 1, 1924-97 1/2	and interest yielding about 6 1/2%
300,000 due October 1, 1925-96 1/2	and interest yielding about 6 1/2%
300,000 due October 1, 1926-95 1/2	and interest yielding about 6 1/2%
400,000 due October 1, 1927-95 1/2	and interest yielding about 6 1/2%

Notes are offered when as and if issued subject to prior sale and changing in price

The legality of the proceedings in this issue has been approved by Messrs. Spooner & Spooner and White & Case, Attorneys. An audit of the books of account of the Company has been made by Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants, New York.

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway, New York

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
49 Wall Street, New York

Bankers Trust Company
16 Wall Street, New York

Hayden, Miller & Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be accurate and reliable, and upon which we have acted in the purchase of these notes.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

OLD AND NEW STOCK

Dealt in on New York Curb.

GWYNNE BROS.

SPECIALISTS

25 BROAD ST., N. Y. TEL. BROAD 5270

Tax Exempt in New York State; also Exempt from Federal Income Tax

New Issue: **\$45,000**

County of Rockland, New York
Registered 5% Bonds

Maturing Serially \$3,000 October 1, 1920 to 1934

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation.....\$35,249,932
Net bonded debt.....\$46,000
Population, 1915.....46,903

Prices to yield 4.25% Income
Descriptive Circular on above and other Tax Exempt issues on request.

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135 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Phone 9707-99 Rector

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL BONDS

we own and offer

Amount	Security	Int. Rate	Maturity	Price to Yield
\$40,000	Grand Trunk Pacific	4%	1939	6 1/2%
\$25,000	Grand Trunk Pacific	3%	1962	5 1/2%
\$10,000	City of Edmonton School	5%	1953	6 1/2%
\$50,000	Province of Saskatchewan	4%	1923	6 1/2%

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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The names of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Bells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Bells flat. ¶Special. **Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS				PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS				BANKS			
SECURITY	When Payable	Quotation	Oct. 18, 1919	SECURITY	When Payable	Quotation	Oct. 18, 1919	SECURITY	When Payable	Quotation	Oct. 18, 1919
Albany Southern	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	American	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Albany So. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Am. Public Utilities	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Am. Ex. Co.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Atlantic (R.R.)	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100
Am. & W. R. R.	Mar. & Sep.	82 1/2	82 1/2	Do. P. & N. Y.	Jul. 1, 1920	100	100	Ch. & N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1920	100	100

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Buyers' Wants
Buyers' Wants
Buyers' Wants
Buyers' Wants
Offerings to Buyers
Offerings to Buyers

Offerings to Buyers
Offerings to Buyers
Offerings to Buyers
Offerings to Buyers
Offerings to Buyers
Offerings to Buyers

ALLS WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW
(C) This character means versus or against.

ard, Rogers, Hough and Man-
Judges—At 10:30 A. M., in

Metcalf	C1942.	Weiser	Schimmert.	Ro
		Klump	de rev.	Co
		Colabalis	Gotham	

Cases will be
for trial.
Palkowitz,
A. M. Clear,
A. M. Com-
Stock Co.,
Couch Co.,
Hendersonman,
Joan,
Landon,
Marin,
McNahan,
Wardell,
King Co.

Man Bonding Co. & Vitagraph Co. of
Ins Co. (Pease), et al.
O'Connor-E. H. R.R.
The following cases if marked ready will
be passed for the day. No name will be
given for a day on the day.
Born-Hines, as Inf. Voelckel-B. O. Co.,
rector, ac. Peters (Nassau) Mo.,
Miller, as Ind. act. Southern R.R. Co.,
Star Pub. Co. RR Co.
Willen-Liter B. T. Colviadon-Bar Co. of
Young Best & Co. H. Evans Lunn. Co.
Eisenberg, as Int. Smith's (Premier) Cen-
ter, et al. Smith, et al.
see & Smith.
Buckley, as admr. ac. Thompson-Paint
(Carroll).
Brady-Crane & Co.

completed, rented for \$5,400,
giving net income of five per
cent. on \$75,000. For sale, \$35,-
000. Address: owner,
George H. Ainslie,
615 Fifth Ave. New York.

**Beautiful detached dwelling with garage, on
Prospect Park West, 9 rooms, 3 baths;
just completed; modern improvements.**
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Highway 30200
OPEN TO OFFER.
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Bidding! Speculators!
sliding operation, 25 miles
wide. Marriage bond front-
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See. Many others. E. J.
McGraw, Jr., Proprietor. Fargo

NO. 9 WEST 70TH STREET
 Adjacent to Central Park West.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS
 Comfortable, complete and in good taste;
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FRASER & ELLMAN,
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 Phone COLUMBIA 3500.

3200. Elbergra, 25 West 43d.
43 WEST—Apartment, two rooms,
cassette, bathroom, \$150; also single
rooms.
25 WEST—Hotel Therside, 2 rooms
and bath; special weekly rates; full hotel
service.
68 WEST—2, 3 rooms; bath, kitchen-
stream, electricity; private shower.
356 WEST—The Clintonia—Modern
new apartment; newly furnished; 1
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WEST—Apartment, six rooms, very
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RESCUED BY LADDER FROM BURNING HOME

Fireman Bears Mother and Son
to Safety from Third Floor
of Norfolk Street House.

GIRL IS SAVED BY ANOTHER

Patrolman Narrowly Escapes Death
as Roof of Blazing Build-
ing Collapses.

Battalion Chief James Walsh of the Fourth Battalion of the Fire Department yesterday rescued Mrs. Sarah Kamanisky, 33 years old, and her twelve-year-old son Nathan from a blaze that enveloped the upper stories of a four-story tenement house, at 40 Norfolk Street, by carrying them down a blazing ladder from the third story, in which the blaze started, where they had stood pleading for aid from the crowd below.

Pillows and mattresses had been piled beneath the windows and many among the excited watchers called to the mother and son to "jump," while others admonished them to await assistance.

Mrs. Kamanisky weighs about 160 pounds, and the spectacle of the fire chief, carrying the woman and the boy down the ladder from the window, both half-conscious, was witnessed by hundreds of east siders, who applauded vigorously when, at the second story the chief was met by Fireman Kurt Fuchel, of Engine Company 15, who assisted him in getting the mother and child to the street. Meanwhile Jeanette Levenberg, 9 years, whose home is at 41 Norfolk Street, but who had been

visiting friends in the burning house, was carried down another ladder from the fourth floor by Fireman Edward Kawak of Engine Company 17.

When the ambulance arrived it was found that Mrs. Kamanisky had been burned about the body and that her son's face and body had been painfully burned. They were taken to the hospital, where it was said that the boy was in a serious condition.

In the course of the fire Louis Stabowsky fought his way down through the smoke and flames from the fourth floor by way of the fire escape in the rear of the building. Moses Walchman, a second-floor tenant, slid down a water pipe, his hair being singed, and his hands painfully cut in the descent. Patrolman Kelly of the Clinton Street Station, in an attempt to rescue the inmates of the house, had worked his way to the third floor when the roof collapsed. He hastily slid down the stairs, emerging from the house dripping with tar from the newly tarred and painted roof. Firemen administered first aid and he was able to go home unaided.

All of the furniture in the building was either burned or destroyed by water. The damage to the building itself, which is an old structure, is placed at \$3,000.

TO STOP MAKING 2.75 BEER.

Schaefer Says Brewers Only Await
Dry Enforcement Act.

Brewers will stop making beer with an illegal alcohol content as soon as the enforcement clause of the War Prohibition act goes into effect, according to R. J. Schaefer, President of the New York State Brewers' Association, who said, however, that the brewers were waiting for an official announcement as to the date when the act takes effect.

"There will be no hesitancy or delay," he said, "on the part of the brewers in complying with the Prohibition Enforcement act, if, and when it legally goes into effect, and as long as it remains the law. The only doubt on the subject is the date when the act will become effective, should it become the law. I assume that this cannot happen before Oct. 27, but feel sure that there will be an official announcement as to this and that we may go safely on until then."

TO KEEP BASE HOSPITALS.

Eight Organized Here by Red Cross
Will Be Continued.

New York's eight Red Cross base hospitals, which proved of such value during the war, are to be held intact for future emergencies, according to an announcement made yesterday by members of the Metropolitan Committee of the Red Cross Roll Call. The announcement was made in connection with the Third Red Cross Roll Call, which is scheduled for Nov. 3 to 11. It is explained that aside from war there are the great disasters of peace—

floods, earthquakes, epidemics, etc., which might require immediate facilities such as can be furnished only by a carefully organized and equipped system of base hospitals which the Red Cross has as a legacy from the war experiences.

The eight New York City base hospitals were organized at the following institutions from most of which assistance has been received that they still be kept intact for any emergency: Bellevue Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York Post Graduate Hospital, New York Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, German Hospital, and the Metropolitan Hospital.

YOU
CAN
GET



a good suit made by any of the exclusive 5th Avenue tailors, but you pay double—once for the clothes and again for the label!

Here you pay only for the clothes, \$40 to \$90—the label pays for itself. It guarantees style, fit and satisfaction. Samples mailed upon request.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
Broadway and Ninth St.,
30 East 42nd St.

P. S. Because you have decided to do a certain thing don't think you've done it.
Arnheim Astors.

Carter's KNIT Union Suits

You needn't be a
perfect "30" to enjoy the
Carter combination of
soft knit and perfect fit.

Our large assortments
afford underwear
comfort to every man
in New York.

\$3, \$3.50, \$5, up to \$12.50.

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PAWN TICKETS**
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Created for the purchase of
ALL PAWN TICKETS,
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platinum, silver, jewelry.
Our finest service offers
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and representation will call.
166 West 46th St. At 5th Ave. Tel.
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STRAYED PETS FOUND.
Many a dog that has strayed from its
owner has been found by The New York
Times Lost column. Telephone 1000 Bry-
ant.—Adv.

Quick Riches!

Will they beckon your heirs
to quick disaster?

TRUE, your own heirs might never heed the lure of such a fantastic scheme as the following—recently commented on editorially by a leading New York newspaper:—

Over a year ago some men with true Arabian Nights' imaginations conceived a "fantastic scheme for a giant international lottery to pay the cost of the war." Their ideas received considerable publicity in French newspapers.

And now the report is received from Rome:—

"America now deluges Professor L—L—, former Premier, with thousands of letters enclosing money for tickets in the 'International Lottery.' But this gentleman announces that he never had the slightest connection with the scheme. His chief present trouble is to make these too trusting Americans take their money back.

If "Chance" can lure thousands to send money abroad contrary to every dictate of common sense, how many more will succumb to the beckonings of plausibly put domestic schemes? Will your heirs be immune?

Perhaps! But would you not prefer to insure your estate now against future temptation? If you on your part sense the wisdom of taking such steps, we on our part will gladly discuss with you—

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND for safeguarding the money you leave

The plan is as follows: It can, if you wish, be made operative during your life.

1. A Columbia Trust Fund is simply money set aside under the protection of the Columbia Trust Company and invested to provide periodical income for definite objects.
2. All investments of Columbia Trust Funds are made under the supervision of the permanent Investment Committee appointed by our Board of Directors.
3. Life insurance or any other money may be used to form the Trust Fund. We are bound by a written agreement to carry out your wishes definitely and absolutely.
4. We will make investments of the Trust Fund for you in such securities as are lawful for Trustees, or, if you prefer, you can give us definite instructions to follow.
5. Income from the Trust Fund will be paid in installments to whom you wish and when you wish and in the amount you wish.

The following officers will welcome the opportunity to give you further details—without obligation, of course. At our downtown office, Mr. Warren, Vice-President, or Mr. Judd, Trust Officer. At our Fifth Ave. office, Mr. Dunn, Vice-President.



Member of Federal Reserve System

Copyright, 1919, C. T. Co.

Fine Overcoats made by Hart Schaffner & Marx \$39.75

So much for *your* business.

So much, in four lines, to tell you what *you* want to know.

So much to follow the two prime laws of Advertising, the first of which is that it should be news, and the second that it should be interesting to the reader rather than the advertiser.

Now the rest of the story is not advertising—but personal.

It will interest our friends—and some who aren't yet but soon will be.

The Wallach Bros. business is 32 years old this week. Every year we mark this time by emphasizing those policies of Value giving and Service through which alone this house could have lived and grown through all the hundred and twenty-eight seasons that have passed since its doors were opened.

These Overcoats are a *very* great value.

Every man who gets one will remember us and our 1919 birthday in a very happy way. He will be glad he came—He will come again—He will send his good friends.

We wish we had more of these coats—for we like to make friends.

\$39.75

The variety is excellent; plenty of trig body-tracing coats; single and double breasted models; smart English types; Belters; friendly warm Ulsterettes with all the style that Hart Schaffner & Marx coats are heir to; Chesterfields of gentlemanly mien—all of them all wool, of course.

Wallach Bros.

Est.
1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
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Est.
1887

Salto-Nuts
Up-to-the-minute
Chick says:
I'm full of crisp
luscious, satisfying
Salto-Nuts—they'll
make you happy too!
By a Box!

Hatch
HATCH - HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST
35th St. & Herald Sq. Bway: 6-30th
Bway: 6-45th

**MISSION
GARDEN**
For Sale
by
Grocers
50c
per
Pound
Again Selling at
Pre-War Prices

REAL SPORT DESCRIBED.
The sporting pages of The New York
Times cover all branches of sport and
every article is the work of an expert—
Adv.

MAKE - TO - MEASURE
Tailors we are and always will be. There are men a-plenty who, because of irregular build, or because they cherish private preferences about the lay of a lapel or the set of a shoulder, want their clothes made to their own measure.

These men will receive here a degree of circumstantial attention to their wishes and whims, which makes the spending of more than \$40 to \$80 a needless extravagance for garments tailored and tried-on to personal measurements.

Army And
Navy Uniforms Of
Smartest Set-up

Clemons
Civilian Army
And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
21 Years On This Corner

POPE DISCUSSES THE WORLD'S ILLS WITH PHILIP GIBBS

Thinking Most of the Workers,
He Emphasizes the Need
of Justice and Charity.

WARNS AGAINST VIOLENCE

Emphasizes Duty of All to Work
to Settle Difficulties in
Peaceful Ways.

TELLS OF HIS WORK IN WAR

Shows Deep Interest in America—
Questions His Interviewer on
Europe's Condition.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 20.—Whatever faith or lack of faith a man may have, he can not be untouched, if he has any spiritual sense at all, by the presence of the Christian tradition that lives in Rome. Here in Rome the stones speak of the agony, courage and faith of the men and women who in the earliest days of Christian worship suffered tortures and a dreadful death for their Master's sake. Going down into the Catacombs, dark and deep below the ground, where for 300 years of persecution the early Christians worshipped secretly, one sees their tombs and their bones and the pictures they drew on the walls—the fish that was the symbol of Christ, the cross that was disguised as an anchor, the figure of that Lord whose Gospel was the supreme challenge to the cruelties and violence of the pagan world.

Above them one walks on stones that were trodden by Peter and Paul in the foul dungeon of the Mamertine Prison, where those two men were thrust down through a hole in the rock among a crowd of other captives waiting for death to make a Roman holiday while the Emperor passed in triumph; and in the Colosseum, where the crowds of Christians lay before they were flung out to the beasts and gladiators.

The miracle of the spiritual courage which inspired those people moves one with wonderment. How strong and simple must have been their faith! How great their courage! Imperial Rome surrendered to the Carpenter's Son and the Chair of Peter the Fisherman was the throne of the new faith which triumphed in Rome. Now one sees the history of that triumph as it was built in splendor when, through many centuries, Christians poured out its wealth and its life in the service of the church and its saints and martyrs. That beauty is not to be denied when it is revealed by such as Raphael or Michelangelo; but more wonderful than sculptured columns, painted frescoes and glittering mosaics, is the continuance of the faith that lived in Rome and the power of the church under the authority of the Pope, in spite of great denials and revolts, bloody wars in which most Christian charity was lost, moral decadence to pagan vices, cruelties almost as bad as Nero's.

There were great men in Rome, simple and brave men, who came to this city for inspiration and leadership and went out to it to all parts of the world, so that their faith should live. Many of them died like the early martyrs; many of them lived a new life of faith; and among them were the great popes, the popes mostly were active in leadership, strong in their aspiration, men of authority and immensely powerful by virtue of their office.

The Living Power of Rome.
That is history, whether we like it or dislike it. But there is still a living power in Rome. The Church of Rome maintains its ancient faith. The Pope is today acknowledged by millions of men and women as the supreme head of their Church. Though "the Prisoner of the Vatican," as he is called, his spiritual power is recognized not only by the people of his own Church, but by many who are Christian, though not Catholic.

It was in acknowledgment of this, for instance, that President Wilson, when he came to Rome, asked for an audience with the sovereign Pontiff, who has the spiritual allegiance of many millions of people in the United States, and for twenty minutes he sat in private discourse with Benedict XV.

By a rare chance I have been honored with the same privilege, not often given to men of insignificant like myself. When I made my petition for an audience it seemed to me that I should do well if I could get some kind of message from the man who represents to so many millions the supreme authority of Christendom.

It would be enormously interesting, anyone, I thought, not only to myself, but to the few first words from the Pope about the out of the ruin and agony of war. During the war he was called pro-German by many people in the allied nations, impatient because he did not distance himself from Germany, but he announced his opinion, because he used his influence as best he could on the side of mercy in France and Belgium; and neither side listened to his appeals for peace.

League Advocate's Victory in Oklahoma Cheers Wilson

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson was cheered today over the news contained in a telegram from Oklahoma City, Okla., addressed to him, giving the result of a constitutional primary election in that district. The telegram, which was laid before the President, read: Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 20, 1919. To the President:

In Democratic primary to fill vacancy in 5th Congressional district, approximately vote 7,500, Claude Weaver, on strong Administration platform, won by handsome majority. Ed Boyle, State Mine Inspector, defeated popular anti-Administration, anti-League of Nations, received 143 votes in entire district. Congratulations.
BEN F. LAFAYETTE, Chairman.

PRESIDENT'S DAY UNUSUALLY GOOD

Digestive Disturbance Had Sub-
sided and He Was in
Good Spirits.

HE MADE AN APPOINTMENT

Indication of His Interest in the
Industrial Conference—
Three Unsigned Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson had a better day than usual today, according to the announcement authorized shortly after 10 o'clock tonight by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his principal physician. Dr. Grayson said that the President had a better day during the day, either from prostatic or indigestive conditions, and that there had been no upset during the day.

"The President," said Dr. Grayson, "was in good spirits during the day." The text of the bulletin tonight read: White House, Oct. 20, (11:15 P. M.). The President has had a better day than usual.

GRAYSON, RUFFIN, STITT.

It was learned at the White House that during the day the President had occasion to send for some papers of an official character which he went over with Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson does most of the President's reading for him, as the physicians do not wish to have him do his own reading at this time. The President is still a bed patient, and while he sits up in bed at times, he does not sit up in a chair.

The President also transacted a little public business during the day when he signed the bill for the National Industrial Conference, in place of Fuller E. Callaway of La Grange, Ga., as a member of the public group in the National Industrial Conference. The filling of this vacancy in the President's office was an evidence of the closeness with which he has been keeping in touch with the work of the conference.

So far during his illness the President has permitted three bills and a public resolution to become law by default, having signed them upon their way within ten days, exclusive of Sundays, after their receipt at the White House.

There are several other bills, among them the bill for the enforcement of the Federal Government of wartime and national prohibition, on which the President has not acted. It is explained that the President could have signed or vetoed these bills, but that they were not presented to him under the policy of keeping as much business as possible from him.

When it was widely known today that the President had allowed four bills and a resolution to become law by default, the intimation was also given that the President would probably not act on the bills for enforcement of wartime and national prohibition, but would permit them to go through the usual process of becoming law without his signature.

The official Congressional Compendium, edited by W. Ray Loomis, an official publication, in announcing the failure of the President to act on the bills, said:

Continued on Page Six.

Count di Cellere, Retiring Italian Ambassador, Dies on Operating Table in Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Count Macchi di Cellere, the retiring Italian Ambassador, died suddenly in the Emergency Hospital here at 9:40 o'clock tonight. The stated cause of his death is a blood clot of the mesenteric passages.

Opera in German Given in Defiance of Hyman and Mob

Mounted Police Charge 200 Ex-
Service Men at Lexington
Opera House.

SEVERAL INJURED IN FIGHTS

Hisses and Hoots Greet the
Theatregoers, but Police
Hold Back Crowd.

MAYOR'S DECISION IGNORED

Adverse Ruling After Bitter Hearing
at City Hall—Singers May
Obtain an Injunction.

While a threatening crowd of several thousand persons, including hundreds of ex-soldiers and sailors, was held in check by police lines around the Lexington Theatre, German opera was sung there last night by the Star Opera Company to an audience which wildly cheered the first song in German and gave some perfunctory applause to "The Star Spangled Banner."

The promoters of the German opera went ahead with their performance, in spite of the fact that Mayor Hylan, after hearing a bitter argument between ex-soldiers and advocates of the opera, announced a decision against holding the performance. When the Mayor learned that the opera was going on in German, notwithstanding his announcement, he issued a statement saying that he had been unable to get in touch with the Corporation Counsel and would not forcibly stop the performance, because of a doubt as to his legal right to employ the police for that purpose.

A strong police guard was placed on duty around the theatre, and once in the evening patrolmen charged a crowd of former soldiers and sailors. The horses of a policeman injured one soldier.

Continued on Page Three.

Prince Rupprecht Among 600 Accused by Allies of Crime

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the German Army commander, and a number more of the greatest names of royalty and nobility in the German Empire are among the 600 names of German officers whose surrender for trial for common-law crimes in France and Belgium will be demanded in accordance with the terms of the Versailles treaty, it was stated by La Liberté today.

The paper states that the list, which is now approaching completion, includes about 600 names, each name being accompanied by a detailed account of the offenses charged and the evidence upon which the charges are based.

The Supreme Council, it is stated, will soon decide the date upon which the list is to be presented to Germany, which, according to the protocol to the treaty, must be within two months after the treaty comes into effect.

AMERICA KEPT OUT OF TREATY BOARDS

Participation Awaits Ratification
Decision—Baker Announces
Same Course on Silesia.

SENATE MAKING PROGRESS

Reading of Text Finished, and
Early Vote on Johnson Amend-
ment Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Taking notice of reports that the United States might act in carrying out provisions of the Peace Treaty in advance of the treaty's ratification by the Senate, the Administration announced today that American diplomatic and military participation in certain of these provisions must wait until the Senate had acted.

At the State Department it was declared that this Government would not accept the invitation of the Supreme Council at Versailles to take a place in the international commission set up by the treaty. At the War Department it was made clear that no American troops would be used without Senate sanction to police districts where the military supervision of the great powers.

The two announcements were made simultaneously and were generally accepted in the Senate, where the possibility of premature American participation in the treaty has been one of the storm centers of criticism, as amounting to an admission of defeat in the policy on the subject. Senators on both sides of the treaty controversy expressed the opinion privately tonight that the Administration's stand would aid in hastening the final roll call on ratification.

Secretary Baker admitted that a communication had been received from General Bliss, at Paris, asking whether the troops now at sea would be diverted directly to Silesia, instead of going first to the Rhine. In answer to this, the Secretary said that General Bliss's telegram was merely in the nature of an inquiry.

One effect of the State Department's announcement was to set at rest reports that President Wilson might disregard the advice of the Foreign Relations Committee and name an American to act unofficially on the powerful reparations commission.

It is understood that financial advisers now in Europe to look after Treasury Department business and American financial and trade interests generally will keep in close touch with the work of the commission after it is created. The other great powers are said to be very anxious that the United States have full representation from the start on this and several other commissions created by the treaty, and that there has been considerable speculation among Senators as to how far that desire was reflected in the decision at Paris to put the treaty immediately in effect as regards the nations that have ratified it.

JOHNSON AMENDMENT UP

Treaty Reading Finished in Senate—
Irish Plan Assailed.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—With the task of reading the 57,000-word treaty with Germany completed late today in the Senate, that body faced the last stage in the program amendments advocated by the Republican majority.

Automatically the Johnson amendment to equalize the votes of the League cause in the Senate Assembly came up, but before the amendments were ready to proceed with debate it went over until tomorrow.

Senator Lodge, the majority leader, said later that he believed the debate on the Johnson amendment would not occupy more than two days and that it would be reached not later than Thursday. The remaining amendments, he thought, probably would be disposed of before the week is over, so as to pave the way for the reservation fight early next week.

Mr. Lodge conceded that the vote on the Johnson amendment would be "close." In their most optimistic prophecies the Republican leaders today were unable to see more than 46 votes in their favor, as against 50 votes in opposition to it.

LONGSHOREMEN QUIT PEACE MEETING; SHIP OWNERS TO MOVE CARGOES TODAY; ALL THE REDS BACKING STEEL STRIKE

ANARCHIST-LAWYER TESTIFIES

Reds All Got Behind Foster, Margolis Tells Senate Committee.

WANT ECONOMIC SOVIETS

Foster Entered the Federation of Labor to Make It More Radical, He Asserts.

62 UNAUTHORIZED STRIKES

Russian Union, the I. W. W., and Anarchist Syndicalists All Worked Against Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—That the I. W. W. organization is supporting the present steel strike, as are also the Anarchist Syndicalists and the Russian Union, the last named the Bolshevik organization of Russians in this country, was admitted today before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education by Jacob Margolis of Pittsburgh, general counsel in that district for the I. W. W.

Margolis said that in August last he attended a convention of the Russian Union in Youngstown, Ohio, and successfully urged the Russian Bolsheviks there, assembled to endorse the strike. Subsequently and following a meeting which William E. Foster attended, he said that the I. W. W. representatives at the steel strike would not interfere in any way with the campaign of the Steel Committee.

Margolis, who is a graduate of the Washington and Jefferson College, testified that he is counsel for some twenty Russian anarchists who were arrested for anti-American activities, and none of whom to date has been deported. He said that Foster, the secretary of the Steel Strike Committee, had entered the United States in sympathy with the purpose of "boring in from within" that organization, his purpose being to radicalize the organization. He added that Foster, so far as he knows, has not recanted his previous views and that "maybe he still has the same ideas in his mind as he had when he came to this country."

Margolis said he favors the confiscation of privately owned properties, but maintained that he is opposed to violence as a weapon with which to overthrow the United States Government. He said he was against God, government and church. He wants government to disappear, as he put it.

Margolis was a very frank witness and answered all questions. The I. W. W., he also testified, is "undoubtedly in sympathy" with the strike of the steel miners, which is being called for Nov. 1.

Today's hearing marks the beginning of an investigation of that phase of the strike which involves the activities of the groups of "boring in from within" the I. W. W., Bolsheviks and other radicals. Several more witnesses will be called before the committee drafts the report that will be presented to the Senate. It was said today that Major Gen. Leonard Wood will probably be called within the next few days to testify about radical activities in the Gary district.

"We have called you to Washington," said Senator Kenyon, addressing Margolis. "In order to have a frank talk with you regarding the strike, as to whether it is a straightforward labor movement, for better conditions or a demonstration on the part of radicals who seek to establish a new governmental and economic system in this country."

"Do you believe in Governments?" he asked. "I believe," Margolis replied, "in the elimination of classes. When that has been done there will be no need of government, as I am against violence in all forms."

"A man entered your home and attempted to assault your wife while you fought to defend your wife," asked Senator McKellar. "I would try to persuade him not to do so," Margolis replied.

Continued on Page Five.

International Mercantile Marine to Unload Its Ships Today "Under Fire or Not Under Fire"

An executive officer of the International Mercantile Marine, 31 Broadway, declared yesterday afternoon that the company would begin today to attempt to unload its ships. The statement follows: "The longshoremen have reached the end of their rope. Tomorrow morning we will begin to work our ships and to move our cargoes, under fire or not under fire, with union or non-union labor. These men have had ample time in which to make up their minds as to what they intend to do. Our old employees are welcome if they care to come back to work."

In a statement he issued late yesterday afternoon Mayor Hylan said he had been informed that 3,000 longshoremen ordinarily employed on the Chelsea piers would return to work today. He also said that "the officers, sailors, and others in the shipyards had promised to go back to work pending a final settlement of their grievances."

DON'T ACT ON STRIKE, JUDGE GARY URGES WANTS GOVERNORS TO END COAL CRISIS

Tells Industrial Conference He Opposes Arbitration or Compromise in Matter.

GOMPERS MAKES REPLY

Deadlock on "Bargaining" Continues, but White House Works to Prevent Disruption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and one of the most influential figures in the industry, today urged that the steel strike be ended by a conference of the steel industry and the coal operators.

Mr. Gary's statement was made when the conference met for a short session this afternoon. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, replied at some length to Mr. Gary, and the conference then adjourned until tomorrow, because the Committee of Fifteen was unable to report anything definite by way of a compromise between the pending resolutions dealing with collective bargaining.

Judge Gary had been absent from Washington two days, having gone to New York Friday to confer with his colleagues of the United States Steel Corporation. Meanwhile the three groups of the conference have been seeking to reach a compromise over collective bargaining. Immediately after the return of Judge Gary today work reached a deadlock on the conference that Judge Gary intended to make an important statement.

When the delegates assembled this afternoon there was a full attendance in expectation of the announcement by Judge Gary, who took the floor at once: "I desire to make a brief statement."

"In relation to the question under discussion, as well as others submitted to this conference, further action of any vote I may register will probably be unnecessary."

"Like other members of the conference I recognize that the public interest must always be considered as of the first importance; that all private interests must be subordinated to it. I am heartily in accord with the desire of the President to firmly establish proper and satisfactory relations between all groups of citizens connected with industry, including, of course, what has been designated as capital and labor."

"I believe in conciliation, co-operation and arbitration whenever practical without sacrificing principle."

"I am of the fixed opinion that the pending strike against the steel industry of this country should not be arbitrated or compromised, nor any action taken by the conference which bears upon that subject."

SPLIT BEFORE MEDIATORS Riley and Half the Strikers Withdraw as Protest Against Vaccarelli.

500 REGULAR TROOPS LAND
They Will Do Guard Duty, and, "If Necessary," Unload Ships and Shoot.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE

Ship Owners Will Try to Move Vessels Today—Hylan to Address Strikers.

Efforts of the Special Conciliation Commission, with Mayor Hylan as Chairman, to bring about a settlement of the longshoremen's strike, resulted last night in the withdrawal from the meeting at the City Hall of John F. Riley, Strike Chairman, and his followers, numbering about half of the delegation of 300 longshoremen, because of the presence of F. Paul A. Vaccarelli, a member of the commission, whose appointment they protested. The faction that remained, headed by "Dick" Butler and Patrick McGee, the latter Vice President of the Atlantic Coast District, assured the commission that the rank and file of the longshoremen were with them in their efforts.

Mayor Hylan decided to address a meeting of the longshoremen who state his views to the rank and file and that arrangements had been made for a meeting in Tammany Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon. When he ascertained from the Mayor that the other members of the Conciliation Commission, Mr. Vaccarelli and Major Gen. Hughes, Immigration Commissioner of Philadelphia, would also be present, Chairman Riley announced that the "rank and file of the organization would not attend." On the other hand, Mr. Butler, Mr. Nichols and others asserted that the rank and file would attend.

Secretary of Labor Wilson sent a telegram to the National Adjustment Commission in which he took the same position as he did several days ago in backing up the award of the National Adjustment Commission. According to reports last night from Washington, he also refused to remove Mr. Vaccarelli from the Special Conciliation Commission, as he had been urged to do by officials of the International Longshoremen's Association.

FIVE HUNDRED TROOPS LAND

Five hundred soldiers were landed yesterday morning at Hoboken from the United States Army transport George Washington to guard the piers there and the army base at South Brooklyn. They comprised two battalions of the 15th Regular Infantry, wearing their service uniforms with chevrons and wound stripes and carrying their rifles, which had done good service on the western front.

The commander of the troops, Colonel Jeffe M. Cullinan, who commanded the 25th Infantry of the 1st Division in France and was wounded twice and wears the D. S. C., several foreign decorations, and the ribbons for service in Mexico and the Philippines, led the march down the piers to the army base where he was met by Brig. Gen. Peter W. Davison, Chief of Port Movement Office of the Port of Embarkation, to whom all inquiries were referred.

General Davison said the troops were going directly to Governor's Island and from there to the Army Base at South Brooklyn. Asked as to their duties, General Davison replied: "The troops will go where they are needed. If we need them to do guard duty they will do it. If we need them to unload ships they will do it, and if we find it necessary for the soldiers to fire on some people they will do that too."

Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Commanding General of the Port of Embarkation, said:

"It is absurd to state that these troops are here with machine guns to overawe the strikers. They are here as Government servants on Government work solely."

"Asked if the troops would be armed, Major General Shanks replied that if necessary an armed guard would accompany them. Men cannot work and carry a rifle about at the same time, he said. He denied the report that the men on the George Washington had brought machine guns with them."

The meeting of the Conciliation Commission last night was held in the Board of Estimate chamber. The Strike Committee in the afternoon had voted not to take part in any meeting that Mr. Vaccarelli had anything to do with. Mr. Vaccarelli entered with the Mayor, and Mr. Hughes came in behind them. After

Mr. Wilson had told the longshoremen that he wanted to meet the longshoremen at the Longshoremen's Association. Mr. Wilson had told the longshoremen that he wanted to meet the longshoremen at the Longshoremen's Association. Mr. Wilson had told the longshoremen that he wanted to meet the longshoremen at the Longshoremen's Association.

When the fact had been clearly established that the meeting of the Longshoremen's Association and the Longshoremen's Association was a meeting of the Longshoremen's Association and the Longshoremen's Association.

Members of the National Adjustment Commission, headed by the Chairman, Professor William W. Ripley, met with Mayor Hylan yesterday morning in the City Hall.

Secretary Hylan yesterday met with B. M. Squire, Executive Secretary of the National Adjustment Commission, in the City Hall.

Regret to learn longshoremen strike situation in terms of their position on the principle that longshoremen are entitled to the same rights as other workers.

Replying to Mayor Hylan's request for delay for longshoremen strike, Secretary Hylan said that the longshoremen strike was a strike of the longshoremen.

The troops returned to the city of New York yesterday morning, and the longshoremen strike was a strike of the longshoremen.

The port authorities have been directed to maintain this strike and to take what steps may be required to maintain the strike.

Frederick Antonick, 29 years old, a longshoreman, living at 29 Henry Street, was arrested at West and Christopher Streets yesterday morning by Patrolmen Joseph H. Hines and Charles J. Hines.

The strike committee of the International Longshoremen's Association, headed by John F. Hylan as Chairman, adopted a resolution yesterday, a copy of which was telegraphed to Secretary Wilson.

When he learned of the arrest yesterday, President O'Connor of the International Longshoremen's Association, issued the following typewritten statement:

In the early stages of this trouble, I said the I. W. W. within and without our ranks were doing nothing to improve existing conditions and creating dissension in order to spread their propaganda.

PRINTERS FAIL TO AGREE. Stumbling Blocks Prevent Strike Settlement at Two Conferences. Two conferences were held yesterday in an attempt to bring about a reconciliation of the opposing factions in the printers' strike.

At the same time the Labor Committee of the Association of Employing Printers met with the officers of the Typographical Union No. 6 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, but they still found the two groups were at a standstill.

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POPE DISCUSSES THE WORLD'S ILLS. By PHILIP MORRIS. Continued from Page 1, Column 1. The Pope, with whom I should have twenty minutes at his disposal, would have to make the most of these twenty minutes.

In one of the ante-chambers, a chamberlain asked me to take a seat. His Holiness will receive you in five minutes," he said in French. The five minutes seemed long, yet too short for me to think out any reasonable thing to say.

As I drove to the Vatican under the blue sky of Rome, I had hired an old curio of a cab and was in evening clothes, according to etiquette. I realized the order of the interview. What questions could I put to the Holy Father which would not appear impertinent or audacious?

The Pope's name came into my mind. I thought of the great Pope who had raised the magnitude of the shrine, and whose acts had made Rome the headquarters of Christendom through many ages.

The approach to the Pope is impressive. It is the approach to a sovereign, presiding over a vast empire, surrounded by the formal etiquette of a royal court, dwelling in a palace built by noble craftsmen and decorated by great artists in an era when the world strove to realize it by all magnificent means.

In the entrance hall of the Vatican, which stands to the right of St. Peter's, there was a broad white vista of marble walls and columns, and the only color there, rich and vivid, was where the floor was grouped on either side, coming into this white hall out of the modern world, the Roman streets, it was as if a line of a strange adventure and alarming to timid souls, yet a good chance if I could take it.

The Pope's name came into my mind. I thought of the great Pope who had raised the magnitude of the shrine, and whose acts had made Rome the headquarters of Christendom through many ages.

Workers Meet in the Pope's Thoughts. I noticed that throughout our conversation the Pope's thoughts seemed to be concentrated mostly upon the condition of the working classes. He spoke of the people rather than of their rulers, and of the poor rather than of the rich.

When I asked him about the condition of the working classes, he said: "The people have been irritated by a sense of injustice. They want money out of this war, but they have no money."

He spoke of the great difficulty of the financial situation in all the countries, and of the need for a new system of taxation.

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MARSHALLS HOSTS TO KING. With King Albert and Queen Elisabeth at Dinner on Oct. 21. Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will entertain at dinner in compliment to the King and Queen of Belgium on the evening of Oct. 21, for which occasion the home of the great friends, Mrs. Marshall, will be the scene of a brilliant reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will also entertain the King and Queen at dinner. In both cases the guests will be limited to 100 persons.

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Call for Philip Morris BOND STREET CIGARETTES

There is a wonderful photograph of a man in a suit, likely Philip Morris, with the text 'Call for Philip Morris' and 'BOND STREET CIGARETTES'.

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Aquascutum English overcoats for men have a connubial come-hither warmth about them as appealing as a log fire!

Sold by us exclusively \$40 to \$95.

Franklin Simon & Co. FIFTH AVENUE Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 35th Street—Street Level

McCreery's English Clothes. PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK FOR JAMES McCREERY & COMPANY. SEE THEM! No boiler-plate stiffness. No sharp angularity in the lines. No popish and noisome patterns. Nothing to offend Good Taste and everything to uphold it. London is written all over them save on the price tag. The biggest "hit" ever registered in New York by any make of clothes. Don't commit yourself elsewhere till you see them!

New York Banking for Business Men Wherever Located. MEN of large business affairs in all parts of the world feel the need of a strong banking connection in New York City, the financial metropolis of America. TO such persons, as well as to corporations and other business concerns, the Bankers Trust Company affords a secure depository and an organization equipped to render prompt and intelligent service along every line of financial business, for example: Commercial Banking, Domestic and Foreign. (Our connections are worldwide and include the great established banking institutions in all large foreign centers.) Personal Accounts, Active and Dormant. Special Accounts for specific purposes. Letters of Credit, Commercial and Travelers' Financing Exports and Imports. Securing Credit and trade information, foreign and domestic. Issuing documentary credits payable in all parts of the world. Collecting foreign coupons. Transferring funds by telegraph and cable. Handling practically every other kind of financial transaction.

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY Member Federal Reserve System Downtown Office: 60 Wall Street Astor Trust Office: 42nd Street Resources over \$400,000,000

Attracting are Price-
Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway,
34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, But for Cash Only

Store Hours 9 to 5:30



A Cozy Den

—TO put on a heavy blanket robe and a pair of slippers, to sink down in the cushiony depths of a real man's chair and read a thrilling tale of mystery and to smoke till you can cut chunks in the atmosphere—that's well, that is one degree of comfort.

Buying the things

that make possible this blissful state does not seem like shopping, as we understand shopping—comfort-clothes are so easy to find here. First, the combination bath-robe, dressing-gown, smoking jacket and Sunday—morning—lounging-robe. We'll say

the robe

for short. We have a complete line of men's blanket cloth robes, house robes and dressing gowns of good wearing fabrics in good-looking designs and desirable colors. They are made according to our rigid specifications—sufficient!

And prices

below to-day's market prices. But see for yourself—Blanket robes from \$5.89 to \$23.17 including tax. House robes and dressing gowns from \$14.37 to \$49.03 including tax.

Slip off your boots

and slip on your slippers and comfort is yours. There are the stylish kind of slippers—the kind you like to be caught wearing when some one drops in unannounced, and there are the good old comfy slippers.

Leather slippers in black or tan, are \$3.49 and \$4.49.

Gray slippers are \$1.49. Not all sizes.

—Main Floor, 34th Street.

Then for pipe dreams

In the Cigar Store on the main floor and the Smokers' Section on the fifth, we believe we satisfy almost every need of the smoker.

Try us for your Favorite Smoke!

AMERICA KEPT OUT OF TREATY BOARDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

"While the vote may be close, it will go against the amendment. That is assured."

Senator Lodge, although making no prediction of carrying the Johnson amendment, felt elated, he said, over the "general situation." The majority reservations, he said, with the changes made to meet the objections of the middle-ground Senators, would be adopted, "without doubt."

"We have the entire forty-nine Republicans and six Democrats now assured in support of the reservations," said Senator Lodge. "A careful survey of the Senate shows that these fifty-five Senators will vote for reservations that will be drastic and adequate."

The Massachusetts Senator, commenting upon the statement of Senator Hitchcock, that a compromise would have to be effected if the reservations projected by the majority were to be adopted, remarked:

"Whatever compromise there is will not come from the majority side of the Senate. We do not have to compromise, with a clear majority in our favor."

Mr. Lodge did not appear inclined to think that the administration Democrats would carry out their threat, made by Mr. Hitchcock, to vote to reject the treaty if the majority reservations were adopted.

"If the Democrats want to kill the treaty by any such move as that," he declared, "the dead body will be on their own doorstep, and they will have to bury it."

The Foreign Relations Committee will take up the proposed changes in the majority reservations on Wednesday and they will be reported to the Senate, by a majority vote, Mr. Lodge said, probably before the end of the week.

Instead of the original four reservations, one of them will be split into two, so as to separate the subject matter. One reservation will deal with the guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence under Article X, and the other with the subject of mandatories.

In all, the Republican majority, Mr. Lodge said, would have about twelve reservations as its revised program. He forecast the adoption of "the most important ones," among which he included the original four, besides the one on Shantung, and possibly that on equality of vote.

The reservation fight, Mr. Lodge believes, will occupy at least two weeks of the Senate's time, so that the vote on final ratification cannot be expected before Nov. 10.

The six Democratic Senators whom Mr. Lodge now counts upon as voting for the majority reservations are Reed of Missouri, Gore of Oklahoma, Walsh of Massachusetts, Shields of Tennessee, Thomas of Colorado, and Smith of Georgia.

Owing to the reading of the treaty today, the Senate engaged in no debate on it. The only reference to it, aside from the reading, was when Senator Lodge put into the record a letter from Daniel F. O'Connell, Director of the Irish National Bureau, representing Mr. O'Connell said, "20,000,000 Irish-Americans," protesting against the resolution offered by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, by which the United States would agree to present the cause of Irish independence before the League of Nations.

Mr. O'Connell denounced Mr. Walsh's resolution as "a fed herring drawn across the trail," and the League of Nations as a "gilded cage" for "peoples seeking self-government. He said that the Foreign Relations Committee ought to understand that Mr. Walsh's resolution was "in no sense sanctioned by those who speak in behalf of Irish independence."

Ireland was denied a hearing at Paris, though the United States Senate, by a vote of 60 to 3, adopted a resolution asking for a hearing," wrote Mr. O'Connell. "That resolution was stronger than the resolution now offered by the Senator from Montana."

Senator Walsh had no comment to make tonight on the O'Connell letter. "I intend calling up my resolution tomorrow, in an effort to get a vote on it," said the Senator. "I believe it affords the most practical way to get the Irish question before the League of Nations."

Republican leaders predicted that the resolution, if pressed to a vote, would be badly beaten.

The petition signed by 14,450 persons which was circulated by the National Committee on Churches, urging the immediate ratification of the treaty without changes which would cause its re-submission to the powers, was presented to the Senate by Vice President Marshall.

Coalitionist Is Elected M. P.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Captain J. H. Thorpe, the Coalition-Unionist candidate, was elected Member of Parliament for the Rushmore Division of Manchester in the recent by-election there. It was announced today.

MISS EUNICE BECHER WED.

Colonel's Daughter Marries George G. S. White in Plymouth Church.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, where the bride's grandfather, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was for many years the pastor, Miss Eunice Beecher, a daughter of Colonel William G. Beecher and Mrs. Beecher of Columbia Heights, was married yesterday to George Snyder White, an English in the navy on the miss layer Canonicus, and who for nine months engaged in mine laying in the North Sea. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

Miss Eunice White, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor and the other attendants of the bride were her cousin Mrs. Ward Melville, the Misses Josephine Carpenter and Ruth T. Schaffer of Brooklyn, and Louise Freeman of Cincinnati. The bride's little niece, Katharine Park and Bernice May, were the flower girls, and William Beecher Park, her nephew, was the ring bearer.

Morris G. White, Jr., was his brother's best man and the ushers were Ward Melville, Ernest Roche, Arthur E. Lethbridge, Jr., John B. F. Randolph, and Addison T. Forester of Brooklyn. Frederick Shephard of Wellesley Hills, Francis Brooks of Boston, and Charles Dana of New York.

The bride, a graduate of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary and of Miss Masters's Hobbs Ferry School, was active in war work as a member of the Motor Corps of the National League for Women's Service.

"If 'the greatest of faults' is to be conscious of none," then we commit the greatest of faults when it comes to our Ready Tailored Clothing for men.

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET
Next to Delmonico's.

BI XY'S
DOUBLE A
BROWN
SHOE POLISH

A Liquid-25c.
Quick-Clean
Dauber
with each
bottle
Easiest to use.

FOR DARK TAN &
BROWN SHOES

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

Frederic M. Whitley, Inc.
Engineers and Contractors
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

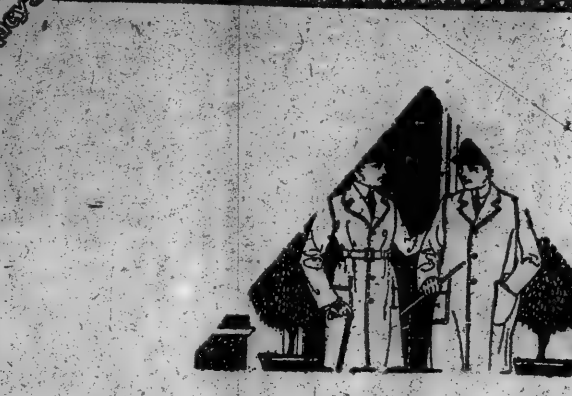
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5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"



Direct attention to
FASHIONABLE FURS
embracing
Coats—Wraps—Coatees—
Separate Scarfs and Sets
of Chinchilla—Sable—
Broadtail—Mink—Mole
Caracul—Hudson Seal
Nutria and other fashionable furs

An Advertising Agency Manager

of broad experience—an organizer of proved ability, thoroughly conversant with every detail of every department of modern agency service—will consider a proposal offering opportunities commensurate with his qualifications. For appointment, address W 154 Times.



Savings for 500 Men
in this timely sale of
Fall Overcoats
\$29.75

"TIMELY," because it is too chilly for "no overcoat," and not cold enough for a winter overcoat—"Savings," because the coats are priced at about to-day's wholesale cost! But here are the facts—

Some were purchased especially for this event—others have been taken from regular stock. There are slip-on, box-style and semi-form-fitting models, some with belts. There are knitted fabrics, featuring warmth-without-weight, fancy chevrons and cassimeres in heather mixtures, browns, grays, oxfords and other popular shades. Well tailored with silk yokes and sleeve linings. Many have silk piping on the seams. Regular sizes 34 to 42.

You'll be one of the 500 if you see these overcoats!

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

\$10,000 REWARD

will be paid by
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.

for information leading to the arrest and conviction of all the men who committed or were implicated in the robbery, on Thursday, October 16, 1919, of

The First National Bank of Roselle, N. J.

or \$2,000 reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each man who committed this robbery.

Alonzo Gore Oakley, Manager
47 Cedar Street, New York

B. Altman & Co.

We build in all types of factory and warehouse construction—concrete, steel, brick, etc. This made it easy for some of our clients to switch to another type of construction—and avoid delay—during the prolonged bricklayer strike.

Going to build?
Phone Bryant 2908

Barney Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

B. Altman & Co.

Mahogany Furnishings

for the Library, Living Room or Den

A variety of handsome and practical small furnishings, made artistically and well of mahogany, will be found assembled in a specially reserved section of the Fourth Floor.

Among them are sewing, tea, telephone and smoking tables; book and magazine stands; tea wagons, fern boxes and humidors; davenport end tables; and a varied assortment of clocks in artistic designs and the wanted sizes.

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

Revillon Frères in Paris

For nearly two hundred years Revillon Frères have been established in Paris. During the reign of Napoleon III, when the Rue de Rivoli was opened, they moved to their present location in the heart of the Paris business district. Adjoining buildings were added, as necessary, until the Paris house is now bounded by four streets. Revillon Frères also operate a modern factory in Grenelle and others in the provinces.

Revillon Frères
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

OLIVER A. OLSON COMPANY

OUR INDIVIDUALLY FASHIONED

DAY COATS

POSSESS UNUSUAL CHARM AND MARKED DISTINCTION REFLECTING THE HIGH CHARACTER OF FASHIONS THIS STORE PRESENTS.

PRICES UNIFORMLY CONSERVATIVE

\$65 AND UPWARDS

BROADWAY AT 79TH ST.
SUBWAY STATION

LITHOGRAPHIC SALESMAN.

There is a big opportunity right here in New York for a first-class salesman of staple lithography. Also a splendid opportunity for a good poster salesman. Past record must be good. Write giving history, income, salary or commission wanted and line of trade now handled. All letters strictly confidential. X 176 Times Annex.

ANARCHIST LAWYER TESTIFIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

asked Senator Kenyon, "with Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, and other anarchists?"

"I have. I have entertained them at my home. They are communists, anarchists, while I belong to the new school—the syndicalist group."

The witness maintained that at the present time there is no far as he knows, no organized anarchist society in the Pittsburgh district. The only society to which he belonged was the Keystone Literary Society for the discussion of Political Questions. He admitted that the I. W. W. and the Russian Bolshevik organization both had headquarters in the office of this society.

"Did William Z. Foster ever attend these radical meetings?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Yes, I recall one now. He was asked to speak, but declined on the ground that he was under attack in his own organization. Foster believed that one could enter the American Federation of Labor and still be a syndicalist. He believed in boring from within."

Only 2 of 18 strikes authorized. Margolis said that in his opinion the American Federation of Labor is at this time in a state of flux, as he expressed it. He said that proof of this statement is furnished by the fact that only eight of seventy recent strikes in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor have been authorized by the federation.

Senator Kenyon brought up the subject of the August, 1919, convention of the union of Russian workers at Youngstown, Ohio. It was in discussing this convention the fact was brought out that this organization of avowed Bolsheviks had induced the steel strike.

"This was a convention," Margolis explained, "of the tri-State organization of the Russian union. I attended the convention and urged them to pass a resolution to support the organization of the American Federation of Labor in its efforts to organize the steel strike. There was some opposition but the convention finally endorsed the campaign."

"What is the purpose of this union of Russians?" Margolis asked Senator McKellar.

"Its purpose," replied Margolis, "is to organize the Russian workers in America. They favor industrial, but not political, soviet."

"Do you know a man named Volin?" "Yes, he was a propagandist in this country. He was in the Pittsburgh district. I do not understand Russian. He was an anarchist, and has gone back to Russia, and is now the editor of a newspaper in Petrograd."

"Did he speak for the steel strike?" "I understand that he made speeches. I did not hear him."

Speaker Kenyon read from the preamble of the organization of the Russian union, some of its aims being as follows:

"1. To unite organizations of Russian workers in the United States and Canada for the common struggle against capitalism and Government (State)."

"2. To aid the movement of liberation of Russia."

"3. To help the revolutionary actions of American workers."

As was official of the Keystone Society, did you help circulate Soviet Russian, a Bolshevik paper published in New York?

"Yes, Sir. It is published by Bolsheviks in New York. It is going through the mails. I also get copies of the Dial, The Nation, and other liberal publications."

Margolis's War Contribution.

Margolis admitted owning bank stock and said he had several thousand dollars

lived on and carried on his life for the benefit of his wife and children. Asked if he had any property, Margolis contributed to the Red Cross or other war-time activities he replied that he had not.

"The only contribution of any kind I made," he said, "was to the Jewish Relief Fund."

"Was the I. W. W. ever helping in the steel strike?" asked Senator McKellar.

"They have not opposed it," replied Margolis.

"After the Russian convention in Youngstown did you report back to Foster?"

"I called him on the telephone and told him the Russians had endorsed the strike."

"Is it or is it not true," Senator McKellar asked, "that William Z. Foster is the real head of this steel strike?"

"I would say that he is."

"Do you favor the threatened coal strike?" Margolis was asked.

"I favor all strikes," he welcomed the feeling of unrest. "I believe in production of wealth. The Flinn plan is a capital as entitled to no reward."

The witness admitted that he had been active in opposing the passing of the selective draft law and that he had been arrested, but subsequently discharged, on a charge which involved an alleged conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the draft law.

In November of last year, did the Bolsheviks and the I. W. W. secure headquarters in Pittsburgh from which to formulate plans for propaganda in this country?" Senator Kenyon asked.

The I. W. W. held their meetings in Moorehead Hall, Pittsburgh, and so did the Bolsheviks. It was a regular lodge room, the headquarters of the Keystone Literary Society. It was, as you say, the headquarters of the radicals of the Pittsburgh District," replied Margolis.

"At one of these meetings did you say that children are better treated in Russia than in the United States?"

"If that is so then why don't you take your children to Russia?" inquired Senator Kenyon.

"Conditions are very bad in Russia just now, for Russia is harassed by external forces. I think, however, there is better opportunity under industrial soviet."

"Did you say at those meetings in Pittsburgh that the time was opportune to cripple American industry?"

"I cannot say that I did. I believe in improving conditions, and if crippling industry is a means to that end, I am in favor of it."

"Did you say in November that the Federation of Labor was not sufficiently radical?"

"I take the position that the federation has no actual program for the general development of the working class. It is too narrow. I think radicals might get into the federation and give it some vision."

"Is it Foster's ambition to gain control of the Federation of Labor and run it along radical lines?"

"It may be. He may have such an idea in the back of his head."

All radicals behind the strike. Margolis said he and Foster attended a conference of steel workers in Pittsburgh last May.

"Did you and Foster leave the meeting together and did you confer until midnight at Foster's home?"

"We went to dinner together, and afterward discussed matters."

"Did Foster tell you what he hoped to do?"

"Foster thought the Steel Corporation would probably give in to the American Federation of Labor, his theory being that they would rather deal with the federation than with the I. W. W., which would gain the apogee

of the federation. I told Foster that I would not do that."

Foster wanted to get the I. W. W. behind the strike?

"I indicated the fact that after the work of the strike organization, the individual representatives of the organization and told them not to do anything to interfere with the campaign of the iron and steel workers."

After this conference did the I. W. W. the anarchist syndicalists, and the Russian union get behind Foster?"

"Yes, they did everything they could to help."

Margolis admitted receiving a letter from Vincent St. John, a former Secretary of the I. W. W., part of which read:

"Things are looking a little better here, and from press reports there is something stirring throughout the country. Just while I think of it, if you have a chance talk matters over with Foster on possible developments in case of a strike in steel. I think it would be a good thing to do so."

It might be possible to frustrate treacherous action by international officials should a strike occur, and I think a strike is assured. Regards to all the bunch."

Is the I. W. W. behind the threatened coal strike?"

"There are many I. W. W. men in the coal industry. The strike is undoubtedly has the sympathy of the I. W. W.," replied Margolis.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow morning.

REFUSES RETRIAL OF LENOIR

Commission Rejects Plea of Man Whose Execution Was Stayed.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Commission of Revision, to which was referred the appeal for a new trial of Pierre Lenoir sentenced to death on charges of having intelligence with the enemy, has reported that it finds no ground for a rehearing of the case.

Lenoir, who was placed on trial with Senator Humbert, was convicted and sentenced to death May 8, 1919, but execution of the sentence has been stayed several times. He was lately reported to be critically ill and to be sustained only by drugs.

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IRON WORKS HEAD A SUICIDE

Mount Carmel Manager, Accused of Embezzling, Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Oct. 20.—Sixty thousand dollars is believed to be the amount of the shortage in the funds of the Mount Carmel Iron Works, as the result of which George E. Peak, General Manager of the company, under arrest for embezzlement, committed suicide last night.

Peak ended his life with a revolver while being brought here on a Reading Railway train Sunday night by William Bayler, a summary constable. He had been arrested Saturday night in the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, after having been missing from Mount Carmel for three weeks. Peak came to Mount Carmel from Boston four years ago as an accountant and efficiency expert. He showed such executive ability that he was made General Manager of the company, executed all its contracts, and handled all finances.

Big Credit for American Monument.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Before breaking up last night, the Chamber of Deputies voted a credit of 1,000,000 francs for national participation in the erection of the monument at Ponte de Grave, at the mouth of the Gironde River, in commemoration of American intervention in the great war.

Paris-Australia Flier Leaves Naples.

NAPLES, Oct. 20. (Havas.)—Lieutenant Etienne Poullet, the French aviator who is endeavoring to fly from Paris to Melbourne, Australia, left here at 6:30 A. M. today for Salonika.

ANOTHER CASUALTY LIST.

More Losses to A. E. V. Made Known by War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The following casualty list was issued today by the War Department:

Wounded, (degree undetermined): E. Clark, Denver, N. J., private.

Wounded severely, J. P. Conlan, 420 West Fifty-third Street, New York; E. Curran, New Britain, Conn., private.

Died of disease, R. L. Lums, Fourteenth Avenue, Texas; H. Tolbert, Louisville, Ky., private.

Killed in action, previously reported wounded, degree undetermined, J. J. Richter, St. Bernard, Ohio, corporal.

Died of disease, previously reported wounded, degree undetermined, J. J. Richter, St. Bernard, Ohio, corporal.

Died from accident and other causes, previously reported died of wounds received in action, T. Fleming, Philadelphia, Pa., cook.

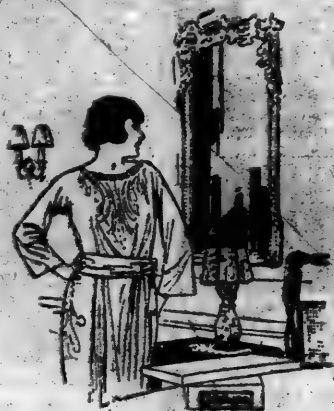
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TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY



Tailored to Fit
the Form

ATHENA

UNDERWEAR

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The form fitting perfection of ATHENA Underwear gives the wearer a delightful sense of comfort.

Note the striking contrast between ATHENA and ordinary Underwear, as shown in the illustrations of Women's Underwear.

SOLD IN NEW YORK ONLY BY

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

TOWN AND COUNTRY

OVERCOATS



An entirely exclusive, highly distinctive and very desirable Brill English Model Raglan Overcoat for Fall and Winter wear.

\$50 to \$100

Made of hardy, Imported and Domestic weather-proof fabrics of fine quality, suitable for town or country, and for riding, driving, or walking.

Brill Brothers
Broadway at 49th Street

"Turner for Concrete"

If you are going to build a factory or warehouse, choose "Turner for Concrete" and get a fireproof, durable, economical building on time.

TURNER
Construction Co.

Mabie

The American
Gentleman—

THE distinction of the American Gentleman can be enhanced, or diminished, by the clothes he wears. We submit for his approval, a made-to-measure suit at Seventy-Five Dollars which will add to his innate refinement.

MABIE
553 FIFTH AVENUE

THE COAL SHORTAGE IN EUROPE.
The world's requirements in coal and America's inability to meet the shortage dealt with in The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company. 30 cents at news stands, \$1.00 a year by mail—Addit.



Shirts and Neckwear
of excellent character.

R E S E R V E D

IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A JACKET TO GRACEFULLY, SERVE PRACTICAL BUSINESS PURPOSES, FINCHLEY HAS FOUND IT DESIRABLE TO ADOPT A CONSERVATIVE POLICY AND ADHERE QUITE CLOSELY TO THE LINES AND TREATMENT PUT FORWARD BY NOTABLE ENGLISH DRAPERS. THE WAIST HAS BEEN LAID OUT WITH A VIEW TO SECURING COMFORT, AND THE SHOULDERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN MORE BREADTH THAN FORMERLY. ONE MAY MAKE A SELECTION WHICH WILL APPEAR CASUAL, AND VERY CORRECT. THE MATERIALS HAVE THE DISTINCTION AND QUALITY CONSIDERED MOST AGREEABLE BY MEN WHO CHOOSE WITH JUDGMENT.

SIXTY DOLLARS

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT
THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK.

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

Drop In At Booth 13

when you are at the National Business Show.

Hear the Klaxophone—the Loud Speaking Telephone—and see the Klaxocator—the Man Locator—in action.

Our engineers will be there to explain the advantages of using these two instruments in large offices and in factory buildings.

If you have no tickets of admission call us up on the phone and we will send you some.

KLAXON COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
Intercommunication and Signal Engineers
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.
Phone Gramercy 3114.



Do you want a clear skin?

If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, here is an easy, inexpensive way to clear it: Spread on a little Resinol Ointment, letting it remain for ten minutes. Then wash off with

Resinol Soap
and hot water. Finish with a dash of clear, cold water to close the pores. Do not wash more than once a day, and use it only once a day, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and vibrant. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

BAD CHECK PASSER AT WORK IN HOTELS

Swindler Gets \$600 by Posing as Guest—Railroads Also Victimized.

HOLD MAID IN JEWEL THEFT

Police Assert Several Had a Hand in Stealing Gems of Mrs. Brandeis.

Cashiers at four hotels and two railway offices were victimized of \$100 each by fictitious travelers' checks believed to have been stolen from a banking house in the financial district, according to a warning issued yesterday by the American Surety Company, which insures losers against robbery. The record of the banking house indicates that fifteen blank checks were stolen. Thus far, nine have been filled out and disposed of.

The swindler got money from the Pennsylvania, Commodore, Baltimore and McAlpin Hotels, and from the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. In one instance, he is said to have rented a room in a hotel, but in the others he pretended to be a guest. On a charge of grand larceny, Louise Armstrong, 38 years old, formerly employed as a maid by Mrs. Lyla Brandeis, a widow, of 166 West Seventy-second Street, was arrested last night in the investigation of the disappearance of jewelry said to be worth from \$80,000 to \$100,000 from the apartment of Mrs. Brandeis, Oct. 15. The maid was taken on a bench warrant issued by Judge Wadhams of General Sessions, following her indictment, which included other suspects not yet caught.

The police say the maid, in collusion with others, took twenty-five separate jewels, ranging in value from \$200 to \$4,700. None of the gems has been recovered. Ludwig Traube of 1,021 Falls Street, the Bronx, yesterday reported that a burglar had entered his home at 5 o'clock in the morning and had taken \$42 from his clothing. Traube fired at the intruder as he fled. Robbers again invaded the neighborhood of Mayor Hylan's home yesterday morning and yesterday morning. They exploded a safe in the Blyn shore store at 1,265 Broadway, Brooklyn, and got away with \$2,000. Beatrice Cooper was sent to the penitentiary for a term of from six months to three years by Justice Moss, Herbert and Kernochan in Special Sessions yesterday for shoplifting. The prisoner, 22 years old, who said she lived at 28 Mark's Place, was convicted of stealing six waist valued at \$48 from Lord & Taylor on Fifth Avenue.

MISS O'REILLY ON STAND.

Poet's Daughter Testifies in Defense of Her Sanity.

Supreme Court Justice Wagner heard argument yesterday on the application by Miss Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly, authoress, and daughter of John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet and editor, for her

release from the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital. Miss Boyle contended she was the victim of a conspiracy by relatives to get control of her father's estate. Miss O'Reilly escaped two weeks ago from a sanitarium at Newton, Mass., where she had lived a year and five months. Miss Mary Lee Hamilton, a policewoman, who has been in charge of Miss O'Reilly since she was found here, said her conversation since she was placed in restraint was that of a normal woman. When Miss O'Reilly was called to the stand, she gave a clear, connected account of her life abroad and told of her travels unflatteringly. Concerning her experience in the ambulance service in France during the war, she showed complete familiarity with both. She said that when she returned to this country her sister, Agnes, wife of Professor Ernest Hooking of Harvard University, received her coolly and refused to let her see the floating children. She said she was sent to the Newton sanitarium on the pretense that she had become insane in Paris. Her testimony was not shaken on cross-examination. The hearing will continue today.

PRESIDENT'S DAY UNUSUALLY GOOD

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

four matters enumerated, carried today this comment: "Owing to the inability of the President, the above measures became laws without executive approval ten days after their receipt at the White House, exclusive of Sundays."

The Compendium enumerates as follows the measures that have become law by default:

Public Laws.
67—Bridge, Minnesota River, Hennepin County, Minn. (H. R. 9061.) Oct. 14, 1919.
68—Bridge, Tennessee River, Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. 2010.) Oct. 12, 1919.
69—Appropriating \$17,000,000 for completion of Alaskan Railroad. (H. R. 7417.) Oct. 15, 1919.

Public Resolutions.
17—Authorizing expenditures at Camp Humphreys, Va. (H. J. Resolution 208.) Oct. 1, 1919.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, (Associated Press.)—The following telegram from Commander Evangeline C. Booth of the Salvation Army was received today at the White House: "One thousand officers of the Salvation Army, representing twenty-five States of the Union, gathered in congress at New York, feel impelled to express to you the profoundest sympathy of their hearts. In your long and very painful illness, they have followed you in your splendid fight for glorious ideals, and frankly admired your clear vision, your far-sightedness, and especially your self-abandonment to your huge tasks. Please believe, your Excellency, that the prayers of every Salvationist will be continuously offered up for the final triumph of the ideals in the interest of which you have labored to such complete exhaustion, and we cherish the hope that you may long be spared to enjoy the peace for which you have toiled. The great public mind of the country is now in process most earnestly concurs in these sentiments."

Doralis Pearls

You cannot distinguish between Doralis Pearls and those from the Orient.

Both look alike, both are worn at the most notable social gatherings, and quite often one is mistaken for the other.

With Diamond Clasp
\$39.50 to \$300.00

With Gold Clasp
\$7.50 to \$95.00

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th ST.

**OFFICE
VENTILATION
VANZILE METHOD**
TEL. 5367 CORTLANDT 39 CORTLANDT ST.

INDUSTRIAL ROOFING DATA SHEETS
Architects, Builders, and Business Executives interested in building, will find our 45-page book "Data Sheets" of great worth. It contains working drawings and details regarding application of American Industrial Tile Roof. Write to American Cement Tile Manufacturing Co., 50 Church Street, New York.

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR

The Finest Quality

Shoe for Boys

in this City
At \$8.00



The Work's in it—the Wear's in it and the Worth's in it! It's a Great Little Shoe!

Balmoral lace models, in brown or black Russia calf, with solid leather soles and uppers. Don't hesitate! It's the best buy in a boys' shoe in town! Sizes 1 to 6—all widths.

SIZES 10 to 13 1/4 \$7.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Boys' and Children's Haircutting Shop—Fifth Floor

Ardel
M.Q. Developer



Produces clear, snappy prints, plates and films, also Movie Films. Is superior to used in use by amateurs and professionals. Sold at Department Stores, Drug Stores and Photographic Supply Dealers.

Prepared by
Francis American Chemical Corporation
1622 Ashland St., Chicago, U. S. A.



Salad Sets

NO matter what your dinner service may be, it is always proper to interpose a salad service—gayer and more striking than your dinner china. At Ovington's you will find many sets of great distinction very reasonably priced.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

The Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York. 10c. a copy at news stands, \$5.00 a year by mail.—Adv.

Goodrich Has The Tires Goodrich Has The Advertising

ABOUT the first of June The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company had a vitally important message for the motoring public. It was nothing less than a More Mileage Adjustment—6000 miles on Goodrich Fabrics and 8000 miles on Silvertown Cords. It was a giant task, and it had to be carefully timed and executed.

The newspaper was chosen as the proper and most effective vehicle for the great undertaking. Simultaneously in daily newspapers in nearly every city and town the message rang out. Over eighteen and a half million readers started thinking Goodrich Tires and the More Mileage Adjustment at the same time.

In every nook and cranny of this great land it penetrated. But the widespread interest created by this first message was not allowed to wane. Smash followed smash—full pages in the metropolitan dailies and the small town papers as well, backed up by snappy pieces of lesser size, but of potent force. Steady hammering meant steady and growing interest.

The demand for Goodrich Tires, already great, at once became unprecedented. Goodrich is today making more tires than they ever made. The public's demand is without precedent.

For Goodrich was SPECIFIC. No beating around the bush; no fancy superlatives; they sturdily talked in the one language every tire user and tire buyer understands—MILEAGE.

They gave a definite plan of service—in cold, hard figures; a tangible thing that could be sold to the car user. And it is being sold.

"Newspaperdom," commenting on Goodrich advertising, said: "The B. F. Goodrich Company is to be congratulated upon the excellency of its recent tire advertising—first, because it gets absolutely away from time-honored ideas in this class of publicity; second, because of the originality shown in the design and the plan of using space, and third, because of the fact that the advertising renders a very beneficial co-operative service to dealers handling the product. While we have commented favorably upon the improvement being constantly made in auto advertising, we feel the latest effort by the Goodrich people over-tops all such publicity as has appeared so far in the dailies." "May we tell you more about our work for our customers and send you Newspaperdom's report of 'What Our Customers Say About Rankin Service'?"

THE WM. H. RANKIN COMPANY

WILLIAM H. RANKIN, Pres.
WILBUR D. NERBIT, 1st Vice-Pres.

50 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK

Associated with Chas. E. Bloom, Ltd.
London, England.

RIGGS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

104 SO. MICHIGAN AVE.
CHICAGO

BOY, E. BENEHART, 2nd Vice-Pres.
H. A. GROTH, Secy. and Treas.

104 SO. MICHIGAN AVE.
CHICAGO

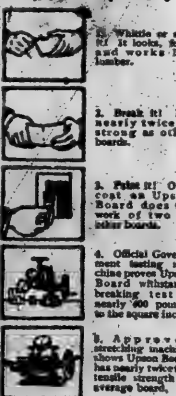


Better than plaster for walls and ceilings—especially for covering unsafe or unsightly plastered ceilings.



"I can guarantee better work with Upson Board

Test Upson Board! From its superiority



WHETHER I am building a new home, factory or office, or simply a job of repairing or remodeling, I always recommend Upson PROCESSED Board.

"It is the modern lining. It is quickly and easily applied. It is permanent—can never crack, chip or fall. It is washable—sanitary—wonderfully attractive."

Nearly Twice as Strong

"Official Government Testing Machines prove that Upson Board stands nearly 400 pounds pressure to the square inch. Most fibre boards only stand 200 to 240 pounds."

"A strong board like Upson Board won't pull from the nails when the building settles as soft, spongy boards sometimes do."

The saving in time and labor in applying Upson Board is a big item for the owner.

"For you can saw, cut and handle Upson Board just like wood."

Upson Board Is Different

"The KILN CURING takes out the excess moisture and pre-shrinks the panels. Dampness and moisture have little effect."

"It is the fine, strong wood fibres in Upson Board—plus the tremendous pressure under which they are built up into panels—that makes Upson Board hard and woodlike."

UPSON BOARD
The board of 100 uses in 1000 places
In the home. In the factory. On the farm. In the office. For Manufactured Products.

Cuts Painting Costs in Two

"Painters tell me Upson Board always saves the cost of a priming coat and at least one coat of paint as compared with other wall boards—a saving of \$5 to \$15 per thousand square feet."

"The oils and gums used in priming or sizing the surface of Upson Board are much like those used in high-grade varnish."

"As the makers say, 'The little difference in price does not measure the big difference in quality.'"

Write today for sample panels of Upson Board and a booklet of beautiful interiors.



UPSON BOARD
PROCESSED
Made by the Fibre Board Authorities

Wendell & MacDuffie Co.
DISTRIBUTORS

61 Broadway, New York City
Telephone Bowling Green 7758

THE DEPENDABLE BOARD WITH THE FAMOUS BLUE CENTER

MEDICAL INSTITUTE A GIFT TO BELGIUM

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Head
of a Committee of Women
Planning Tribute.

KING ALBERT TO RECEIVE IT

Ceremony Takes Place at Metropol-
itan Opera House Oct. 25—
Queen to be Present.

An institution for medical research similar to the Rockefeller Institute in this city is to be the gift of Americans to Belgium. The proposed institution is to be established in Brussels, and according to the announcement made yesterday the gift will be presented to the King and Queen of the Belgians at a performance in the Metropolitan Opera House on the night of Oct. 25. The contribution is to be raised by subscription, and the affair is in the hands of a group of society women.

The announcement of the plan to establish the Brussels Institute was made yesterday by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the performance, at whose home at 840 Fifth Avenue a preliminary meeting was held yesterday to complete the preliminary arrangements. Nothing was given out regarding the amount of the endowment fund that is to be raised, but it was said that that is still a matter of some uncertainty, that the whole affair was now in the hands of a financial committee that had been appointed. The gift, it was said, was being tendered to the Belgians as a mark of appreciation from the United States for the splendid courage and self-sacrifice with which Belgium stood between Europe and the German invasion of 1914.

"It is universally felt in this country that the United States has every reason for being as grateful to Belgium and her heroic rulers as she is to her own boys who went across the seas to fight for democracy," said Mrs. Vanderbilt. "In Belgium's present situation nothing could be more fitting as a tribute of admiration from the United States to that great country than this concrete

contribution in fighting the ravages of war which have gone so far to waste Belgium's strength and vitality."

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt heads a committee of fifty women who are active in this work. The committee includes, among others, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Edmund L. Baylis, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. Nicholas M. Butler, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Henry Clavin, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Coleman du Pont, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Frank Gray, Griswold, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Alexander J. Hemphill, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Alvin W. Kitch, Mrs. Edward B. House, Mrs. Edward N. Havens, Mrs. Thomas de Carter, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Philip Lodge, Mrs. Pierre Mail, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John T. Fratt, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Charles Cary Rumney, Mrs. David Rumsey, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. Brand Whitlock, Mrs. Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Henry Taft, and Mrs. Charles A. Alexander.

Mrs. David Rumsey is chairman of the Racial Committee on Arrangement. According to the present plans for this entertainment, two-thirds of the Metropolitan Opera House will be filled by invitation. The other third of the house will be allotted to the various war organizations including the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, and wounded soldiers.

SYRACUSE STUDENTS STRIKE FOR HOLIDAY

Demand Time Off to Celebrate
Football Victory—Handle
Professors Roughly.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Two thousand male students of Syracuse University struck this morning when called on to resume study sessions, insisting that they be given time off to celebrate the Syracuse University football victory over Pittsburgh Saturday.

One or two professors who fought the boys and insisted that they should return to study were handled roughly. Chancellor Day tried to persuade the students to take their work in college seriously, and he took many names of the merrymakers, but they would not listen to him.

A few co-eds joined in the demonstration. In some of the rooms in various buildings where co-ed classes were in session behind closed doors the strikers broke in. Professor Bullard, who opposed the capture of the parading students to his classroom, was handled roughly. A freshman who attended sessions and stood with Bullard was "booted."

Berlin Population Less Than in 1910
BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The result of a provisional census taken Oct. 3 shows Berlin's population to be 1,397,000, a decrease of 178,000 as compared with December, 1910.



McCutcheon's Handkerchiefs

Whether for personal use or gift purposes, there is, indeed, "no time like the present" for purchasing McCutcheon's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs.

The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., New York



MISSES' FROCKS for EVENING GAIETIES

REFLECT THE JOY OF THE DANCE,
THE BRILLIANCE OF THE OPERA,
OR THE FORMALITY OF THE DINNER

EVENING frocks, like moths, reveal their beauty when the sun goes down. In the dazzle of brilliant lights or the flame of subtle candles, colorings become rich or delicate, tulle softens into thin clouds, bright beads glitter. Then every smallest detail is thrown into high relief, and

An Evening Frock Must Be Truly Beautiful

to outshine the radiance of evening lights. Some frocks borrow youthfulness from Lanvin, some glory of color from Madeleine and Madeleine, and some originality of line from Franklin Simon's own workrooms.

Here the bouffancy of outstanding panniers, there the glint of metallic thread, a French flower opening wide its silken petals, the gossamer tracery of lace, and again fluttering strands of ostrich feathers, merge the spirit of youth with the splendor of evening.

TULLE CHIFFON VELVET SATIN
TAFFETA POMPADOUR SILK BROCADE

29.50 to 225.00

MISSES' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue Second Floor 35th Street

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department
62 Years of Growth in Merchandising

Another New McCreery
Department For Men
Is Doing Business

Featuring

McCREERY'S All-Leather SHOES

In

An Opening Sale

At

\$8.75

Regularly \$12.50

Just About 3000 Pairs

Of the highest grade All Leather Shoes in both high and low models in Cordovan, Tan Russia Calf, Black Kidskin and Black Calfskin. The price is absolutely below cost and the quality absolutely above any shoe you can find at \$8.75. You get all the profit. There's none for us.

Use the Fifth Avenue Arcade

STORE CLOSING AT 5:30 P. M.

Best & Co.

SUITS & OVERCOATS FOR MEN

"Made in Our Own Shops"

NEW YORK clothes for New York gentlemen is what we started out to make and what we are making and selling in large quantities. Three minutes from Fifth Avenue, our workrooms turn out clothing which expresses the atmosphere of correct fashion.

It is sold in our Men's Shop, only a stone's throw from the principal hotels, in the center of the shopping district. You appreciate the style, you admire the tailoring, and you are pleasantly surprised by the prices; we make all our men's clothing and save you the intermediate profits.

EXTRA VALUES

Young Men's Winter Overcoats that will fit men up to 37 chest, fine all wool fabrics.

32.50 & 34.50

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor Est. 1852 Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

EVENING WRAPS TO ENWRAPTURE MISSES

THE evening wrap is the prologue and epilogue of the evening affair. As a prologue, its subtle part consists of suggesting by its own loveliness the charm of the frock it conceals. Hints of a happy evening lurk in the grace of its drapery. As an epilogue, it has power to seal the impression of the evening, to echo the last soft strains of the dance or shed glamour upon the memory of the play. It is a clever wrap with rare softness of texture, rare beauty of fur and rare grace of line that knows its power.

CHIFFON VELVET
CHIFFON CLOTH
METALLIC BROCADE
SYM-FA-NI JAQUARD

69.50 to 395.00

MISSES' COAT SHOP—Second Floor



Not a Bit Too Early

Here is some "inside information." Believe it. It is honest and friendly advice.

Our stock of Men's Winter Overcoats is now complete. They are priced at from 25 to 35% less than any other house offering equal merchandise. We could add \$10.00 to each garment and our price would still be low.

Now, and this is our main point, these prices can only last while our present stock lasts. It will be a long time before we can offer anything like equal value for as low prices. Anticipate your needs by a few days and look our stock over while it is still complete. You will thank us for the advice.

Men's and Young Men's
Winter Overcoats
\$25.00 \$50.00

Shoes Hats Furnishings

BROWNING KING & COMPANY
16 Cooper Square—at Fifth Street
Fourth Avenue cars stop at the door

IMPORTERS SINCE 1866

McGibbon & Co.

3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

THE QUALITY LINEN STORE

For more than fifty-three years McGibbon household Linens have been used by the most representative families in America.

Special offering of Madeira Hand Embroidered Scarfs for home decorations, in sizes 18x36, \$3.50; 18x45, \$4.00; 18x54, \$4.50 and upwards.

A fine assortment of Mosaic Luncheon Sets of 25 pieces, beautiful designs for the table. \$5.25 to \$75.00 the Set.

Hemstitched Scarfs of heavy Satin Damask, pure linen and handsome designs, in a wide range of useful sizes, attractively priced.

Store Open from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY

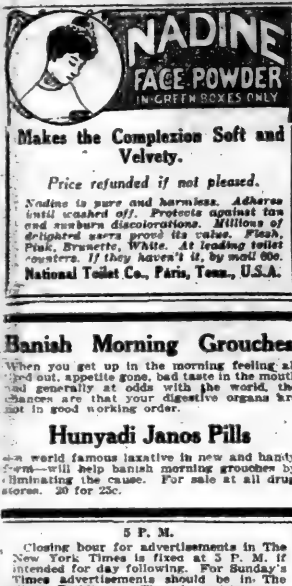


Baby's Cap
Twenty years' intimate relations with expectant mothers has taught us how to prepare dainty things for babies which delight the mother. That's why our infants' department has become known as the **Loveliest Baby Shop**.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK
Cap of silk Crepe de Chine. Hand made, hand embroidered. Jap silk lined and warmly interlined. White, 65c pink or light blue. 65c

Other caps of Silk Faille, Real Lace, Crocheted Silk and Crocheted wool. 55c. to \$10.00

Lane Bryant,
21-23 West 58th St.



NADINE
FACE POWDER
(INGREED BOXES ONLY)

Makes the Complexion Soft and Velvety.

Price refunded if not pleased.

Nadine is pure and harmless. Adheres until washed off. Protects against tan and sunburn discolorations. Millions of delighted women prize its value. Pink, Pink, Brandy, White. At leading toilet stores. If they haven't it, by mail 60c. National Toilet Co., Paris, Tenn., U.S.A.

Banish Morning Grouches
When you get up in the morning feeling all red and sore, appetite gone, bad taste in the mouth and generally at odds with the world, the chances are that your digestive organs are not in good working order.

Hunyadi Janos Pills
A world famous laxative in new and handy form—will help banish morning grouches by stimulating the cause. For sale at all drug stores. 20 for 25c.

5 P. M.
Closing hour for advertisements in The New York Times is five at 5 P. M. If intended for day following. For Sunday's Times advertisements should be in The Times Building on Thursday. Adv.

ALBERT'S HEIR HOPES FOR EDUCATION HERE
Is Eager to Win Degree from Some American University—Harvard Impresses Him.

WOULD STUDY ENGINEERING
Regards Locomotive Driving as Most Fascinating Sport—Party Reached Kansas City, Mo.

ON BOARD KING ALBERT'S TRAIN, Oct. 20.—The Duke of Brabant, heir apparent to the throne of Belgium, hopes to finish his education in the United States. He is eager to win a degree at some great American university which breathes the spirit of democracy. Royal etiquette rather than Prince Leopold. He said today that he was profoundly impressed with Harvard, which he visited two weeks ago.

The coming King of Belgium has inherited his father's love of machinery and engineering and would prefer to specialize along those lines, but realizes that the responsibilities which will be his demand the broadest possible education. Leopold already has learned some of the arts of diplomacy. Intensely interested in all he has seen in America, he declined to compare the East with the West or to say which most appealed to him. The trip has been an endless joy to him, and his chief regret has been that he could not stop longer at each place, for he is fond of tramping, horseback riding and motorcycling. Since he began his transcontinental tour he has learned a new sport, which he regards as the most fascinating of all, and that is locomotive driving. He likes it almost as well as the King himself, and expressed keen disappointment that he could not have gone with his father last night to ride over the Santa Fe in the largest locomotive in the world.

Prince Leopold was delighted with the cowboy and Indian show near Albuquerque yesterday afternoon, but has one regret. "I wish there had been some lassoing," he said.

J. M. Nye, Chief Special Agent, personally responsible for the safety of King Albert of Belgium and in charge of the special train, was decorated today by the Belgian monarch as the train was speeding across Kansas.

The King called Nye into the royal car and pinned on his breast a medal which made him a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

"Nye," he said, "I would like to present you with this in appreciation of your services. If every one who wears this order were as clever as you, it would be a first order in the world."

Nye will turn the decoration in to the State Department to be returned to him when he leaves the service, he said. Regulations of the department forbidding his representatives to wear foreign decorations.

At Syracuse, Kan., where the train stopped for water, a crowd of several hundred gathered and King Albert and the Prince spoke to many. The Queen did not appear. The King thanked the citizens for their interest. He inquired especially about the school children, and shook hands warmly with their teachers.

TELLS DARTMOUTH MEN WAGE CRISIS IS HERE
Justice Stafford, at 150th Anniversary Celebration, Warns That Big Question Must Be Met.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—Students and alumni of Dartmouth College, gathered in a large tent on the campus today to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the college, heard Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia define the college spirit as "a bold and hardy determination to cultivate and discipline our powers with the aid of all that men have learned before us, and then to pour the whole stream of our power into the noble tasks of our own time."

Justice Stafford spoke on "The College as a Training School for Public Service."

After enigmatically Daniel Webster and other great sons of Dartmouth, he said:

"We now stand face to face with a new riddle of the Sphinx. The question it proposes is one that we must answer if free government is to survive. That question is, How are the masses of men and women who labor with their hands to be secured out of the products of their toil what they will feel to be and will be in fact a fair return? Until we can answer that question we shall have no peace, and if we fail to answer it we shall have a revolution."

"Our safety can only be found in a policy that treats all men as brothers, all equally entitled to the fruits of their labor, all equally entitled to raise themselves as high as possible, each in his own place, without doing wrong to any of the rest. It is the spirit of justice and fraternity that must be our guide. And where are we to look for leadership if not in institutions such as this?"

President Ernest Martin Hopkins of the college said that this statement was "a line for direction of purpose rather than a solution by self-gratification."

"It sometimes seems to me," he said, "that the ways in which things shall be done seem so important in the minds of all of us that there can be only with the greatest difficulty, any comprehensive interest in what the achievement shall be. I am quite clear in my conviction that the first obligation of the college is as markedly as possible to level up the mass of the selected group which it accepts rather than to give sole consideration to a refined process of distillation by which a small modicum of ultra-excellence shall be produced, at the cost of vital effort and wasted time for the great majority."

The function of the college is not primarily to develop intellectualism, but intelligent men, and this purpose is not observed if only consideration is given to the mind, and the soul and the body are left to the whims of chance."

President Hopkins alluded to "the great delusion which has pervaded the college world to its loss, that a record of research of sufficient profundity more than compensated either for incomplete manhood or for incapacity or indisposition to recognize the real purpose of the American college."

HEADACHE.
Often a headache is the result of a disordered Stomach.

EX-LAX
The Sweet Chocolate Laxative
Will help remove both evils.

At drug stores, 10, 25 and 50c a box

Announcing New Down-Town Headquarters of
The Edwin Clapp SHOE
ESTABLISHED 1823

At 146 Fulton Street, Near Broadway
Opening on Wednesday, October 22nd

In this perfectly appointed, easily accessible store two windows respectively display the latest Edwin Clapp models in Men's and Women's Shoes. Similarly the ample interior is halved for separate accommodation of men and women customers.

These extended facilities exemplify the inherent Edwin Clapp service policy of speed without haste. A hint to both men and women—applicable in both the Fulton and 42nd Street stores—



TO THE MEN: For heavy wear, imported Shell Cordovan in Mahogany and Black; to ease the foot and please the eye. Genuine Australian Kangaroo.

TO THE WOMEN: Kangaroo and Russia Calf in Street Boots and Oxfords.

Two Convenient Stores
Up-Town: 6 East 42nd Street, 3 Doors from 3rd Ave.
Down-Town: 146 Fulton Street, Near Broadway
*In Woolworth Bldg. Until October 22nd

If It's for the Automobile—We Have It

7,000 Articles in Stock—
Highest Quality Merchandise.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Four Stores in the Metropolitan Zone at Your Service.

Broadway and 56th St., N. Y.
No. 78 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 90 Chambers St., N. Y.

Newark—Broad, near Market St., and in Leading Cities from Boston to Dallas.

Times Square Auto Supply Co.
"World's Largest Dealers."



Will you pay now or ultimately?

ECONOMICAL truck service is worth what it costs. And must be paid for.

You can pay at once, in initial cost, avoiding vexation, delays and repair expense. If you do, you will reduce operating costs, save much time and money, and have service always available.

Or you can pay ultimately, in big repair bills and frequent replacements. Meantime, lack of service at critical times may cost you a lot of money and business as well, with no assurance of any ultimate relief.

One way or the other, you must pay the price. Like any other sound business investment, an adequate installation cost is essential to permanent, assured, successful delivery.

Pierce Arrow

Delivers more work in a given time;
Loses less time on the job and off the job;
Costs less to operate and less to maintain;
Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands a higher resale price at all times.

HARROLD'S MOTOR CAR CO.
233-239 West 54th Street
New York, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Avenue
Newark, N. J.

How Much Profit Do You Pay Us?

The United States Department of Agriculture informs us that you as an average American Citizen, eat about one hundred and eighty-two pounds of meat (181.83 lbs.) in a year.

Based on these figures, if you had purchased all of your meat foods from us, Swift & Company would have profited to the extent of 48½ cents during the first eight months of our present fiscal year.

In that eight months we averaged to make two-fifths of a cent on each pound of meat and all other products sold.

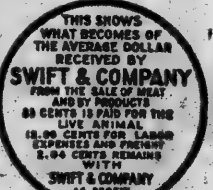
This profit you paid us equals 6 cents a month—or just about one street car fare.

More than 30,000 shareholders looking to us as trustees of their invested money, had to be paid a reasonable return out of your 6 cents a month. Volume alone made this possible.

Now figure for yourself how Government interference in the operations of the packing business is going to reduce your meat bill!

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar." It will interest you. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.
Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue
G. J. Edwards, District Manager

Underwood & Underwood Movies
—Linking Romance With Reality—

—that is the story of the COMMERCIAL MOVING PICTURE.

Its wonderful possibilities as a Sales Producer are recognized by every advertiser.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD—the name that spells SUPREMACY in the Photographic World—will produce your Commercial Moving Picture with all the technical skill for which they are famous.

A letter will bring the complete story. Or Phone Murray Hill 10,000

Underwood & Underwood
Motion Picture Department
6 East 39th Street
New York City

LEWIS UNION SUITS

Not Long Ago—

LEWIS QUALITY UNION SUITS were only made to measure, but today you can buy them at the best stores, and be sure of the same fit, comfort and workmanship as if they had been made to your measure individually.

The day you wear a LEWIS UNION SUIT you will agree with this. You can select from a large range of styles and prices.

The same careful attention in making is given every LEWIS QUALITY UNION SUIT regardless of the price.

Only at Best Stores
If your dealer does not carry Lewis Union Suits, let us know and we will see that you are supplied.

LEWIS KNITTING CO.
JAMESVILLE WISCONSIN

Business Men's Exercises (No. 3)
(Especially prepared by Wallace System of Physical Training, Chicago.)
Fast together hands at side. Raise both over head in semi-circle, taking deep breath down. Take these each morning in your Lewis Union Suit. See our other advertisements for further movements.




RELIEF OVERSEAS

Third Installment of War Council's Report Describes Emergency Work

\$95,000,000 FOR FRANCE
Largest Item \$11,000,000 for "Emergency Forces"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The third installment of the complete report of the War Council of the American Red Cross, issued today, deals with relief work in France and elsewhere overseas. The nature of this installment is the emergency relief rendered under very difficult conditions in a tremendous emergency. To quote the opening paragraph:

"The Red Cross went to France to render service. This was not a matter of sight or of a moment's notice. It was an emergency of the most serious nature. The Red Cross had to be ready to go at a moment's notice. It was no time for elaborate statistical tabulation of work done."

In no two countries were the problems of relief alike. In some the difficulties could be more readily overcome than in others. But in every case, the report indicates, the Red Cross went at its task undaunted, with skill, perseverance, and Yankee ingenuity.

As to France, where the conditions were perhaps the most difficult, the report states that a total of \$95,000,000 was expended in twenty months. The largest item was \$11,000,000 for "Emergency Forces."

The rest of the money went for food, clothing, shelter, medical service, nursing service, tuberculosis relief, \$2,000,000 for relief of 77,000 French soldiers, \$3,000,000 to transport service, \$4,000,000 for the French hospitals, and \$1,000,000 for the Red Cross in Italy.

The French hospitals were found to be in desperate need of supplies, and nearly 1,000,000 articles were shipped to them. Valuable aid was extended to the French mutilated, including portrait masks, artificial limbs, and other means of regaining their livelihood.

Caring for the millions of refugees who had been evacuated before the German advances presented an enormous task to the French Government. The report says that the Red Cross was asked to take a large part in it.

Working with such agencies, the task was to provide food, clothing, shelter, medical attendance, and employment. Particular mention should be made of the splendid work done by the Red Cross in the field of the French hospitals, where the Red Cross co-operated. Almost every conceivable difficulty had to be overcome, but the Red Cross was directly assisting 1,724,254 refugees.

In the long list of statistics relating to the relief of the French, the following countries are mentioned: Belgium, Italy, British Isles, Switzerland, Palestine, and the Near East. Balkans, Russia, and Siberia. Nearly \$500,000 was spent in these localities, by far the largest amount going to Italy and the British Isles, about \$100,000 each. In every instance the money pursued was the same, to relieve quickly, effectively, and in whatever way help was needed.

Work of Relief in Belgium. More than sixty relief organizations, says the report, were aided by the Red Cross carrying on activities directly connected with the war in Belgium. Among these activities were hospitals, canteens, and rest houses; bath and lodging houses; libraries and reading rooms; schools and homes for education of Belgian children; and the distribution of artificial limbs, clothing and concert; athletic contests; and other supplementary allowances by means of care of Belgian soldiers' families; gifts to decorate and specially meritorious soldiers; and research and employment service for disabled and discharged soldiers.

The Red Cross made grants to nearly twenty organizations carrying on relief work for children. Children's colonies were established in France, Switzerland and Holland. Baby-saving work was conducted in Belgium and in refugee centers. Everything possible was done to preserve the health and welfare of these children.

In Italy the situation faced by the Red Cross was of the sort to try the resource of a field marshal. The report shows how the task there was accomplished.

Red Cross work in Italy commenced in November, 1917, during the great offensive when the need for moral and material assistance from America was great. During the following months the work of the Red Cross in Italy spread to 141 towns, as well as to thousands

FLUME A SAD CITY NOW

Has Paid Heavily for German Siege's Brief Story

FLUME, Oct. 28.—Flume is a sad city and a sad mood prevails at the edge. In the Piazza the story flows which tells of a fortnight ago when the city was in the German hands. Their sharply defined lines of defense faded and the city was left in a state of confusion.

So it is with the spirit of the population. Instead of the hectic flash which gaily ruled when it first visited the city, there is a brooding quiet. The tempo of the crowd has changed. Those visiting the city at nightfall sit quietly sipping their drinks and speak among themselves in low voices. There is none of the laughter and chatter which marked the promenade when d'Annunzio's occupation still had that charm of novelty. Flume is very much like a man recovering from illness, eager to get to work without strength to do it.

Perhaps the most significant sign of all was the review of the volunteers of Oct. 19—one month after the arrival of the Red Cross. The crowd which thronged the sidewalks to watch the manoeuvre took little part in the cheering which greeted d'Annunzio's bandage in his troops. They have paid heavily for the luxury of being an outlaw city. They are tired of it.

d'Annunzio is having financial difficulties. Despite the contributions continually reaching the city, he has forced the levy of heavy taxes on Flume business men, for the people of Italy have not furnished sufficient funds to pay the expenses of the Italian Army. Their contributions to date have just passed the \$100,000 mark. The pay of the troops is a line daily and there are not enough funds to pay the pay of the troops. In addition to the amount given of the \$100,000 there is the cost of food and the necessary expenses of government, creating a big deficit, which has been met through "gifts" from Flume people.

The work of the Red Cross in Russia was interrupted by the Red revolution and the Russian Civil War. In March, 1918, the commission was forced to abandon its program and move to Moscow, where it stayed doing what it could until October, 1918, when it was ordered out.

"During the Winter and Spring of 1918, the report says, the Red Cross distributed 400,000 cans of condensed milk, helping 25,000 babies, a large number of whom would otherwise undoubtedly have perished.

"During the Summer of 1918 the Red Cross was able to assist a large number of American and allied citizens, distributing food and clothing and medical supplies.

"The wretched condition of 25,000 people employed on the Murmansk railroad was relieved by large shipments of foodstuffs.

"In July, 1918, the Red Cross sent an expedition to Archangel to assist the American troops operating in the northern section of the world. Red Cross workers in the Archangel district included the operation of a hospital, the distribution of comforts to American and allied soldiers, and the relief of destitute civilians."

When it became impossible to render aid to the Russian people, the Red Cross extended its work in Siberia, fighting typhus, giving aid in manner of help to the Russian soldiers, especially providing all kinds of comforts needed in that climate.

The work of the Red Cross in the United States was also extensive. It was able to assist a large number of American and allied citizens, distributing food and clothing and medical supplies.

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Genuine Aspirin

Bayer introduced Aspirin to physicians 18 years ago



The "Bayer Cross" on Aspirin tablets is the same as the "Bayer Cross" on the box. Both mean Genuine! "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" should be taken according to the directions.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer, Manufacturers of Monopropionates of Salicylic Acid.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin



AS YOU travel about you will quickly realize that the warm admiration which the Liberty has enjoyed is not confined to this community.

The Liberty is one car, among two hundred or more, which has been singled out, everywhere, for special and enthusiastic approval.

It is frequently spoken of as the one car which has made a marked advance both in beauty of design, and the distinctly different, and superior way, in which it rides and drives.

Liberty Sedan and Coupe now being delivered by E. S. PARTRIDGE & CO., Inc. 1424-25 B'WAY, at 60th St. NEW YORK CITY COLUMBUS 7333

LIBERTY SIX



Now enjoy this "brand-new" bran!

You never saw bran like this. You never tasted bran so good. It's different—it's a delicious cereal—and you'll enjoy eating it with your breakfast every day.

Perhaps you have been disappointed with ordinary bran. No wonder. Now get Kellogg's Krumbled Bran from your grocer and realize what the big Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co. has done for you.

You'll enjoy eating Kellogg's Krumbled Bran, and you'll enjoy its benefits even more, for it promotes natural regularity of the bowels. Be sure you get Kellogg's Krumbled Bran, in the same style red and green package as Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes and with the signature of—

AMERICAN MADE



"Proves Its Worth In The Way It Wears"

FOR more than 40 years, men everywhere have known "Stuttgarter" as the best underwear the old world produced. The name has always stood for the precision of European production, never deviating from a fixed standard of quality. Formerly this celebrated underwear was imported and enjoyed a national popularity among a restricted number of America's most discriminating men, but

NOW IT'S ALL AMERICAN

To the old world standard of quality have been added American enterprise, American methods of quantity production and distribution, therefore "Stuttgarter" is rapidly becoming the favorite American underwear. It combines fit, comfort and quality, and is now available at all leading haberdashers and department stores.

The public's approval of American-made "Stuttgarter" is evidenced in the marvelous increase in sales, now five times greater than during the most prosperous period when it was imported. Of especial interest now, when one hears so much about profiteering, is the fair price for which "Stuttgarter" sells, in spite of the exceptional quality.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

We publish some of the legitimate retail prices for the most popular numbers of "Stuttgarter" undergarments. Several thousand good retailers in Greater New York and throughout the United States are selling "Stuttgarter" at these listed prices. Some bought a long time ahead, some carry surplus stocks from other seasons, some buy every week, and some every day. The cost of raw materials, labor, and manufacturing overhead has advanced with every new contract, through the fault of no one in particular, and "Stuttgarter," like all other public commodities, went with the times.

UNION SUITS		
Form-Fitting Spring-Needle		
Sizes—34 to 50		
No. 1000	White and Blue (Hale)	\$2.00
" 1602	White and Blue (Hale)	2.50
" 3000	White and Blue (Hale)	2.50
" 707	Natural (wool and cotton)	3.50
" 303	Natural (wool and cotton)	4.00
" 606	Natural (wool and cotton)	3.50
" 404	Natural (wool and cotton)	4.50
" 101	Natural (wool and cotton)	4.50
" 808	Natural (wool and cotton)	5.50
" 909	White (wool and mercerized)	6.50
" 2505	Natural (wool and mercerized)	6.50

SHIRTS & DRAWERS

Shirt Sizes—34 to 50		
Drawer "—30 to 50		
No. 67	Wool and Cotton	\$2.50
" 68	Wool and Cotton	3.00
" 42A	Wool and Cotton	4.00
" 269	Wool and Cotton	4.00
" 84A	Wool and Cotton	4.50

Union Suits, Shirts and Drawers of better grades in proportion

Cashmere Sox, plain colors and heathers \$1.00 each pair

In considering the basis of profit, however, the retail price was fixed by striking a general average on the cost of production, and due consideration was given first to the Maintenance of "Stuttgarter" quality, second to the Public, and third to the Retailer.

These Trade Marks Identify the Genuine "Stuttgarter" Underwear

H. LOEB & CO., Inc.
Sole Owners and National Distributors
456-460 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



By the makers of LE PAGE'S GLUE

There is this peculiarity about Signet Ink—you know it is good by the feel. The minute your pen touches the paper you know Signet's goodness. Furthermore, it is guaranteed permanent by the makers of the world-known product, "LePage's Glue."

SIGNET INK

Only an absolutely permanent ink is safe. Only a free-flowing, easy-writing ink is efficient. It works like a sharp tool. Signet in its use proves its superiority. You will have no trouble in getting Signet. Leading dealers recognize the wisdom of carrying superior products. It is just a matter of buying Signet, in order to have a perfect ink. And when you get Signet, also order LePage's White Paste and LePage's Mucilage, both exceptionally good.

RUSSIA CEMENT COMPANY
125 Chambers Street, New York
Laboratory and Factory
Glasgow, Massachusetts

W E have openings for 2 high powered advertising solicitors controlling active general accounts. To such men we offer an exceptional financial opportunity. Apply by letter only—all replies treated in strict confidence.

Sturtevant, Godley & Lewis, Inc.
General Advertising
TRIBUNE BUILDING
NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE BRACKETS



Great variety of styles—ranging, collapsible, swinging—to meet any condition in office or home. Representative will call to demonstrate. No obligation to purchase. **INSTALLED ON TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK.** Circulars of All States on Request.

SCOFIELD & CO.
Tel. Buchanan 6411 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Authorized Exchange Dealers

NEW & USED BUICKS

Golden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.

TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME. The internal struggle proceeding in American labor's great national organization has never been told. Read it in the Magazine Section of The New York Times and Sunday. How common sense is weighed against Bolshevism is described for the first time.—Advt.

Greatest Demonstration of the Convention Marks the Cardinal's Visit

GREETS HOSTS AS BRETHREN

Prelate, is Accompanied by Catholic Bishops—Concordat Plan Makes Progress.

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—Moved by the significance of the visit of one of the greatest Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church to its Triennial Convention, the 600 members of the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church leaped to their feet and cheered for five minutes when Cardinal Mercier entered Arcadia Monday morning. The visiting Primate of the Roman Catholic Church had been invited a few days before by unanimous action of the House of Deputies.

The Cardinal's address was largely an utterance of gratitude for the aid given to Belgium by America, "whose name is sacred to our country." He declared he had ordered every parish priest to place a stone engraved with the name "America" within his church because of the aid given to Belgium.

When he said: "I have greeted you as brethren in the worship of common ideals, as brethren in the love of liberty—and let me add, brethren in the Christian faith," he was answered by the greatest demonstration of applause in the entire convention.

Cardinal Mercier was presented to the President of the House of Deputies, Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston, by Thomas Nelson Page, formerly United States Ambassador to Italy. The Cardinal was accompanied to the convention hall and the platform by an escort of Catholic Bishops and other clergy, who were seated on the stage, and was received by the convention standing.

The Cardinal, his kindly but earnest countenance beaming his pleasure, declared with emphasis:

"We are brethren in Christian faith. We are at this moment, I think, so unite our efforts to show the world that our brotherly feeling is only a corollary of the fatherhood of God."

Mr. Mann, in receiving the visitant

For divine guidance and protection for the President of the United States, would be immediately in force. The House of Bishops decided today, in response to a motion by the Rev. Dr. Mann, to send the Cardinal a letter of prayer. The address received the warm approval of the prayer-recipient and was by the Cardinal, which was reading a "prayer for the guidance of the nation."

The League of Nations issue came to the front again today when the International Affairs Committee of the House of Bishops, endorsing a resolution, which, like the Brewster proposal, found objections in the Deputies because they did not fully declare for or against the covenant in its present form, would pledge the support of the Church to "all movements which aim to draw closer the nations of the earth," stating the belief that the League of Nations, "when consummated in such form as may be agreed upon by the contracting powers, will attain this end. Delegates from the South said that other substitute resolutions would be offered."

DISPUTE OVER LEMPKE.

Medical Examiner Says Youth Committed Suicide.

The death of John W. Lempke of 221 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, whose body was found by his mother Sunday evening in the corner of the college of Lempke's launch, in a cove off College Point, clothed in the garments of a woman, was still unexplained last night.

With the announcement by Chief Medical Examiner Charles Norris, who performed an autopsy yesterday, that death had come by suicide through strangulation, the theory of the police was substantiated. The family, on the other hand, contends the youth was murdered.

It was learned that when Lempke left the shore at the foot of Eleventh Street, College Point, at about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, he had with him another young man, Henry Bedford of 27 Sixteenth Street, Flushing, whom he rowed to the boat of Seifer's friend, Greg Elise of 13 Eleventh Street. After Seifer had boarded the boat, young Lempke was seen to row to the Mildred J. Lempke launch, board it, and tie the knot to the launch.

Up to the time Mrs. Lempke, his mother, discovered the body in the cabin, no one, witnesses said, had seen any other person on or near the boat.



Turbo-Undergrate Blower
Sturtevant Turbo-Undergrate Blowers are compact, self-contained units, designed to secure the advantages of mechanical forced draught at very small expense.

Telephone Murray Hill 9220
B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY
B. F. Kreg, District Manager,
52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

Fans Blowers Engines Turbines

ADDITIONAL ADWEAR

There is a certain period in the day when your boilers must work under a killing load? Or do you have draught troubles?

A Turbo-Undergrate Blower, installed at a relatively small cost, may fit your present equipment to do extra duty.

Let our air specialist tell you about it. Just call for him.

AT CARNEGIE HALL

These eminent citizens and noted orators:

Hon. Charles E. Hughes
Hon. Martin W. Littleton
Hon. Francis M. Scott
Hon. John W. Goff
Hon. Geo. W. Wickersham
Hon. Bainbridge Colby

will address a mass meeting of women and men in behalf of an independent, non-partisan judiciary, and in support of the re-election of

Justice Joseph E. Newburger to the Supreme Court and Justice Richard H. Smith to the City Court

8 P. M.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED
MUSIC

BOLSHIEVISM VERSUS COMMON SENSE.

For years the American workman's great national organization has been torn by internecine strife, the conservatives being opposed to Bolshevism and other disturbing elements. The inside story will appear in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

Ideas-First!

Makes a big difference in your business, doesn't it, whether you're a month behind or a month ahead of the other fellow in working out a new idea?

SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, will keep you always a step ahead of your community, or your trade. **SYSTEM** watches everywhere for the latest ideas in sales, collections, cutting costs—for fresh and stimulating methods for handling labor, financing, getting your work done quicker.

Be the first to utilize these new ideas that have paid so well for other men.

Ask your newsdealer for November **SYSTEM**. You will find ideas like these:

The "Blackboard Cure" for Labor Troubles

ARE workers altogether at fault because they don't appreciate management problems? H. C. Osborn, President, American Multi-graph Sales Company, stood before his men with crayon and blackboard to show why *Capital* must be paid liberally as well as *Labor*. His seven unique diagrams brought home to the workers, as never before, the true relation of wages to their work. Production increased. Spoilage was less. Mr. Osborn tells how he interpreted his business to his men—in November **SYSTEM**.

Why They're Never "Rushed" in Europe

WHY is it that executives abroad manage to dispose of such a surprising amount of work without the typical American fluster? Samuel Crowthier was commissioned by **SYSTEM** to secure the personal efficiency methods of the leading business men of England, France, Germany and Holland. He had many interesting experiences. In November **SYSTEM**, he describes six European ideas in efficiency. You will ask: "Won't it pay me to do that?"

When is a Customer a Good Risk?

"**NOW**, with conditions good, and prices advancing, is the very time for more than ordinary knowledge of your customers," warns Henry S. Blum in November **SYSTEM**. And he tells of ways to read between the lines of credit statements—how to get at hidden symptoms and tell-tale facts. Ideas from his wide credit experience should be a sure aid in holding a large volume of charge accounts.

Where Every Man Helps in Management

PICTURE a meeting, after working hours, of men picked from every department discussing problems of their business far beyond their daily work. All come prepared. Each acts in turn as leader. Seems as though that business was sure to go ahead by leaps and bounds, doesn't it? Such is the story of the Gates Rubber Company as told by Louis Herzog in November **SYSTEM**.

Marshall Field's Methods

MARSHALL FIELD died 13 years ago, but his unusual policies keep justifying themselves more and more as the years go by. People have marvelled at Mr. Field's uncanny knowledge of retail markets. November **SYSTEM** takes you behind the scenes into 54 years of Field strategy, showing just how sales and customers were developed by the greatest merchant the world has ever known.

Giving a Business a Personality

FORTY years ago an Eastern concern controlled 90% of the total business in its territory. Today the bulk of the trade has gravitated to a rival concern. They even over customers through house personality. This exceptional experience told by Wylie F. Tuttle in November **SYSTEM**.

Population 1400—Sales \$350,000!

IF you, too, are faced with keen competition, read how H. E. Hart weathered three commercial storms. His advertising plans, his price policies and his unusual service to customers extended his business far beyond his natural territory. November **SYSTEM**.

Do Your Letters Cost Too Much?

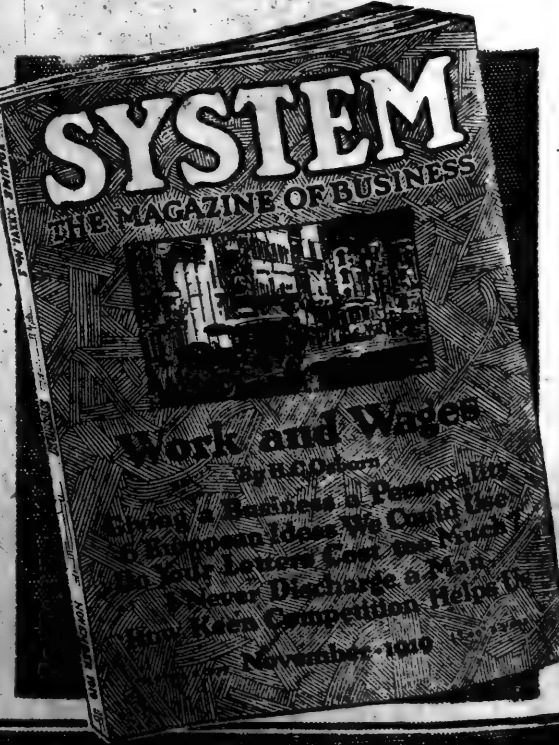
DO they cost \$1.13 each to mail? Louis Balsam tells of a concern that has reduced this cost to forty cents, often less. And out of an investigation in many firms he has drawn 13 fundamental plays that save money, and short-cut routine in everyday correspondence. Get these ready-to-use methods—in November **SYSTEM**.

Common Sense in Records

"**YES**, that's wonderful, but it doesn't mean anything!" is a famous cartoonist's slogan that ought to be applied to every business record. E. R. Miner has brought together many interesting experiences where common sense in records has saved time and prevented worry. If records are a problem in your business, see pages 358 and 359—November **SYSTEM**.

At All Newsstands—25c

If your dealer has already sold his supply, ask him to order a copy for you, or write direct to the publishers—A. W. Shaw Company—at either Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago, or 299 Madison Ave., New York, and ask to receive **SYSTEM** regularly. It will be billed you at 25c a copy, or \$3 for a year.



Expensive To Buy Motor Trucks By the Ton

Look at the Use of a Motor Truck from the Transportation Angle and the Economy of Packard Efficiency is Apparent

STRENGTH is not necessarily a matter of weight in motor trucks or anything else. For example—there are two ways of making a steel rod strong. One way is by making it bulky—the other is by scientific heat treatment—a stronger rod from one-half to one-quarter the size and weight.

Motor truck transportation must move goods at the lowest cost—you must be able to figure on the costs beforehand and depend upon their correctness afterward—or there is no science to it.

Motor truck transportation as a science must start with an efficient motor truck.

To get to the transportation value of a motor truck, you must dig under the pretty paint which covers it.

Just because a truck looks like a brute—built up with tons of extra metal—is no sign it can go the distance or do the work.

Motor trucks built to sell by the ton wear themselves out under their own weight.

They consume nearly as much gasoline and oil without a load as an efficient truck uses when loaded.

They are more expensive to maintain as they grow older, because poor workmanship and uneven quality in material show up to a greater degree the longer a truck is in use.

Packard trucks are built for transportation efficiency.

Where weight is needed for strength, we use weight—but where it is not needed, no expense is spared in replacing it with whatever science has to offer.

For example, Packard represents the highest heat-treating achievement as applied to commercial vehicles. Parts of a Packard truck, heat-treated, show from 35,000 to 62,000 pounds per square inch more strength than the average of other makes.

Packard quality begins to show from the start off. It shows more and more as the mileage increases. It outlasts the paint by years. There are a hundred thousand economical miles built into every Packard. Many Packard trucks have run twice that.

Packard efficiency counts in the science of transportation.

Your business man wants, not only low costs, but dependable costs.

Both these, the use of the Packard truck insure him.

To business men who have not yet begun to place trucking on a scientific cost-keeping basis, we offer the services of the Packard Freight Transportation Department.

You need not be a Packard owner to avail yourself of our aid. Packard Service in this respect is without charge and truck owners may use it without feeling under obligation.

Packard Trucks Are Now Available For Immediate Delivery

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK

Broadway at 61st Street

Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street

Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park

New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
Pittsfield: 121 West Street

DEMANDS AN AIRING OF INVESTIGATIONS

Representative Aswell Wants the House to Check Up on Its Committee Inquiries.

CALLS FOR FACTS OF COST

Declares That the Republican Legislative Program is "Practically Untouched."

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Investigation of the House committee investigations of war expenditures, some of which have gone abroad or taken transcontinental tours, is proposed in a series of resolutions offered in the House today by Representative J. B. Aswell of Louisiana.

The resolutions call for information as to the time spent by the members of the respective committees, the salaries paid to clerical help, attorneys' fees, and costs of transportation. This information is sought from the following committees:

Committee on Military Affairs.
Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.
Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Select Committee on United States Shipping Board and United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Ways and Means Committee.
Committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

Water power select committee.
"The attitude of Republican leaders in this House would be amusing if it were not tragic," Mr. Aswell said in discussing his resolutions. "This Congress has been in session five months and nothing done. The Republican leaders have cold feet on their own legislative program. Their loudly announced legislative program is practically untouched to this late day."

The expense to the people of their inaction has approximated \$20,000 a day, or \$2,000,000 already expended in the current expenses of this special session, to say nothing of the vast additional expenditures through the protracted operations of the various investigating committees.

Republican leaders in this House, although wholly responsible for the legislative program, hesitate, side-step, duck, dodge and quibble among themselves. They know, as the country knows, that Republicans of the West and Republicans of the East can never agree on any permanent, serviceable, constructive legislative program. The country sees no hope as long as the Republican Party, with its discordant elements, is in control of the Government.

"Afraid to move forward, they hide away the time by investigating everything that might give promise for campaign material for 1920, which is intended to divert the attention of the country from their own shortcomings to the departments, nag the Administration and hinder the efficiency of the Government. Let the country find how much time and money is being squandered upon these ponderous and noisy investigations to find campaign thunder for 1920."

"The country wants legislation on railroads, the merchant marine, the control and development of our national resources, our military and naval policies and soldier relief measures. The Democrats in Congress are eager for action. Yet the Republican majority refuses to act and fritters away the time with irrelevant political matters to the discouragement and disgust of the country."

Do You Ship

By Mail or Parcel Post?

Let us protect your ship-

ments from

NON-DELIVERY, THEFT,

PAID-UP, DAMAGE,

BREAKAGE, FIRE.

And Save You

1. Time lost at Post Office.

2. Keeping burdensome

3. Trouble and time in

4. Cost of insured and

5. And make it possible

for you to insure

registered mail.

We will send you a book of

—Each coupon placed in a

business letter is for \$25 of

insured mail. If you use so in

greater and more coupons. In

turn we send you one of the

largest American companies.

A final book contains 100

coupons and costs you

\$2.50. The book is your

letterhead or card and

sent to—

PHONE JOHN 570.

CHAS. M. CLOUD

INSURANCE MANAGER

TO CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, INDIVIDUALS

37-39 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

BUSINESS MANAGER

An American gentleman of 40, having had an extensive selling and executive experience, would like to associate himself with a man of affairs or some reliable manufacturing organization (not insurance, stocks, bonds or books). Highest credentials.

B-851 Times Annex.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP OF THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE

Will Be Held on

Tuesday, October 21, at 8:15.

At the Meeting House,

64th St. and Central Park West,

and

The Industrial Outlook,

By Basil M. Manly,

Joint Chairman, National War Labor Board.

ASK FOR and GET

Horlick's

The Original

Malted Milk

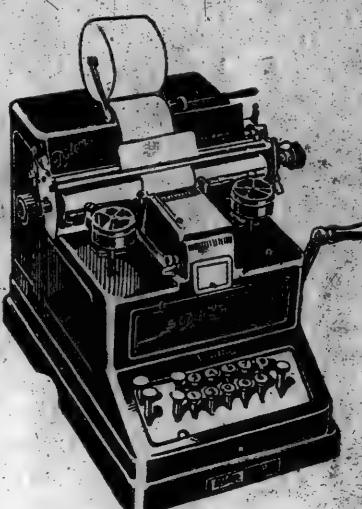
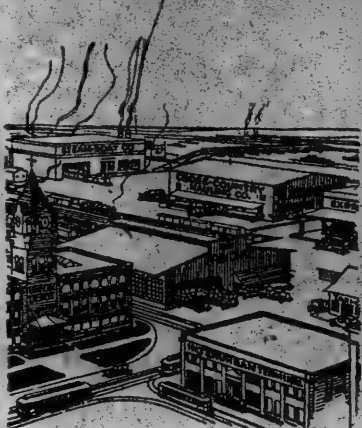
For Infants and Invalids

And Imitations and Substitutes.

Dalton

ADDING-CALCULATING MACHINE

Every Transportation Company Can Use the 10-Key Dalton



Next to the actual carrying of people and freight, the handling of figures is probably the most important work of transportation companies.

Over seventy railroads, for example, use from a dozen to several hundred Daltons. The Chicago Surface Lines recently purchased a large number for use in out-lying station work.

What is the reason for this preference? It is because the simplicity of Dalton construction, resulting in a 10-key keyboard arrangement, makes it the ideal machine for organization use. A Dalton invites use—imagine a conductor figuring up receipts per trip or the Sales Manager of a corporation trying to figure on the ordinary adding and calculating machine.

Production costs or office costs can only be cut by increasing the efficiency of labor. We must conserve the time of more people and a machine that all office people will use saves more time of more people. The Dalton is the ideal machine for this purpose.

Phone for Demonstration

The demand for Daltons today is so great that we have had to increase our capacity 75% since the first of the year. It is due to recognition of the broader usefulness of this machine. A simpler, faster adding machine which multiplies as easily as it adds. A demonstration may be had upon request and the ability of the Dalton to fit into different departments' work—its speed in adding or calculating will convince you of its desirability as the machine for standardization.

Phone Barclay 5350.

GRUBBS & SHERIDAN

New York Sales Agents

644 Woolworth Bldg.

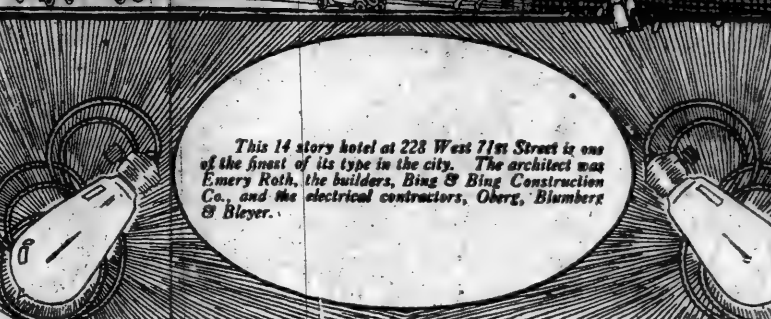
Main Office and Factory, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Robert Fulton Hotel

is supplied ELECTRIC SERVICE

by The United Electric

LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY



This 14 story hotel at 228 West 71st Street is one of the finest of its type in the city. The architect was Emory Roth, the builders, Bing & Bing Construction Co., and the electrical contractors, Oberg, Blumberg & Bleyer.

Judge The Future By The Past

A Splendid Record

TWELVE years of faithful and efficient public service.

MEMBER of Assembly 1907-12; Senator 1912-19.

DEMOCRATIC leader of the Senate 1919.

DELEGATE Constitutional Convention 1915.

CHAIRMAN Legislative Telephone Investigating Committee 1913-15.

PRACTICING lawyer 16 years.

IN 1914, reduced telephone rates 10% in New York City.

IN 1915, reduced telephone rates \$3,500,000 in New York City.

IN 1919, helped reduce telephone rates 8% in New York City.

HELPED modernize and simplify Surrogates Court practice.

INTRODUCED and passed Equal Pay Bill for women teachers.

LED fight for passage of welfare bills in Senate, including living wage for women and better factory conditions for workers.

SUPPORTED many beneficial and progressive laws for New York City and New York State: Widows' Pension Law; Election Reform Bills; Election of U. S. Senators directly by the people; Home Rule for New York City; Protection of depositors in private banks; various measures to correct discrimination against an unjust representation of New York City in the State Legislature; Bills to prevent profiteering in food and other necessities; Civil Rights; State Scholarships; Forbidding sale of Worthless Stocks and Bonds.

MEMBER of Judiciary Committee of Senate 6 years.

INTRODUCED and passed Workmen's Compensation Law.

INTRODUCED and passed State Defense Council Act, with million dollar appropriation for war purposes.

HELPED settle the Interborough Rapid Transit Strike.



JAMES A. FOLEY

Democratic Candidate

FOR SURROGATE

of New York County

ENDORSED BY FORMER JUSTICES

George L. Ingraham
Francis M. Scott
Morgan J. O'Brien
Samuel Seabury
Clarence J. Shearn
James W. Gerard
D. Cady Herrick
Henry A. Gildersleeve
John W. Goff

AND BY MANY PROMINENT ATTORNEYS OF WHICH THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW:

John Godfrey Saxe
Francis Lynde Stetson
George B. Hedges
Joseph M. Proskauer
Julius Henry Cohen
Lamar Hardy
Archibald R. Watson
Bainbridge Colby
John G. Agar
George Gordon Battle
Abraham I. Elkus
Mark Eisner
George L. Shearer
Stephen G. Williams
Charles C. Burlingham
John J. O'Connell
Stuart G. Gibboney
William P. Burr
Herbert R. Limburg
Frederick L. Allen
Martin W. Littleton
Martin Conboy
Alfred A. Cook

The Endorsement of the Bar Association of the City of New York

"James A. Foley, nominated by the Democratic Party, is 37 years of age, graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1901, and from the New York Law School in 1903, and was that year admitted to the Bar. He has been actively and prominently in public life for the past 12 years, first as member of Assembly for 6 years from 1907 to 1912 inclusive, and then as State Senator for 6 years from 1912 to 1919 inclusive. He was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1915.

"His public services have been conspicuously creditable and satisfactory.

"In the Assembly he served as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and in the Senate he has been for 6 years a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. In these committees, as well as in other legislative committees, and particularly in the Constitutional Convention, he showed exceptional familiarity with our State governmental system and laws, and a thoro knowledge of legal and constitutional principles, as well as distinctive capacity for constructive statesmanship, and steadily increasing legislative usefulness.

"Whilst thus engaged in public service, Mr. Foley has also been employed in considerable and varied professional work in the trial and argument of cases and office matters. His briefs exhibit legal scholarship. He has also frequently served as referee in important and difficult, litigated proceedings, and in their conduct showed capacity for judicial service.

"His personal character and professional standing are excellent, and his reputation as a public servant during 12 years of prominent service is without blemish.

"In the judgment of your Committee, the professional and public careers of Mr. Foley have shown him to be qualified for the office of Surrogate of the County of New York, and it, therefore, recommends that his candidacy be approved and endorsed by the Association."

Vote for JAMES A. FOLEY for Surrogate

Would you know
Charlie Chaplin
if you met him?

The best known man in the world—bar none.
Do you remember Ford Sterling?
Does "Fatty Arbuckle" mean anything to you?

Would you like to spend a merry half hour with Merry Mabel Normand?

How often have you roared as the Keystone police went around a sharp corner at break-neck rush, and on one wheel?

Well—here they all are!

All,—and more.

Time was when Chaplin threw a pie with the zest of a new accomplishment—and when Fatty wasn't sophisticated to the catching of it—

The look of dazed surprise that came so often—and with such screaming effect when these wonderful fun makers were having fun with themselves and each other,—and you—

Was a wholly different story from the fun they get now,—which comes mainly from million dollar pay checks, and a proper sense of their importance.

So—

Here's the news.

There's a new serial coming on the screen!! The first picture ever made that has been proved before you see it!

The greatest scenes ever filmed, by all these great old friends of yours.

There's not a face that isn't a friend. Not a scene that won't give you the real old chuckle; the chuckle that you wait for like a sneeze that doesn't come through all the reels of new "comedy" on the screen these days.

Tell the manager—or the man at the box office of the theatre you go to—to get this picture for you.

He can get it for you, even if it costs him something extra.

He will if you say so.

For the picture man is wise. He knows the box office effect of

**Chaplin
Arbuckle
Normand
Swain
Sterling
Sennet
Conklin**

on one big bill.

The greatest work of these great artists, and of all of the other great artists of to-day, will of to-day—supervised by

K-T Distributing Corporation
1459 Broadway

Millions of dollars' worth of motion picture negative is in our vaults in the form of pictures that can never be excelled.

The master creations of the master creators of to-day—supervised by

**Griffith
Ince
Sennett**

Every Member of the Family

*is richly
provided
for in
Every
Week's
issue of*



The Youth's Companion

America's Most Unique Publication

The foremost institution in the United States for developing united families. Without united families there can be no United States. The Companion lives because the family must live. It is a great family tie, a community asset, a Nation builder. The Companion gives the widest range in variety of reading—from all best sources—for every wholesome taste—of every age. Entertainment and information, solid and sensible articles of power, short stories and Companion humor. Your family cannot get the same things from any other source—at any price.



Mother just can't help liking *The Companion* through and through. She likes it for herself, likes to know what the children are feeding their minds upon, likes the stories, the Family Page, *The Companion* receipts and the doctor's corner. And above all *she believes in it*—because she sees the results in the home.



Father finds *Youth's Companion* Editorials are the clearest cut, most impartial and widest in range of any editorial page published. You will catch him reading the adventure stories, too, as well as the big articles. Nature and Science and Current Events columns keep him posted. He knows that *Y. C.* humor is famous.



The Children's Page is a storehouse of appropriate things to read to the little ones before they are able to read for themselves. Nothing in publishing is harder to produce of a high order than a children's page. Strange how all ages read it, isn't it? Are we all just children grown bigger and older?



The Boys think the paper is all theirs. Their heads are into the adventure stories, the Boys' Page, the short stories, things to make, Stamps to Stick, games, trapping and everything that delights and helps your boys. If your eye is on their future this is the kind of reading you will wish them to have.



The Girls find the Girls' Page "after their own hearts." The Family Page also interests them, and, strange to say, they like the adventure stories quite as well as do the boys, although every issue has a special girls' story. *Y. C.* receipts, dainty things to make, pin-money ideas, special articles and other things of interest.

THE COMPANION BRINGS the equivalent of a library of 35 volumes (at \$1.65 per volume) of the most delightful reading selected by a great corps of experts, and all for only \$2.50! That's just what the Whole Family gets in 52 Weekly Issues of *The Youth's Companion*—at less than 5 cents a week.

THERE IS EXTRA PLEASURE in the weekly coming of *The Youth's Companion*. It distributes its happiness often as well as liberally. *Companion* readers gain greatly by having Serial Stories, important and timely Editorials, Current Events, etc., in weekly portions.



Start a Year NOW—for the Whole Family's Sake

Every New Subscriber

1. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION for 1920—52 Splendid Weekly Issues.
2. ALL REMAINING 1919 WEEKLY ISSUES; also
3. 1920 COMPANION HOME CALENDAR Free when issued.

To any subscriber requesting it and adding 10c. to the subscription price we will include The Companion's Victory Atlas—53 pages in color, showing the boundaries of Great and Small Nations as defined by the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

All for
\$2.50



THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAYO SEES SCIENCE RAISING LIFE LIMIT

Tells Congress of American College of Surgeons That Ten Years Will Be Added.

SAYS CANCER IS ARCH FOE

Dr. J. B. Squier, Welcoming the Congress, Pays Tributes to Medical Men in War.

Before an assemblage of the most brilliant surgical talent of America, Dr. William J. Mayo, elder of the well-known Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minn., addressing the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons last night predicted that ten years will be added to the life of man through the achievement of medical science in the next twenty years.

Dr. Mayo, whose speech in the grand ball room of the Waldorf marked the occasion of his taking office as President of the college, called attention of the professional men and women who heard him to the fact that what added life would come at the period when cancer is the most dread human foe, spoke rather pessimistically of the present state of medical science, and in spite of that, reviewed favorably the contribution of radio active substances to cancer therapy, and urged a deeper research into the abstract sciences that they may be made to yield their full contribution to the warfare on malignant disease.

Another speaker of the evening was Dr. J. Bentley Squier, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, welcomed the delegates from the United States and Canada, the visitors from South American countries, and the distinguished professional guests from England, Sir Anthony Bowly of London and Sir Robert Jones of Liverpool.

The congress, of which the present is the ninth session and the second to be held in this city, opened yesterday morning with a series of operative and demonstrative clinics in sixty hospitals throughout the greater city, followed by a series of afternoon conferences on the morning's work. There will be similar clinics and conferences each day.

Wants Labor to Produce

Much of Dr. Mayo's address, a technical discussion of metastasis in cancer, was not intended for the laymen. In part he said:

"America is confronted with the problem of reconstruction following war. How may we best meet the international competition along with falling immigration and an exodus of temporary residents who are returning to their homelands? How may we best meet the problem of reconstruction following war? How may we best meet the international competition along with falling immigration and an exodus of temporary residents who are returning to their homelands? How may we best meet the problem of reconstruction following war? How may we best meet the international competition along with falling immigration and an exodus of temporary residents who are returning to their homelands?"

Add Ten Years to Life

"In the work of the medical profession lies the best hope for the future. Since the close of the civil war fifteen years have been added to the average length of human life. With present knowledge and present conditions, fifteen years more might be added to the life of man in this country within the next twenty years. It is certain that ten years will be added, at the most productive age, from a standpoint of industry, and will greatly aid in maintaining our position as the most progressive nation. When I was a boy it was difficult for men of forty to find a new job and for a man of fifty it was practically impossible. Today the older men are great assets to the country."

Squier Welcomes Surgeons

In opening the night session of the congress, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, said:

"Three times in as many years has New York arranged to welcome you. Our third attempt to welcome you is here—more the less hearty because delayed—infinitely more happy because in peace treaty. With the war over, a world, which at least believes the war over, is again open to the world."

Engaged

Dr. John G. Clark of Philadelphia, retiring President of the college, said that America had passed through two recent epochs of medicine, one the war and the other the influenza epidemic, and the other to those who had served under the auspices of the American College of Surgeons should be indebted with a debt of gratitude.

"New York is happy that it has received this Congress," he formally declared to a man so full of brotherly love, that he needs must be a Philadelphia man, and he needs must be a Philadelphia man, and he needs must be a Philadelphia man."

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THE PAR-AMOUNT SHIRT SHOPS
INC.
1238 THIRD AVE. 1236 THIRD AVE.
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STAR COURT BEATS HOMELY BY A NECK
Coe's Colt Captures Pelham Bay Handicap for Juveniles in a Driving Finish.

THISTLEDON WINS EASILY
Three-Year-Old, Cleverly Ridden, Leads Cromwell to Wire by Length and a Half at Empire City.

MCGRAW IS NOW RACING MAGNATE
Report of Sale of Cuba-American Jockey Club to Giants' Owners is Confirmed.

BIGGEARS LEADS
Murphy, Cox, and Geers Have Won More Than \$170,000 on Trotting Tracks This Year.

DATES FOR SQUASH TENNIS ARE FIXED
Six Weeks of Play in Two Classes Are Arranged for Metropolitan Teams.

WALKER JOINS PASTIME
Amateur Boxing Champion to Appear Tonight at Crescent A. C.

MINY WINNER OF RICH STAKE
Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 19 (Associated Press).—The Gran Premio Nacional, for a purse of \$50,000 pesos, the richest event on the Argentine turf, was won by Miny, an Argentine-owned horse, in a race of 1,000 meters.

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CHARLES S. CASH
Every good nut that grows
223-225 Fulton Street
Half block west Hudson Street
309 Madison Avenue
2 doors below 41st St.

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Six Weeks of Play in Two Classes Are Arranged for Metropolitan Teams.

WALKER JOINS PASTIME
Amateur Boxing Champion to Appear Tonight at Crescent A. C.

MINY WINNER OF RICH STAKE
Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 19 (Associated Press).—The Gran Premio Nacional, for a purse of \$50,000 pesos, the richest event on the Argentine turf, was won by Miny, an Argentine-owned horse, in a race of 1,000 meters.

NEW FRENCH PLAN OF RAILROAD CONTROL

"Committee of Exploitation," with
Employees Represented, to be
Proclaimed Today.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A decree instituting the "Committee of Exploitation" will appear in the Journal Officiel tomorrow. This is in accordance with the plan of M. Clavelle, Minister of Public Works, which provides for the collaboration of representatives from the different classes of railway workers with the heads of departments and directors in the management of the roads.

The committee will comprise a high official of each line as President, the operating managers of all the lines, three representatives of commerce and industry designated by the Minister of Public Works and three representatives of the employees, also designated by the Minister.

A technical committee has also been instituted to supervise the rolling stock. This is composed of the chief engineers of all the lines, three manufacturers of railroad material and three representatives of the employees appointed by the Minister of Public Works.

A representative of the Government will attend the meetings of the committee, and his assent will be necessary for the execution of exceptional measures.

MISS HAY SUPPORTS LEAGUE

Joins Women's Drive to Hasten Treaty Ratification.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman announced yesterday that Miss Mary Garrett Hay has accepted membership on the Committee of One Hundred of the Women's Non-Partisan Committee for the League of Nations. The committee is waging an intensive campaign for signatures to petitions calling on members of the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty and the League covenant.

Arrangements are being completed, it was said, for State and national distribution of the petitions. Several New York department stores have announced willingness to help in the distribution. Many women have volunteered to assist in the work.

LOST AND FOUND.

50¢ cents an agate line.

LOST—On Sunday, Oct. 19, 1919, about 10 P. M., on train New York Harbor Railroad, from Mount Vernon to Melrose, a lady's watch containing jewelry and other valuables. Liberal reward will be given on return of same to Mrs. H. Hoffman, 807 1/2 Ave. B, Bronx, opposite Melrose Station.

LOST—Broad diamond and platinum barpin. Goodly afternoon between Henri's, 44th St. and 9th Ave., and New Amsterdam Theatre, or eastward on 42d St. to 9th Ave. to or in Hippodrome. Reward to finder. Bring same to Hambridge, 681 5th Ave.

LOST—On Sunday night in Greenwich Village, or on stage from Washington Square to 42d St., platinum bar pin containing 5 large diamonds and 18 small stones. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Schuyler, 58 West 45th, Bryant 1181.

LOST—In Stern Bros. gold mesh bag studded with sapphires and containing \$200 of money, personal papers, police card. Finder may keep money. Return bag and papers, no questions asked, to Supt.'s office, Stern Bros., West 42d St.

LOST—If person who took gold mesh bag Monday from counter in underwear department Stern Bros. will return bag and papers they may keep the cash and no questions will be asked. Call at 109 Park St., Room 417, or telephone Vanderbilt 1627.

LOST—On Saturday or Sunday, somewhere in the neighborhood of 7th Ave. and 57th St., or 6th St. and Madison, 51st St. and Lexington Ave., or Central Park, a square box containing pin with small diamonds; suitable reward. 134 East 51st.

LOST—From automobile, between New Rochelle and New York, evening Oct. 18, silver watch bag, owner's name inside. Money contents with additional \$5 to finder if returned. Phone Murray Hill 505.

LOST—From automobile standing on West 46th St., near 6th Ave., Thursday afternoon, Oct. 18, suitcase marked "C. W. W." containing personal effects; suitable reward, to one who finds. W. 100 Times.

LOST—Brief case, Wednesday, Oct. 16, on 51st Long Island R. R. train, between Huntington and Port Washington. Money contents of \$15 for return of papers contained therein to Duncan Patterson, Room 804, 200 5th Ave.

LOST—Between 71st St. and Lexington Ave., Hotel, platinum bar pin set with emeralds and diamonds. Phone Calhoun 6002, or return to 612 West 140th St. and receive reward.

LOST—Sunday, 4-7 P. M., in Bronx or Manhattan, platinum pendant with one diamond; reward. Becker, 352 East 140th St., city.

LOST—Between 110th St. and 7th Ave. and 110th St. subway station, gold wrist watch, rectangular, set with 4 diamonds. Please notify Box 200, Lynbrook, L. I.

LOST—Sunday, hand pin, set with diamonds. Hudson Tube, between Summit and Cortlandt; liberal reward. Klotz, 607 New St., West New York, N. J.

LOST—19th inst., gold mounted fountain pen marked "L. R. R." return to G. A. Beech, 104 Tribune building, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Saturday evening, small three-stone diamond ring, old-fashioned setting; liberal reward. Hanley, 30 Claremont Ave., City.

LOST—Reward for return of lady's suit case, lost on 5th Ave. stage Sunday evening. No questions asked if returned to F. Eaton, 1013 Madison Ave.

LOST—Friday evening, at or near 102d and Central Park, lady's black handbag; contents include prayer book and jewelry; reward. Murray Hill 1027.

LOST—On Pennsylvania bus at 35th St., 17 yards file edging. Return to A. G. Foster, 1209 Washington Ave., Fairfield, N. J., reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, name stamped, containing Liberty bond, papers; probably in subway; reward. 304 Columbus Ave., Phone Schuyler 128.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at Empire Theatre, flexible diamond bracelet. Liberal reward if returned to 42 East 84th St.

LOST—Lady's diamond sapphire gold flexible bracelet, 42d St., near entrance Commodore Hotel, about 6:45; reward. K. 250 Times.

LOST—Gold watch, chain, and knife, on Friday, watch engraved D. H. C. P. liberal reward. Telephone Morningstar 9090. Apt. 12D.

LOST—At Carroll, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, light brown fur neck piece. Liberal reward if returned to E. J. Moss, 17 Battery Place, Room 101, New York.

LOST—Lady's octagon wrist watch on black ribbon, on Fifth Ave. between 44d and 41st St. Reward. W. 133 Times.

LOST—On Sunday, Oct. 19, a yellow topaz pin surrounded with pearls. Return for reward to Hotel Seymour, West 42d St.

LOST—Saturday, subway, cane marked Russell Cook, reward. R. C. Cook, with Knickerbocker Palace Co., 121 West 39th.



The Greatest Sporting
Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and 45th St.,
New York.

October Brew



Drink deeply, gentlemen of the city—October has brewed her magic draught once more! Robin Hood beckons you to the cabin in the woods—the latch string is hanging out for the bunks of last year and the year before.

Russet leaves carpet the trail and the rustle of pheasant is in the air.

It's time to quicken your blood—to fill your lungs with ozone—to find your way back to Nature and into one another's esteem.

For the spirit of real manhood, of tried-and-true fellowship, hovers round the crackling logs when the bag is counted!

For the Woman as
Well as the Man



Complete outfits of sturdy, tough-bred hunting clothes—Abercrombie & Fitch special models and materials famous the world over.

Suits of forestry cloth, thorn-proofs, corduroy, covey cloth and Army khaki.

Hats, boots, shirts, stockings, gloves—every accessory.

Abercrombie & Fitch The Hunter's Mecca

Whether you are going to the North Woods or the Southern thickets—for moose and bear, or birds and Jekyl Is. and deer, your guns, ammunition and full equipment are supplied here from the world's largest assortments.

Nothing haphazard—everything in accordance with the advice and experience of leading hunters in every field.

Shotguns and sporting rifles—all the standard makes, each model selected for its adaptability to a special purpose.

Along the Autumn
Motor Paths



The store is bristling with suggestions, for the motorist—bound for the links, the football game or the Autumn day's run.

Town and country suits, tweed and leather topcoats, sweaters, gloves, hats and boots, and motor robes of the newest plaids and kerseys.

Luncheon kits, Thermos bottles, flasks and overnight bags.

**Abercrombie
& Fitch Co.**
Born H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.,
New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail
Crosses the Boulevard"

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

A Genial Observer
Speaks His Mind.
Thank You, G. O.

Observes A Genial Observer, Who Does Not Believe In Hoarding His Praise For A Birthday Or A Tombstone: "I Like To Trade At The John David Shop. Alert Attention Without Pistol-at-Your-Head. Willing Courtesy Without Boot-licking. Fashions For The Man Of Affairs, Not For The Fellow Who Is Only A Manufacturer Of Cigarette Ashes. As For Value, You Live Up To Your Principle: Exclusive, But Not Expensive."



In Walks a New Rubber Heel

The latest product of modern rubber heel manufacture with the new feature of a double pneumatic tread. Just as pneumatic tires have replaced the old solid ones so has the pneumatic rubber heel already proved more comfortable than the solid heel. The buoyancy and spring so necessary in a comfortable heel is doubly assured in a Beaded Tip because of its double pneumatic cushion.

Ask your shoe repairman 'bout Beaded Tips.

He will tell you they are made by the manufacturers of Beaded Tip Shoe Laces, a fact which is a positive guarantee of their quality.

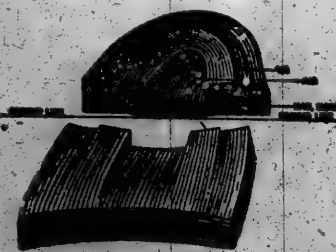
Sold in black, tan and white colors by all first class repairmen.

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Originators and Sole Manufacturers

Inquiries by dealers requested

Beaded Tip
RUBBER HEELS



In 73 years
the DRY GOODS
ECONOMIST has
never missed
an issue--

And we are not going to
begin now.

Since October 1st, the
ECONOMIST has been produced in detail by members of our business and editorial staffs--

Working day and night.

We have not set a line of printer's type or turned a wheel in our printing plant--

But we have continued unbroken our service to both advertisers and subscribers.

The ECONOMIST is now printing its 15000 copies weekly on office Multi-graphs-- from photoengravings of illustrations and typewritten or hand-lettered copy.

The current ECONOMIST carries 54 pages of advertising and 34 pages of news and editorial matter.

Our advertisers are supporting us by adhering consistently to their schedules.

A tremendous correspondence from manufacturers and merchants evidences their interest in and appreciation of this service.

The ECONOMIST will be issued weekly in its present form for the duration of the emergency.

**DRY GOODS
ECONOMIST**

239 West 39th Street: New York

1000

Increased Production

is possible where electrical energy is utilized to the fullest extent. Electric Light and Power Plants are an economic necessity and their securities are

C. Langley & Co.

Investments
115 Broadway, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

\$100,000

**COLORADO
& SOUTHERN**

**First Mortgage
Gold 4s**

Due February, 1929

Price on Application

lodget & Co.
PINE ST., NEW YORK 60 STATE ST., BOSTON

**Your Future
Income**

In days of prosperity
most people neglect

to provide for the years to come. The unprecedented high yield of the safest securities, in our opinion, should be taken advantage of, as investors, by purchasing

now, will receive a large income for the future as well as the present.

Send for our Circular Letter, No. A-46, which describes some excellent opportunities.

GHANDLER & COMPANY
35 Pine Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston

**Laury
Rogers &
Auchincloss**

International
Harvester
Company

This review and
upon request

**N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade**
25 Broad St.

Canadian
Government Municipal
Corporation

Securities

E. AMES & CO

Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Established 1889
Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 8045-6
Head Office, Toronto
Montreal Chicago Victoria, B. C.

Common
StockPanhandle
Prod. & Ref. Co.

We offer this stock at \$25 per share, together with the 8% convertible preferred at \$27-1/2 a share with every 2 preferred.

Earnings on the common after preferred dividends equal 17 1/2 a share, or 80% on the offering price.

Comparison with similar issues is suggested.

Applications should be telephoned.

Robert C. Mayer & Co.
Investment Bankers
Equitable Bldg.
New York
Tel. Rector 9710

Exempt from
All Federal Income Taxes.

NEWARK, N. J.

4 1/2 % Coupon Bonds
Due Feb. 1, 1944
Price to yield 4.40%

ELIZABETH, N. J.

4 1/2 % Coupon Bonds
Due Jan. 1, 1955
Price to yield 4.45%

Legal for Savings Banks and
Trust Funds in New York and
New Jersey

ELDREDGE
AND
COMPANY
SEVEN WALL ST. NEW YORK

Wm. Farrell & Son

7%

Cumulative Preferred

Price on Application

Circular upon request

J. S. Bache & Co.

BANKERS ESTABLISHED 1820
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York
Branches and Correspondents
throughout the United States.

Cadet Hosiery
Company

8% Preferred Stock

Company successfully operating over
10 years.
Dividends—8% per year on Preferred
Stock.
Dividends—120% per year on
Common Stock.
Present earnings at rate of over 12
times Preferred Dividends.
Sinking Fund to retire all Preferred
Stock.
Present sales at rate of over \$1,000,
000 per year.

Price to net 8%. Bonus of
25% Common Stock.

Detailed Circular on Request.

Farson, Son & Co.

115 Broadway, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

WEISSENFLUH & CO.

Investment Securities

Specialists in the
local securities of
Northeastern
Pennsylvania
and Southern
New York State.

Scranton, Pa.
MEARS BUILDINGWilkes-Barre, Pa.
MILERS BANK BLDG.New York
10 WALL STREET

Phone Rector 9777

BRITAIN PLANS NEW
\$250,000,000 LOAN

J. P. Morgan & Co. to Float
Bond Issue to Run Three
and Ten Years.

TO PAY OFF OLD NOTES

Also Will Cover Requirements of
English Government in
This Country.

The British Government, acting through J. P. Morgan & Co., is preparing to float in this country a \$250,000,000 three-year 5 1/2 per cent. bond offering. Part of the proceeds will be used to pay off the approximately \$135,000,000 three-year 5 1/2 per cent. United Kingdom notes which mature Nov. 1. The balance will be available for the British Government's own requirements in this country or for the purchase of dollar exchange from the Government.

This is the first private financing the British Government has undertaken in this country since the United States entered the war in April, 1917. Early in the war the British Government borrowed about \$250,000,000 in the American market. After the entrance of the United States into the struggle, the Allied countries supplied their financial requirements by the sale of bonds to the United States Treasury, under the act authorizing loans up to \$10,000,000,000 to governments which were fighting Germany.

The statement issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday announcing the proposed transaction, says:

"We have been authorized by the British Government to float on its behalf in this country a loan which will give American investors an attractive investment opportunity. The loan will be offered in the form of three-year bonds, which contain distinct possibilities of profit, based on a return to more normal conditions in the exchange market."

"The new securities are in two classes, to run for three years and for ten years, respectively. The three-year bonds, which will be sold at a premium, will continue to carry the same interest rate through the entire life of the loan, which will be \$250,000,000, and will be used in part to retire the existing loan of \$135,000,000 British Government 5 1/2 per cent. notes which mature Nov. 1, and the remainder will be available to the British Government for its requirements in this country or for the purchase of dollar exchange from the Government."

"In effect, this loan not only lifts off the market the exchange which might otherwise have been sold to meet the November maturity, but also gives an increased buying power to Great Britain for American exports."

"We are selling these bonds to form a country-wide distributing syndicate to handle this issue, and letters to participants are going out tonight. The full details of the issue covering offering price, yield and conversion right will be announced tomorrow."

This will be the fifth big loan offered by Great Britain in America. The first was the Anglo-French \$200,000,000 operation, of which Great Britain was supposed to have received half. This was put out as of Oct. 15, 1915. Sept. 1, 1916, a loan for \$250,000,000 was floated here for the United Kingdom and Ireland in the form of two-year, 5 per cent. notes, and on Nov. 1 of the same year a loan of \$250,000,000 was floated in two parts, half in three-year and half in five-year 5 1/2 per cent. notes. This was followed by a loan of \$150,000,000 in two-year 5 1/2 per cent. notes issued Feb. 1, 1917.

The \$150,000,000 three-year 5 1/2 per cent. notes of Nov. 1, 1916, were reduced to approximately \$135,000,000 and are due the first of March, 1920. Other loans, the \$250,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes of 1916 were paid off September, 1918, and the \$150,000,000 two-year loan of Feb. 1, 1917, at maturity last February.

Since the United States entered the war, the Treasury has advanced to Great Britain \$4,277,000,000 and to all the Allied nations \$9,419,494. Recently it was reported Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass was negotiating with the Allied Governments to refund the obligations into long-term loans, and to arrive at an understanding whereby the interest accruing on the debt also could be funded.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.	
Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:	
Anglo-French 5s.....	97 1/2
Argentine 5s.....	97 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s.....	97 1/2
Dom. of Canada 4s.....	97 1/2
Chinese Government 5s.....	97 1/2
Chinese Government 4s.....	97 1/2
Republic of Cuba ext. 4 1/2s, 1940.....	97 1/2
Republic of Cuba ext. 4 1/2s, 1940.....	97 1/2
City of Bordeaux 5s.....	97 1/2
City of Lyons 5s.....	97 1/2
City of Lyons 4s.....	97 1/2
City of Paris 5s.....	97 1/2
City of Paris 4s.....	97 1/2
Japanese 4 1/2s, second series.....	97 1/2
Japanese 4 1/2s, second series.....	97 1/2
City of Tokyo 5s.....	97 1/2
Un. K. of Gr. Br. & Ir. 5 1/2s, 1919.....	100
Un. K. of Gr. Br. & Ir. 5 1/2s, 1921.....	99 1/2
Un. K. of Gr. Br. & Ir. 5 1/2s, 1923.....	99 1/2
United States of Mexico 4s.....	95 1/2

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:	
2s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2
3s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2
4s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2
5s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2
6s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2
7s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2
8s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2
9s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2
10s, 1930-1935.....	100 1/2

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:	
Alcoa.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O. P. O.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O. P. O. P. O.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O. P. O. P. O. P. O.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O.....	115 1/2
Am. B. & O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O. P. O.....	115 1/2

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE	
High.....	Low.....
Oct. 19.....	Oct. 18.....
Oct. 17.....	Oct. 16.....
Oct. 15.....	Oct. 14.....
Oct. 13.....	Oct. 12.....
Oct. 11.....	Oct. 10.....
Oct. 9.....	Oct. 8.....
Oct. 7.....	Oct. 6.....
Oct. 5.....	Oct. 4.....
Oct. 3.....	Oct. 2.....
Oct. 1.....	Oct. 31.....

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING	
High.....	Low.....
Oct. 19.....	Oct. 18.....
Oct. 17.....	Oct. 16.....
Oct. 15.....	Oct. 14.....
Oct. 13.....	Oct. 12.....
Oct. 11.....	Oct. 10.....
Oct. 9.....	Oct. 8.....
Oct. 7.....	Oct. 6.....
Oct. 5.....	Oct. 4.....
Oct. 3.....	Oct. 2.....
Oct. 1.....	Oct. 31.....

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING	
High.....	Low.....
Oct. 19.....	Oct. 18.....
Oct. 17.....	Oct. 16.....
Oct. 15.....	Oct. 14.....
Oct. 13.....	Oct. 12.....
Oct. 11.....	Oct. 10.....
Oct. 9.....	Oct. 8.....
Oct. 7.....	Oct. 6.....
Oct. 5.....	Oct. 4.....
Oct. 3.....	Oct. 2.....
Oct. 1.....	Oct. 31.....

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING	
High.....	Low.....
Oct. 19.....	Oct. 18.....
Oct. 17.....	Oct. 16.....
Oct. 15.....	Oct. 14.....
Oct. 13.....	Oct. 12.....
Oct. 11.....	Oct. 10.....
Oct. 9.....	Oct. 8.....
Oct. 7.....	Oct. 6.....
Oct. 5.....	Oct. 4.....
Oct. 3.....	Oct. 2.....
Oct. 1.....	Oct. 31.....

COPPER DROPS TO 22 CENTS.

Price Recession Follows Large Offer of Speculative Supply.

Large interests in the copper industry were quoting 22 cents a pound for the metal yesterday and finding little business at that level. It develops now that the first shading in price from the 23 1/2-cent mark came last Friday. Up to that time the price had been steadily holding the metal for 25 cents, although this did not in any way reflect the market. Large amounts of speculative copper were offered substantially below producers' figures, this copper having been obtained when the price was well below the 20-cent level. While this was being disposed of the producers were doing little business. It was announced by some, however, that no copper would be offered below 25 1/2 cents. It is understood that the break in price was brought about by a substantial shading of thirty-day copper by one of the large companies. This naturally forced a similar cut on the part of other companies, so that the price level dropped something like a cent and a half over the week-end.

Not is quite prepared to predict just what will be the result of the cut. For the moment, however, it is said that the copper market is becoming more active. The price of copper is being held up by the fact that the surplus of large proportions is now being absorbed rather than diminished. The mines are operating at a slightly increased rate of production as compared with midsummer, but the output is far overshadowing demand. Operations cannot be greatly reduced for fear of impairing organizations, which are continuing to add to the surplus.

One of the disconcerting factors in the situation is the dullness of the export market. Copper, it is understood, is being shipped abroad as a backstop to provide for immediate delivery when demand is asserted, but the actual sales are small. It is still held to be true by some of the copper men that domestic demand will not be more substantial than the hand-to-mouth variety until foreign demand has become a factor in the market. This is based on the past experience, when Germany was the dominating factor in the copper market. Even though Germany has lost its position of influence, it is felt that the effect of buying for European account will strengthen the market here.

Razor Export Company Formed.

The formation of the American Safety Razor Export Corporation, with a capital of 400,000 shares of no par value, under the laws of Delaware, was announced yesterday. The new concern will be the holding company for foreign operating subsidiaries of the American Safety Razor Corporation, of which George L. Storm will be the President. In announcing the formation of this holding company it was stated that officers and counsel for the company will sail for Europe on Saturday, where they will form a number of foreign subsidiary operating companies.

The World Is Your

Market

THERE is an unprecedented demand at home and abroad for every necessity. Consumption will keep pace with production for years. The shelves of the world are bare.

Prosperity for America is assured and every well-organized industrial and mercantile corporation whose financial condition is healthy can count on big business ahead.

We invite high-grade, firmly established corporations, with dividend records and ample assets, which are contemplating financing in amounts of \$500,000 upward to write for an explanation of the S. S. Plan.

S. S. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1884 INCORPORATED

150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

111

Subsidiaries in 22 States

working together under a successful centralized management of broad experience produced net earnings of \$81,466,889 in 1918. This is one of the reasons why Cities Service Company

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

forms the basis of a sound investment with possibilities of market appreciation.

Monthly Dividends Monthly Earnings Statements

Write for circular T-7

Henry L. Doherty & Company

Bond Department

60 Wall Street, New York

The Market for Capital

The cost of Labor and raw materials, to say nothing of the cost of living, is reflected in the rates paid for Capital. It is as easy for an investor to get more for his money with safety as it is for merchants and labor to obtain higher prices. We are making a special effort to serve investors by showing them how to make their funds earn all they should under present conditions.

For suggestions send for circular letter No. 490.

BODELL & CO.

Investment Securities

120 BROADWAY

Providence Boston

NEW ISSUE

\$4,000,000

Panhandle Producing & Refining Company

8% Cumulative Convertible Sinking Fund Preferred Stock

Preferred as to both assets and dividends.

Dividends cumulative from October 1, payable quarterly beginning January 1, 1920. Redeemable in whole or in part at 110 and accrued dividends. Convertible into common stock at the option of the holder in the ratio of one share of preferred for two shares of common stock. Free from present Federal Income Tax.

8% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (par \$100) Common Stock (without par value)

The Company will have no bonded debt.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Registrar

COLUMBIA TRUST CO., NEW YORK, Transfer Agent

Mr. Roy B. Jones, President of the Panhandle Refining Co., has summarized his letter to the Bankers in reference to this issue as follows:

The Panhandle Producing & Refining Company has been organized to acquire the entire capital stock of the Panhandle Refining Company of Texas, which in turn will acquire substantially all the properties heretofore owned by Brown & Jones, Roy B. Jones, Trustee, The 6666 Oil Co., The Trojan Oil Company and the Panhandle Boiler & Machine Shop. The Company, through its subsidiaries, will constitute a complete unit for the production and refining of oil.

PRODUCTION AND LEASES—Settled production of more than 1,500 barrels a day, and in addition an estimated flush production of more than 5,000 barrels a day.

The company will own either in their entirety or the operating control of more than 20 producing leases covering about 1,000 acres in Wichita County, Texas, including 40 acres in the Burk Burnett Northwest Extension and a one-third interest in a 22-acre lease in that same field; also 81 acres in Cotton County, Okla.; together with leases on about 30,000 acres of undeveloped territory in Texas and Oklahoma.

REFINERY AND PIPE LINES—At Wichita Falls, Texas, the Company will own a refinery of 5,000 barrels daily capacity; eight miles west of Burk Burnett a casing head gasoline plant of 750,000 cu. ft. capacity, with storage facilities and nine miles of pipe lines; and south of Electra another gasoline plant of 350,000 cu. ft. capacity.

The company will own a present storage capacity of over 230,000 barrels and with additional tanks now being built will have a storage capacity of over 600,000 barrels.

The company will own approximately 60 miles of pipe lines and 200 tank cars.

VALUATION—The Company's properties, including its net quick assets, are conservatively estimated to have a present value of more than \$3,500,000, or over twice the amount of the preferred stock issue. This valuation has been confirmed by independent experts.

EARNINGS—After making allowance for interest charges which will be eliminated by this financing the earnings before depreciation and taxes, including Federal taxes, for the 12 months ended December 31, 1918, were \$1,243,663.28; for the 12 months ended June 30, 1919, were \$1,951,148.57, and for six months ended June 30, 1919, were \$1,183,976.50.

Earnings after depreciation and reserve for all taxes, including Federal taxes:

12 months ended June 30, 1919.....\$1,229,549.63

6 months ended June 30, 1919.....\$16,205.35

Rate per annum on Common Stock as to dividends after pfd. dividends.....\$5.05

Rate per annum on Preferred Stock as to dividends.....\$3.00

CONVERSION PRIVILEGE—The preferred stock is to be convertible into common stock at the option of the holder in the ratio of two shares of common stock for one share of preferred. With earnings so largely in excess of preferred dividends, and Sinking Fund requirements, and the valuation of the properties, including its net quick assets, over twice the amount of the preferred stock issue, the common shares have a substantial value and one which in due course should make the conversion privilege of the preferred stock attractive.

SINKING FUND—For the retirement of the preferred stock there is provided a Sinking Fund amounting to 25% of the net profits after preferred dividends, but not less than \$400,000 a year, until the preferred stock is reduced to \$3,000,000; similarly thereafter 25% of the net profits, but not less than \$300,000 a year until the issue has been reduced to \$2,000,000; and likewise thereafter 25% of the net profits, but not less than \$200,000 per annum until the preferred stock has been retired.

We offer this stock when, as and if issued and received by us.

PRICE 97 AND ACCRUED DIVIDEND

Purchasers of Preferred Stock will have the privilege of subscribing to the Common Stock at \$25 a share on the basis of one share of Common for each two shares of Preferred.

Hayden, Stone & Co. New York

Hemphill, Noyes & Co. New York

Merrill, Lynch & Co. New York

F. S. Smithers & Co. New York

All statements herein are based on information which we regard as reliable, and while we do not guarantee them they are the data upon which we have relied in the purchase of these securities.

Preferred Stocks

We have this year financed the following corporations by issuance of 7% Cumulative First Preferred Stocks:

\$15,000,000 The Fisk Rubber Company

5,600,000 Norton Company

2,901,500 The Federal Rubber Company

2,500,000 Northwestern Leather Company

2,461,300 S. D. Warren Company

1,000,000 O'Neill & Company, Inc. (Baltimore)

1,000,000 The Stollwerck Chocolate Company

750,000 Waitt & Bond, Inc.

300,000 Minute Tapioca Company

We deal actively in these issues and invite correspondence regarding quotations, earnings and business prospects of these companies.

Circular on request.

Municipal Bonds

To Net 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%

Send for Our List

Bolger, Messer & Williams

Investment Bankers

39 S. La Salle St. Chicago

New York Stock Exchange Stocks

Carried on conservative margin.

Wade Hampton & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

42 Broadway, New York

Estabrook & Co.

24 Broad Street New York

15 State Street Boston

BALTIMORE PROVIDENCE SPRINGFIELD

Board
Also several tables and a desk
Telephone Broad 7110

Resumption of activities immediately in the shipping world is anticipated in The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company. 16 cents a

These are based upon information and advice which we have noted in purchasing these securities.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Year	Month	Day	Rate	Yield	Price
1919	July	1	100	100	100
1919	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1919	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1919	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1919	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1919	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1920	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1920	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1920	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1920	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1920	May	1	100	100	100
1920	June	1	100	100	100
1920	July	1	100	100	100
1920	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1920	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1920	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1920	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1920	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1921	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1921	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1921	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1921	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1921	May	1	100	100	100
1921	June	1	100	100	100
1921	July	1	100	100	100
1921	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1921	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1921	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1921	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1921	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1922	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1922	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1922	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1922	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1922	May	1	100	100	100
1922	June	1	100	100	100
1922	July	1	100	100	100
1922	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1922	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1922	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1922	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1922	Dec.	1	100	100	100

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

Year	Month	Day	Rate	Yield	Price
1919	July	1	100	100	100
1919	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1919	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1919	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1919	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1919	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1920	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1920	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1920	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1920	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1920	May	1	100	100	100
1920	June	1	100	100	100
1920	July	1	100	100	100
1920	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1920	Sept.	1	100	100	100
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1920	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1920	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1921	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1921	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1921	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1921	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1921	May	1	100	100	100
1921	June	1	100	100	100
1921	July	1	100	100	100
1921	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1921	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1921	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1921	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1921	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1922	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1922	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1922	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1922	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1922	May	1	100	100	100
1922	June	1	100	100	100
1922	July	1	100	100	100
1922	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1922	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1922	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1922	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1922	Dec.	1	100	100	100

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Year	Month	Day	Rate	Yield	Price
1919	July	1	100	100	100
1919	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1919	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1919	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1919	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1919	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1920	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1920	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1920	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1920	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1920	May	1	100	100	100
1920	June	1	100	100	100
1920	July	1	100	100	100
1920	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1920	Sept.	1	100	100	100
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1920	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1920	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1921	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1921	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1921	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1921	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1921	May	1	100	100	100
1921	June	1	100	100	100
1921	July	1	100	100	100
1921	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1921	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1921	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1921	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1921	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1922	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1922	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1922	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1922	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1922	May	1	100	100	100
1922	June	1	100	100	100
1922	July	1	100	100	100
1922	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1922	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1922	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1922	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1922	Dec.	1	100	100	100

Do You Know?

that you can send a message to Europe by Wireless via Canada cheaper and faster than the cables.

Canadian Marconi is reaping a harvest on this service. We have a limited amount of stock for sale.

BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Information on Request.

Frank T. Stanton & Co.
30 Broad St., New York City.
Telephone Broad 5819

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Year	Month	Day	Rate	Yield	Price
1919	July	1	100	100	100
1919	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1919	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1919	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1919	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1919	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1920	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1920	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1920	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1920	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1920	May	1	100	100	100
1920	June	1	100	100	100
1920	July	1	100	100	100
1920	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1920	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1920	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1920	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1920	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1921	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1921	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1921	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1921	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1921	May	1	100	100	100
1921	June	1	100	100	100
1921	July	1	100	100	100
1921	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1921	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1921	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1921	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1921	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1922	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1922	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1922	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1922	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1922	May	1	100	100	100
1922	June	1	100	100	100
1922	July	1	100	100	100
1922	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1922	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1922	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1922	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1922	Dec.	1	100	100	100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Year	Month	Day	Rate	Yield	Price
1919	July	1	100	100	100
1919	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1919	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1919	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1919	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1919	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1920	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1920	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1920	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1920	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1920	May	1	100	100	100
1920	June	1	100	100	100
1920	July	1	100	100	100
1920	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1920	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1920	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1920	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1920	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1921	Jan.	1	100	100	100
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1921	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1921	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1921	May	1	100	100	100
1921	June	1	100	100	100
1921	July	1	100	100	100
1921	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1921	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1921	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1921	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1921	Dec.	1	100	100	100
1922	Jan.	1	100	100	100
1922	Feb.	1	100	100	100
1922	Mar.	1	100	100	100
1922	Apr.	1	100	100	100
1922	May	1	100	100	100
1922	June	1	100	100	100
1922	July	1	100	100	100
1922	Aug.	1	100	100	100
1922	Sept.	1	100	100	100
1922	Oct.	1	100	100	100
1922	Nov.	1	100	100	100
1922	Dec.	1	100	100	100

LOST

Certificates for 50 shares First National Bank of New York, No. 191, 192, 193 and 194 for 1 share each. No. 194 for 3 shares, and 196 for 5 shares. Transfer of these certificates has been stopped. If found, telephone—

D. M. WOOTEN
Rector 9500

FINANCIAL NOTICES

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Gold Bonds due November 1, 1944.

Called Bonds

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the terms of the Trust Indenture made by the REPUBLIC OF PANAMA to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY and WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, as Trustees, dated November 2, 1914, that the following Gold Bonds, dated November 2, 1914, have been drawn for redemption, at a price of 105% and accrued interest to the date of redemption, to be paid to the holder of the bonds, or to the order of the holder, at the office of the Trust Indenture, at New York City, on or before the 15th day of November, 1919, at which time the bonds will be redeemed, and the principal and interest thereon will be paid to the holder of the bonds, or to the order of the holder, at the office of the Trust Indenture, at New York City, on or before the 15th day of November, 1919, at which time the bonds will be redeemed, and the principal and interest thereon will be paid to the holder of the bonds, or to the order of the holder, at the office of the Trust Indenture, at New York City, on or before the 15th day of November, 1919, at which time the bonds will be redeemed, and the principal and interest thereon will be paid to the holder of the bonds, or to the order of the holder, at the office of the Trust Indenture, at New York City, on or before the 15th day of November, 1919, at which time the bonds will be redeemed, and the principal and interest thereon will be paid to the

Advertisement for Misses' Dresses, featuring various styles and prices. Includes sections for 'MAXINE', 'STOUTS Coats & Suits', 'DRESSES', 'COATS', 'Cotton Voiles', 'POTTER TEXTILE CO.', 'BENJ. HEIDT.', 'DEUTCHMAN BROS', 'HOLSTEN YOUNG', 'MILL FOR SALE', 'Keep Your Capital Busy', 'Commercial Investment Trust', 'WORMSER & CO.', 'LOANS', 'IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE', '300,000 PAIRS RUBBER BOOTS', 'SURPLUS STOCK OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT', 'LOFT WANTED', and 'POSTAGE'.



Because it is our Birthday

Just that, and nothing more, is the reason for this unexpected offering.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

\$39.75
What if wool is scarce and good coats hard to get, even at higher prices? We're 32 years old only once, and this lot of overcoats at \$39.75 is simply by way of celebration.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 128th

If your MEAT or FISH is Tasteless
you can greatly improve its flavor by adding

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE
A perfect seasoning for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Gravies, Chops, Cheese, Eggs and Salad Dressing. Be sure it is

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The Chemistry of Business

AS A re-agent clears a test tube containing a cloudy mixture of chemicals, so should an auditor's report clear up and simplify the hazy "chemistry" of business.

The matter of deciding which policies to emphasize and which to subordinate is greatly facilitated by an accredited auditor's certified report following a thoroughgoing examination of your affairs.

Perhaps such an audit and report will tend to clarify the situation in your case.

SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN
Certified Public Accountants
41 PARK ROW
NEW YORK
Western Office—Grand Rapids, Mich.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 Fifth Avenue 7 Wall Street
346 Broadway Broadway at 71st
The Bank of Personal Service

DOMINION TO TAKE GRAND TRUNK.
The Annualist this week contains details of negotiations between the Canadian Government and the Grand Trunk Railway by which the former assumes control. Published by The New York Times Company, 10 cents at news stands, \$4.00 a year by mail.

SEES HYMAN RUINING THE TRANSIT LINES

Senator Calder and Nixon Declare Mayor is Responsible for Brooklyn Fare Tangle.

PEOPLE TO RISE, SAYS NIXON

Calder Calls Attack "a Plan to Completely Bankrupt the Transit Companies."

Yesterday, the first business day of the independent operation by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company of its twenty-eight car lines, with the system of plural fares, was marked by attacks upon Mayor Hyman by Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon and United States Senator William M. Calder. Both issued statements charging that the Mayor was responsible for the disintegration of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, with the increase in cost and inconvenience to the people of Brooklyn, because he refused to consent to the increase of a few cents in the fares to tide the company over its present difficulty.

Transit Construction Commissioner John H. Delaney added to the general confusion of the situation by directing his legal experts to discover whether an action would lie against the B. R. T. Company for an alleged violation of its contract providing for the exchange of transfers between the surface and rapid transit lines.

Grover Whalen, Commissioner of Plants and Structures, who has been designated by Mayor Hyman to see that buses are placed in operation to carry passengers for a nickel, said that four hundred buses were ready for service and that these would parallel the lines of the Brooklyn City Company, when these bus lines would begin operation was not announced, but it was estimated that it would be within a few days.

Thousands of passengers who would be charged extra fares walked to the one-fare zone before boarding cars. Streets in distance zones during the early morning were lined with hurrying pedestrians, and the returns made by conductors for trips in these zones were comparatively small. Some confusion resulted from the new routes, but there was no disorder.

Nixon's Appearances Hyman. In his comment on the situation in Brooklyn, Commissioner Nixon referred to the writ of prohibition obtained from the Supreme Court by Corporation Counsel Burr restraining him from taking any action on the application by the Manhattan and Queens Company for permission to charge for fares according to the zone system, which was permitted in a similar application by the North Shore Traction Company. Mr. Nixon referred to the gratification expressed by the Mayor over this victory, which he described as a "Pyrrhic victory."

Through all possible lines of publicity I have made it very clear that since he [the Mayor] criticized my following the only right and fair course in the North Shore emergency I intended to let him have the opportunity to adjust the Manhattan-Queens line troubles. What did he do? Immediately he beat a retreat and hid behind a judge's robe to escape the responsibility of action. He is now back where he started. "He is now causing many in Brooklyn to pay 15 and 20 cents. He must take the responsibility and must answer to the people. In the next two years, if the people do not protest against this interference with the regulation of the working of economic laws will cost the people of the city not less than \$25,000,000 in taxes, and indirectly damage the city more than an hour's bombardment by any enemy's fleet."

Senator Calder's statement said that the people of Brooklyn were reaping the fruits of the most destructive attack ever made on its transportation system, "more destructive than any other city in the country has had to face during or since the war." "Then he said in part: 'The newspapers indicate that the Mayor has organized a so-called vigilance committee. I hope that the people of Brooklyn will organize a real vigilance committee, not from the officeholders under Mayor Hyman, but of men and women who are interested in the welfare of our people and who will unite in taking some action which will by legislation or otherwise, compel the Mayor to adopt some means of relieving the intolerable situation.'

The Mayor and those associated with him should have allowed the railroads a slight increase in fare. We would then have been assured of a better and cheaper transportation system, but instead he has set upon a plan to completely bankrupt the transit companies for the sole purpose of forcing municipal ownership and operation upon a city which has already reached its debt limit.

Mr. Nixon conferred yesterday with counsel for the various surface lines controlled by the New York Railways Company, and the bondholders and stockholders, with the view of discovering a way of helping the company out of its financial difficulties. After a long talk it was decided that Mr. Nixon should prepare a statement showing the value of all of the lines involved, in order to learn whether their indebtedness exceeded their value. If there proves to be a balance in favor of the value of the lines until relief can be obtained through an increase in fare by legislative action or by a modification of the franchises by the Board of Estimate which would give the Public Service Commission the power to permit a fare increase.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company was heard by the Public Service Commission yesterday on its application to establish the zone system of charging fare.

Congregation Dines Aged Sexton.
In honor of his fiftieth anniversary as sexton of the Central Presbyterian Church, August Rickelberg was the guest at a dinner given by members of the congregation last night in the dining room of the church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. A gold watch was given to him. George W. Wilson, President of the Men's Club, made the presentation, and the Rev. Dr. Wilton North-Smith, the pastor, spoke of Rickelberg's long association with the church.

TWO BROADWAY TICKETS OUT

Association Names Candidates and Hears Speech on Subway.

The annual meeting and luncheon of the Broadway Association held yesterday at the Hotel Astor ended in a lively debate over the election of officers for the ensuing year. The trouble was caused by the naming of a ticket in opposition to the regular ticket submitted by the Nominating Committee.

Leon C. Weinstein, State Commissioner of Prisoners, who was Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following ticket: President, Jefferson De Mont Thompson; Vice Presidents, John A. Harris, Henry C. Copeland, Rodman Wamsamaker, and L. M. Boomer; Secretary, F. H. Sagat; Treasurer, August Jansen.

Theodore Wondol of Everett Heany & Co. then named an opposing ticket. His ticket from President to Treasurer

included Colonel Thompson, President of the Broadway Association, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, President of the New York City Investing Company, Vice President, in place of Commissioner Harris and Mr. Copeland; for Secretary, John Davis, in place of F. H. Sagat; for Treasurer, J. H. Vanover, President of the Nassau Cement Company, in place of August Jansen.

After much discussion, it was decided to adjourn the meeting until Nov. 8 at the Hotel Martinique, where the members of the Broadway Association will be asked to cast their ballots during the afternoon in favor of one of the opposing tickets.

John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Transit and Construction, in a speech said that the new Queens Borough and Brighton Beach lines would be completed by next Spring, but the Fourteenth Street line would not be finished for three years.

Commissioner Delaney asked his hearers to be on the watch for agitators who are circulating propaganda trying to show that the work on the Fourteenth Street line is not safe.



Ever-Ready Outfit \$100

Twenty years old, born at a dollar and not raised yet

Extra Radio Blades, 6 for 40c.

American Safety Razor Co., Inc.
Factories—Brooklyn, N. Y.
TORONTO, CANADA LONDON, ENGLAND

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

Taste—Taste in foods is partly dependent on sense of smell.

Park & Tilford's coffees possess that captivating aroma that foretells a taste-delight. It is why coffee-lovers are never disappointed in our coffees.

Words can't adequately describe them. But a trial most assuredly can.

Park & Tilford

Fifth Ave. and 86th St.
Madison Ave. and 14th St.
Madison Ave. and 70th St.
Broadway and 1st St.
Broadway and 8th St.

Aimone Galleries
157-159 East 32d St.
Between Lexington and Third Aves.
NEW YORK CITY ESTABLISHED 1925

We Vacate Our Present Premises on December 31st, 1919.

The Entire Collection of THE AIMONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Consisting of High Class Period Furniture and Furnishings, Italian Garden Marbles, Terra Cottas, Goods In Process at Our Plants and SEVERAL EUROPEAN COLLECTIONS Which Have Been Held in Abeyance During the War

ARE BEING CLOSED OUT AT 50c on the Dollar
TERMS OF SALE—NET CASH
An Instance—An Exquisitely painted Old Italian Tapestry Carbons, 8 ft. 2 in. high, 22 ft. long. Was \$1350.00. Now \$465.00

All Goods Must Positively Be Disposed Of Before December 31st, 1919

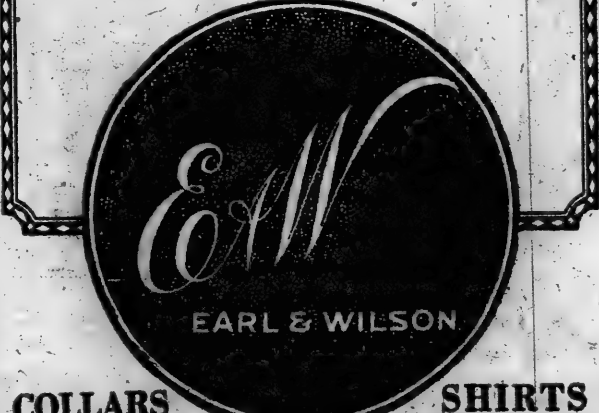


SPARKWOOD

NAMES that end in "—wood" are given to all Earl & Wilson starched collars in the popular 25c line. So when a new collar comes out like Sparkwood you can tell by its name that its style and quality are just as certain as in Cedarwood, Logwood, Spurwood or any other Earl & Wilson 25c Collar.



CEARWOOD Size 13 to 15 SPARKWOOD Size 13 to 15 LOGWOOD Size 13 to 15



COLLARS SHIRTS

Beacon Blanket
finely tailored

BATHROBES

\$8.50

They are tailored, mind you—quite as you would expect a good overcoat to be; and finished down to the last piped inside seam with all the respect due a good garment.

Colors: Blue, brown, green and gray—in striped effects, neat checks and handsome all over combinations.

And don't make us mention the price again, please! \$8.50 is too little money to be mentioned in the same paragraph with 'braw Beacon Blanket robes.

Note the handy convertible collar, the beautiful pearl buttons, the smart cuffs, and silk cord; when you are admiring these Bathrobes in our windows—Then come in.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th 3d Ave., cor. 128th

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WATER FRONT STORAGE

6 ACRES OF DOCK SPACE
19th & 20th Sts. Brooklyn
Convenient to All Steamship Lines & Railroad Terminals
BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS & BARGES
In addition to the above we have several warehouses in N. Y. and Brooklyn with R. R. sidings and docks in the free lightering zone.

MOTOR TRUCKING
We have the largest fleet of heavy-duty trucks in New York, consisting of 53 Trucks of 8 tons capacity each. SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE.
CALLAN BROS. 214 East 135th St., N. Y.
Phone Malrose 2281-2282-2283



Half Done

—How to Complete the intent of your will

YOUR will directs how your property shall be divided among your family.

In merely making this will, you only half carry out your real intent—which is, to provide properly for your family's future.

That some special provision is, in the majority of cases, imperative, experience clearly shows.

Judicious management of the property you leave is assured when you appoint The Mercantile Trust Company executors and trustees under your will.

This practical business arrangement relieves your heirs of the worry, uncertainty, red tape and serious shrinkage which are apt to result when property is left in inexperienced hands.

Our TRUST COMMITTEE—a permanent body selected on account of its wide experience in financial matters—supervises all trust business transacted in the interest of Mercantile clients.

The members of this Committee are selected from the Board of Directors by the directors themselves, the President of the Company serving ex-officio.

We shall be glad to explain any details.

Interest paid on checking accounts.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY
115 Broadway
(Member of Federal Reserve System)

Complete-To-Wear Custom Clothes!

TAILORED BY A TAILOR Not Just Retailed By A Retailer

These 'Way-in-Advance' Clothes have set all New York buzzing like an overturned beehive.

Complete-To-Wear from our Custom Tailors upstairs to our Customers downstairs.

Olemons
Broadway at 39th Street

Genuine Journeyman Suits And Overcoats Complete-To-Wear \$40 To \$80

ROOMS WANTED.
The Book Corner, 281 Fifth Ave. will buy small collections or entire libraries of books for cash. Representatives will call. Tel. Mad. Square 4199.

BUILDING DESPITE PRICE.
Despite the high cost of materials and labor, building is proceeding throughout the country, and under unprecedented conditions. The Annualist describes the situation. Published by The New York Times Company, 10 cents at news stands, \$1.00 a year by mail.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE GAINING STRENGTH

Observer Finds Change in Six Weeks, with London Recovering Old Confidence.

RAILWAY PROBLEM IS BIG

Mr. Albert Stanley Discusses Proposed British and American Solutions.

By CHARLES H. GRANT.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—My trip across America and visits to London and Paris last week have afforded a fresh basis for comparing the two countries.

On going home after several years in America, somehow does not seem normal and natural.

It is struck by the high state of activity prevailing, but it does not seem entirely wholesome.

There is too much property, and the extent of the extravagance is almost to eyes accustomed to the more economical ways of Europe.

The unrest seems peevish and self-indulgent, and without any of the "good discontent." There are no deep wounds to be righted, and to a newcomer on the scene the agitation has little justification in the economic conditions which exist.

Criticism of the Administration and of the conduct of the war, the states on the whole, are watching the American effort from the European viewpoint, but with the greatest pride in its self-sacrifice and efficiency.

Possibly the coming home of 2,000,000 soldiers, who have not yet found themselves in the new conditions, has tended to produce a nervous American mood.

And certainly the violent changes of habit and environment under the prohibition law have done much to upset the balance.

Arriving in Europe, one sees in England an improvement compared to four months ago that is unmistakable.

The whole atmosphere is different. Still there were there then are different, but the temper is changed.

The failure of the recent strike, not so much because of the outcome, but because the way the people acted, has had a profound effect on the public morale.

Good British house sense has reasserted itself.

England is not going to be run away with by any element. She is doing business at the old stand. Sacrifices and readjustments will go on for many a year, but there will be no breakdowns.

There was a hysterical quality in England during the war. Superficially it often seemed that it was the English who got excited and the French who kept cool, which was contrary to the traditional opinion of London.

It is the old mood and manner, and the comparative prosperity is on the way.

The working out of all after-war problems is looked forward to confidently, although there is the usual criticism which accompanies this process in England.

The people of that part of the world which assumes responsibility have set their teeth for the task. The sacrifice and self-denial involved have been discussed and will cause no throes.

London teems with people and activity. It is almost, but not quite, as busy as New York.

From outward appearance, it is not so different from the British machine of production and labor that has begun to function at something like normal.

Politically, also, there is stable equilibrium. The tide no longer runs against Lloyd George.

In the handling of the war, he was on the whole a success, and his victory has for the time being re-established his popularity.

It is the greatest politician of his time. It was good to see Lord Northcliffe back in Fleet Street and setting out his old ideas.

The last trace of the old mood has disappeared and he looks sound and fit. His temper is more relaxed, and the late strike gave expression to the instinct of the English public and struck the keynote.

There is wider recognition of Northcliffe's services, and people who formerly resented his aggressive methods now acknowledge his achievements in the public sphere.

During his enforced absence they missed him. There is no country where aggressiveness is more criticized or finds a sorer and larger award than in England.

Met Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson just as he was returning from America. He was full of fire for Anglo-American friendship. There is no finer or truer champion of this idea.

He said to me:

"All that I know how much at heart I have for this important question of a strong and lasting feeling of brotherhood between America and Great Britain. For over thirty years I have longed to see the union of spirit come about, and thank God, I have watched it grow."

He said to me:

"I have watched it grow, and I am sure it will come about. Have we not a hundred things in common? Our keen sense of justice, our broad humanity, our desire for advance and improve conditions for our people?"

The American who knows our country and our folk loves us. The Briton who knows America and her hospitality loves you. In all my experience I have never come across any exceptions. I may claim the right to this verdict since I have visited every State in the Union, with the exception of Nevada.

That America and England are to be paramount is, in my view, a reality. United in spirit and with so many ideals in common, what cannot we accomplish for the benefit of one age and indeed, for the benefit of the world at large?

The carper and the picknicker we shall ever have with us on both sides of the Atlantic, but he is ignorant and unseeing, as carpers ever are, and he can never place the stars and stripes and the Union Jack in opposite camps. We can stay the ocean tide. In literature, art, music, law, and religion we are one and we shall remain so.

I am anxious to see Sir Albert Stanley for his views on our labor and transportation situation. Sir Albert served in the War Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade.

His election of Representative Fierlo for the House of Representatives is an expert on that subject and his knowledge of the situation gives him a view of the transportation problem in America. Sir Albert wrote me a statement for this purpose.

He said to me:

"I am one who, like myself, is as much at home on one side of the Atlantic as on the other. It is interesting to see how much alike are the problems that face us on both sides of the water. There are some times when marked differences between the two countries are so striking that one sometimes wonders if they are really the same. Everyone, I think, feels that the fundamental ideas of a League of Nations are sound and that the League is a reality. This idea I take to be the basis of all modern civilization, and I believe it will be widely felt in both countries that it is our duty to exhaust all methods of settlement before fighting."

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He Is Still Willing to Make Peace on Terms Bullitt Took to Paris.

WOULD HALT PROPAGANDA

Soviet Government, He Asserts, Is Not Hostile to the British Nation.

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At last, however, he was reached, and he is now in the city.

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Macy's

Handel Square, Broadway,
44th to 45th St.

We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only

Store Hours 9 to 5:30



Bang!

Duck-shooting again!
Once more the decoys
ride the water. Once
more the waiting and
watching to give the
flock two barrels—
once more the pride
in a well-filled game
bag—

The hurry and the worry of the city

are forgotten! The
crowds, the subways,
the tall buildings
that shut out the
sunshine, the gaso-
line smells are re-
placed by the brisk
air of Autumn-close-
to-nature, the broad
expanse of land and
water and sky, the
Autumn woods re-
flected on still waters.
The man who leaves
his desk for the open
discards a pen for

a gun

and that's where we
come in. We have Fox,
Ithaca, Remington and
other shotguns and Win-
chester, Remington and
Savage rifles. We also
have a large assortment
of shot-shells, cartridges,
gun covers, belts and
bags.

Looking the part

may not be as important
in this sport as in others,
but "being dressed for
the occasion" is certainly
necessary if you are to
be comfortable enough
to enjoy the sport.

A moleskin coat

sheep-lined and with a
fur collar is warm as
you'd like, \$23.74

A corduroy coat, sheep-
lined, with an imitation
beaver collar is \$13.74

A moleskin coat, heavily
lined, is only \$9.89

A corduroy and leather
reversible coat, can be
worn on either side,
\$22.49

Leather coats, 3/4
lined, \$28.75

Khaki hunting coats,
\$5.89 and \$6.74

Leatherette coat,
\$19.89

Corduroy vests, sheep-
lined, \$7.49

Sheepskin vests, \$5.74

Khaki shell vests,
\$1.74

Corduroy trousers,
\$5.24

Khaki trousers,
\$2.69 to \$4.39

and heavy jumbo
stitch sweaters, \$8.94

Hours—Fifth Floor, Centre.

100 HOMELESS FIND SHELTER IN ARMORY

Families Evicted by Landlords
Are Taken Care of by
Twelfth Regiment.

BEDS PROVIDED FOR ALL

Heat Kept in Building and Orders
Are Given to Serve Break-
fast This Morning.

The extreme distress which was bound
to result from the shortage of housing
came to a head last night, when it be-
came necessary to accommodate in the
12th Regiment Armory, at Columbus
avenue and 34th-street, more than
100 men, women, and children who
had been dispossessed in various parts
of the city. They were not necessarily
members of destitute families or persons
who could not pay a reasonable rent,
but were rather those who had resisted
the continuous increase in rent imposed
by landlords, and had been evicted from
their homes.

The use of the armory was obtained
through Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of
the Mayor's Committee on Rent Pro-
fiting, and the courtesy of Colonel Nel-
son E. Burr of the 12th Regiment.

According to Colonel Burr, the regiment
has shown that it could fight and now
was going to show it knew how to aid
and comfort the distressed.

Largely through his personal services
and the assistance of his wife, Mrs. Burr,
150 persons—cots, mattresses, and blan-
kets for all. Orders had been given that
meals should be prepared in the building
all night, and that bathing facilities
should be provided in the morning. Af-
terward the "tenants" will have
breakfast of cereal, eggs, rolls and
coffee.

Last night the children in the group
looked on with wonder and something of
fear when they saw a company of sol-
diers drilling, but when the Colonel had
given each an American flag and a box
of candy all anxiety passed away and
they fell to home.

Judging from reports from various
parts of the city, the conditions repre-
sented at the armory are growing worse.
All yesterday the sidewalk in front of
140-144 Third Avenue, the Bronx, was
graced with furniture belonging to seven
families who had been evicted the night
before. A collection had been taken up
with which tarpaulins were bought to
protect the furniture from rain.

The rents were raised \$5 and \$8 on
Oct. 1. The tenants agreed to pay the
increase, but asked that leases be given
to them. These were refused by Mr.
Margolis, agent for Lieberman and
Levy, who are subsidiaries of the Her-
ford Realty Company, the owners. The
case was taken before Justice Harry
Robinson, who advised the tenants to
pay their rent, and then take their
grievances to the Mayor's Committee.
When they refused, he issued a dispos-
session warrant.

The John Doe hearing on rent strikes
was resumed yesterday before Chief Jus-
tice Frederic Kernochan of Special Ses-
sions, in the Criminal Court Building.
In an effort to ascertain whether certain
persons had used "tenants' leagues"
for their personal gain.

Samuel Kurz, formerly organizer for
the Greater New York Tenants' League,
with headquarters at 1213 Boston Road,
testified that it had been the practice
to compensate organizers by paying \$3
per cent. on each dollar paid by mem-
bers obtained by them. He said that
at one meeting, a lawyer for the or-
ganization agreed to a bill for \$10,000,
which he later cut to \$350. Mr. Kurz
said he objected to this practice and
resigned.

Lost and Found Advertisements on
Page Twenty-one.

AVEZZANO ACCEPTABLE

Landing in Notification Italy—Vila-

franca Assumes Charge of Embassy
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Baron Aves-
sano, who was recently
selected to replace as Italian Ambassa-
dor in the United States Count Marchi
di Celero, whose death occurred here
last night, will be acceptable to the
United States Government, and the
Italian Government has been so in-
formed by the State Department.
Baron Avesano is expected to leave
his departure for the United States
today at the State Department.
Although the embassy today had received
no advice from Rome that the
Ambassador-elect had been known
there, Prince di Villafraanca, Secretary
of the Italian Legation, today sent
charge of the embassy to Italy will be
expected to remain in the chief rep-
resentative of Italy in this country until
the arrival of the new diplomat.
Messengers of sympathy to Count-
ess Marchi di Celero, and the two chil-
dren of the Ambassador, Secretary and
Mrs. Lansing called in person.
Funeral services for the late Am-
bassador will be held at St. Paul's
Catholic Church. Secretary
Lansing, members of the Cabinet and
the entire diplomatic corps will attend
the services, while a guard of marines
will act as pall bearers. Arrangements
for conveying the body to Italy will be
made later, the United States Govern-
ment, according to custom, setting aside
its respect for the purpose.

Secretary Lansing today sent the fol-
lowing cablegram to the Italian Minis-
ter of Foreign Affairs:
"I hasten to tender sincere con-
dolences on the untimely death of the
Count Marchi di Celero. His loss will
be felt very deeply throughout this
country, not only because of his high
personal qualities and known friendship
for the people of the United States, but
also because of the rare tact and judg-
ment which he always displayed in his
official relations. He was a man whom
I esteemed in a very high degree and
in whom I had every confidence. His
 sterling qualities and his pre-emi-
nently to maintain the cordial friendship
that unites our two countries."

HYLAN BARS OPERA; LEGAL FIGHT BEGUN

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Star Opera Company that the opening of
their opera should be deferred until after
the ratification of the treaty of peace.
Undoubtedly to reach you in order to obtain
advice as to my legal right to have the
opera performed. I am not willing to allow
anyone to enter the Lexington Opera House.
It was before you and I therefore
advised the police not to interfere until I
could obtain your advice as Corporation
Counsel to the end that I may proceed
legally.

I wish you would immediately look into
this matter and take whatever action may
be necessary to defer this opera until after
the ratification of the treaty of peace.
I am informed the Star Opera Company
propose to give a season of German opera
at the Lexington Opera House, and that
the initial performance last evening re-
sulted in disaster, and that a riot
was with difficulty avoided.

When the case has not been settled
as yet. A state of war, therefore, still ex-
ists between this country and Germany. It
is manifest the German opera com-
pany under these circumstances in this city at
this time would tend to a breach of the peace,
and in my opinion such performance
should be prohibited and the police should
be instructed to prevent it from taking
place. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM P. BURR,
Corporation Counsel.

Want to Hear No "German Gutters."

The Mayor communicated the opinion
to Police Commissioner Enright and
added: "Make all necessary arrange-
ments to carry out the advice of Cor-
poration Counsel Burr." The Commission-
er is to inspect the German opera com-
pany to see that the theatre if there was
any attempt to give opera.

Representatives of the American Le-
gion said that organization had en-
gaged Martin W. Littleton and Cad-
walder, Wickham & Tait to repre-
sent it in any court action the company
might take. "The American Legion
Weekly, in its current issue, publishes
the following editorial:

"German opera in the German lan-
guage is not going to be a profitable
enterprise in the United States this year.
The American Legion, in sections where
German opera has been attempted, has
elected to fight this nuisance to the
limit.

Without going into a lot of detail, it
might be said simply that we do not like
the sound of the German guttural. The
trouble with German opera in Germany
is that our mind hears not the theme so
much as the shrieks of the Lusitania's
dying. Its measured cadences picture
not tender human emotions, but a firing
squad marching at the goose step upon
defenceless women and children. It
conjures up sequestered sylvan glades,
the sea bird upon the moaning victim
of poison gas.

The last German opera we heard of
want to hear was the Imperial German
Swan Song as rendered by Herr Hohen-
soltern, Nov. 11, 1918."

STOMACHIC IDEAS

Any good meal is a pleasure
while you are eating it, but
the matter of its after-effect
is also important.

The extraordinary virtue of
the meals served at CHILDS
is that they combine easy di-
gestibility with pleasant pal-
atability.

This means that you get an
enjoyable meal and yet do
not pay the heavy after-pen-
alties of indigestible cooking.

CHILDS

CHILDS



MEN'S LAUNDERING by Expert Hands

WALLACH'S LAUNDRY puts AC-
CURITY high in the scale of
laundry virtues. The care and
fold of a gentleman's collar; the
true pleasing of his shirt front;
the painstaking ironing of his silk
pajamas— not every laundry
makes these points imperative.
All WALLACH work is done in
the same spirit. Furthermore,
weekly delivery is prompt.

Telephone Pines 180 for
further particulars.

Wallach Laundry
330 and 332 East 50th Street
"A Branch Store or Route Man
always near your home."

\$4.00 Round Trip

Including tax.

Washington or Baltimore

Sundays, November 2 and
December 7

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
Pennsylvania Station 11:10 A.M.
Returning Leaves
Washington - - - 1:30 P.M.
Baltimore - - - 3:45 P.M.
Tickets on sale beginning Friday
proceeding carmen.

The right is reserved to limit
the sale of tickets to the capacity
of equipment available.

Pennsylvania R.R.

Mid-Week Pictorial, 10c. a copy at
news stands, \$2.00 a year by mail. Pub-
lished weekly by The New York Times
Company, Times Square, New York—
Adv.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Polo Cloth

Coats for Women and Misses,
Made of Genuine English
Camel's Hair, Soft As Down

Women's
Coat
Shop
Fourth Floor
Misses'
Coat
Shop
Second Floor

POLO CLOTH is
a soft, luxurious
fabric that swings
with a swapper stride into
the simple sports lines of
a top-coat. It is a pre-
cious material, as it shows
no evidence of wear, dust
or dampness. This aristo-
crat of textiles, in natural
camel's hair tan, has been
fashioned into coats both
short and long, plain or fur
trimmed, all characterized
by grace of line and the
graces of good tailoring.

59.50
to
135.00

The Vogue of Polo cloth
coats was revived by
Franklin Simon & Co.



Bidding

5TH AVE AT 45TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK

Will feature today

Handsome Fur-trimmed Suits at \$175.
Rich materials and smart models with collars and cuffs of
fashionable furs; this group includes many particularly
youthful styles.

Smart Tailormades at \$85

These consist of plain tailored models without fur, devel-
oped in velour, tinsel-tones, and other novelty materials in
an attractive range of colorings.

Manufacture in Europe

Leading British Contractors' Repre-
sentative now in New York to
confer with American Houses con-
templating Manufacture in Europe.

Mt. P. G. A. Smith, Chief Manager of J. & W.
Stewart, British Government Contractors and Special-
ists in Reinforced Concrete Construction & Pile Founda-
tions, 12 Berkeley Street, London, W., England, is
now on a flying visit to the Great Cities of America
to confer with manufacturers who are contemplating
the erection of factories and warehouses in Europe.
Inquiries will be esteemed, and the privilege of dis-
cussing the entire European commercial situation ap-
preciated. Address:

P. G. A. SMITH,
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel,
New York City

(Applications for District Agencies invited from Architects and Consulting Engineers.)

CONCERNING HEALTH—Health and good
digestion are synonymous. If you possess one,
you have the other. Maintain good digestion,
overcome indigestion—panor to your health—
by drinking Man-a-CEA, the American medicinal
table water, with all meals.

At grocers, druggists, hotels, etc., in
apils, pints, quarts, and half-gallons.

MAN-A-CEA
The Natural Medicinal Table WATER



Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WILL someone be good
enough to tell us how a
man can conceivably buy
foundry-made clothes when, for
the same price, he can get such
unquestioned custom quality in
Saks tailoring?

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Gimbel Brothers

35th ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

WALL PAPERS

"What beautiful papers—and how reason-
ably priced!" said a woman the other day.
Of course she was speaking of the widely
varied stocks of the Gimbel Wall-Paper Shop
—where there's a wall covering to suit your
"every mood."

Bedroom Paper
In cretense patterns and
dainty satin ribbon
stripes in all color-
ings. Roll 25c

**Thirty Inch Papers in Finest
Stippletones**
A variety of colorings;
Metallic and Flat-colors;
Grass, cloth effects;
Scenic and Foliage
Tapestries. Roll 75c

**Plain 30 Inch Heaviest Quality
Oatmeal Papers**
In fast colors. No trim-
ming necessary in hang-
ing these papers. Ten
shades to choose
from. Roll 35c

Thirty Inch Blended Leathers
Heavily embossed oil
colors; Monk Cloth and
Japanese Waxes; Tekko
Metallic Parlor Papers
and others. Roll 95c

GIMBELS WALL-PAPER SHOP—Sixth Floor



Putting Your Best Into the Business

Nothing gives greater in-
centive, invigorates the "service
spirit" or provides more sat-
isfaction than the comfort,
convenience and appearance
of an attractive, modern desk.

QUICK & MCKENNA DESKS

are the result of years of concentrated efforts in
designing and constructing office desks that embody
and express these prime requisites and essential
requirements.
Their exceptional finish and pleasing artistic effects
leave nothing to be desired.

QUICK & MCKENNA
390 Broadway — Tel. Franklin 3709



THE MODERN LIBRARY

Many distinguished American and foreign authors have said that THE
MODERN LIBRARY is one of the most stimulating factors in American in-
tellectual life. Many of the books in this series are not reprints, but are new books
which cannot be found in any other edition; as, for example, *Burtha Garin*, by
Arthur Schnitzler; *A Miracle of St. Anthony* and five other plays, by Maurice
Maeterlinck; *Married*, by August Strindberg; *Best Russian Short Stories*; *Ev-
olution in Modern Thought*; *The Woman Question*; *Baudelaire: His Prose and
Poetry*; *Ernest Dowson's Poems and Prose*; *Redemption and Other Plays*; *Bel
Ghost Stories*; *Michael Menahan's fine translation of de Maupassant's "Love
and Other Stories," etc., etc., etc.* None of the titles in THE MODERN LI-
BRARY can be had in such convenient and attractive form; as, for example, *A
Dreamer's Tales* and *The Book of Wonder* by our distinguished visitor, Lord
Dunsany; *Zuleika Dobson*; *The Way of All Flesh*; *A Bed of Roses*; several volumes
of H. G. Wells; an almost complete set of the plays of Ibsen; and the works of
Osbert Wilde. And it would be exceedingly difficult to find another edition of
any of THE MODERN LIBRARY books at double the price. They can be per-
chased wherever books are sold, for the very modest price of 65 cents a volume
—hard bound in Ram Croft leather—or can be obtained from the publishers for
6 cents extra per volume to cover mailing charge. A new catalog of the eighty-odd
titles will be sent on request.

The great demand for these books in the recent past has
made it impossible at times for us to make prompt shipment.
This condition is being speedily remedied. 105A W. 40th St.

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BEST & COMPANY

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

NO one who knew would ever buy the
ordinary type of boys' suit in prefer-
ence to a Best & Co. boys' suit made in
our own shops, any more than he would
buy a six-year size suit for a ten-year old
boy. It isn't logic!

Fur-Trimmed Overcoats for boys 2 to 6 years.
All-Wool Ulsterettes for boys 8 to 16 years. 28.50
All-Wool Button to Neck or Reefer Overcoats for boys
2 to 10 years.

All-Wool Knicker Suits of mixtures or blues, 7 to 18
years, 28.50

We have one of the most interesting assortments of
Boys' Haberdashery in New York.

SPECIAL

KNICKER SUITS, all-wool medium weight,
sizes 7 to 18 years. 15.50

WASH SUITS of durable, high quality fabric;
3 to 10 years. Six suits for 18.75, or 3.25 each.

CLOTHES for BOYS

Made in Our Own Shops

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

You Never Pay More at Best's

TOWNLEY'S BANK GETS FARMERS' AID

Rally of Nonpartisan League Adherents for Financing the Institution.

ADDRESS BY TOWNLEY

Purpose Opening a Bank with \$300,000 Capital and Forecasts Deposits of \$800,000.

Special to The New York Times.
FARGO, N. D., Oct. 21.—Responding to the call of their leaders, who told them that the whole Non-Partisan movement was menaced through the closing of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo by the North Dakota Banking Board recently, 3,000 North Dakota and Minnesota farmers gathered in Fargo today, and undertook to finance a reorganization of the bank and bring about its early re-establishment.

Before an audience that packed the Fargo Auditorium, fully 3,500 people listening to his address, A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, traced the history of the Non-Partisan movement, challenged his opponents to show wherein he had failed in his trust, and declared that he would continue his work for the farmers through the league, both in this and other States, just as long as he was physically able to do so.

Townley said it was his purpose to create a bank with \$300,000 capital and a \$800,000 surplus. The bank, he asserted, would have a half million dollars in deposits when it opened.

Farmers came from all over the North for today's rally. They traveled by automobile and by special train. They paraded the Fargo streets this evening carrying banners in which they made known their sentiments, exhorting the State officers who had closed the bank to participate in the parade, and it was made a gala affair.

After the afternoon rally, stock exchange worked among the farmers, selling their reorganization stock, while other workers prevailed upon the farmers to make deposits in trust with C. M. Lofhus, the State Bank Examiner, in anticipation of the reopening of the bank.

At the afternoon rally resolutions presented by President Townley were adopted with a cheer, these resolutions pledging support to the State officials who stood by the League in the crisis.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page Twenty-one.

Coughs and colds, sneezes and sniffles quickly yield to
BAUME ANALGESIQUE BENGUE

The relief is most gratifying and so refreshing. Get a tube
Theo. Leung & Co., N. Y.

Irritated Skin Troubles
Soothed With Cuticura

Bathe With Cuticura Soap Dry and Apply the Ointment

These super-creamy emollients usually stop itching, clear away redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation and help to heal red, rough hands. Used for every-day toilet purposes they do much to prevent such distressing troubles. Use the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum to overcome heavy perspiration.

When Notified By PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY Your Goods Will Be Sold at Auction

—BENJAMIN'S—

130 6th Ave. Bklyn. 41-15th Bklyn.

Telephone 5242 Bklyn.

All Purchases Made Cash

Write for Free Catalogue

Highest Prices Paid for Furniture, Carpets, Drapery, Pictures, Silver, and Jewels

RUPPRECHT DECLARES HE WILL NOT SURRENDER

Prince Becomes Furious When Told That the Allies Would Try Him for War Crimes.

GENEVA, Oct. 21.—Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who commanded the German forces in northern France and Belgium, learned yesterday at Davos, where he has been staying, that he is included in the French list of 400 persons wanted by the Allies for trial for crimes against international law. He became furious and said he would never give himself up.

Prince Rupprecht is accused of being the first active commander to employ poisonous gases, when several of the Allies refused such a proposal. It is reported here that Count von Berchtold, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is one of the Allies list as one of the principal instigators of the war. Several other officers, at present in Switzerland, appeared on the list.

The question of extradition from a neutral country is expected to be settled with Switzerland, thus creating a precedent for Holland in the case of the German Emperor.

General Reconstruction Minister.

MUNICH, Oct. 21.—Lord Mayor of Nürnberg, one of the leading Democrats of Southern Germany, has accepted the post of Reconstruction Minister, according to the Frankfurter

Zeitung.

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DRYS SWAMPED ONTARIO.

Incomplete Returns for the Province Show Majority of 80,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Incomplete returns from yesterday's election, in which Sir William Hearst, Premier of the Province, and the Conservative Government were defeated, indicate that Ontario has gone "dry" by an overwhelming majority, possibly 80,000.

Throughout the province, especially in the rural districts, the prohibition vote was not high. The vote was 3 to 1 in favor of it in some districts, according to The Mail and Empire, Conservative organ.

The defeat of the Hearst Conservative Government was due mainly to the vote polled by the United Farmer and Labor candidates, who took 43 and 12 seats, respectively. The Liberals, despite their obtaining 9 seats in Toronto, will stand apparently as they were in the last Legislature.

The largest single party in the new House will be the Farmers. By alliance with either the old party and the Labor Party it will command a working majority.

Dr. Flexner to Address Teachers.

Dr. Stephen Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute will be the principal speaker at the first Fall meeting of the New York Association of Biology Teachers to be held on Friday evening at the Washington Irving High School. His address will deal with recent findings in biological research. Dr. George Wood, Chairman of the Biology Department of Commercial High School, Brooklyn, is President of the association.

THE ISLAND OF YAP.

A description of the little island of Yap, which has suddenly become an international item in connection with a conference between President Wilson and the Senate Foreign Committee is of permanent interest as presented in the October issue of Current History Magazine.

Current History Magazine, 25c a copy at news stands, \$3.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Time Square, New York.—Advt.

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You need not Suffer



BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

THE ISLAND OF YAP.

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Broadway</

Sandstrand

Adding Machine

Office at
101 Park Avenue

Cor. 40th Street
Near Grand Central
Terminal

Will be open this week

From 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

We will be glad to show
you all models of the
Sandstrand.

Phone
Vanderbilt 3323.

easily
digested

**POMPEIAN
OLIVE OIL**

"always fresh"

From Grove
to Can—No You
1919
Pressing

Sold Everywhere

47 years OF
EXPERT
WATERPROOFING

STEMMING THE TIDE
IN SWAMPED CELLARS

Opposing our 47 years of cum-
ulative experience successfully
and guaranteeing the results.

The Tidewater Roofing Co., Inc.
40 Sullivan St.
Phone Canal 420

RED CROSS'S WORK OF HOME LETTERS

It Sent 219,939 Advising Rela-
tives of the Fate of
Soldiers.

ASSISTED ARMY HOSPITALS

Maintained 24 of Its Own in France
—Vast Overcrowded Camps and
Sanitary Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The fourth
annual report of the American
Red Cross during the war was
made public yesterday by Henry P.
Davison, Chairman of the War Work
Council. It covers the work of the or-
ganization in France as well as in
England, Italy, and Switzerland.
This part of the report takes up in
detail the functions of the Red Cross
Home Communication Service, the
bureau charged with keeping relatives
informed about soldiers in the hospitals
and about the burial places of those
who were killed. In the twenty months
ending on Feb. 28, 1919, this bureau
sent out 219,939 letters. This number
included reports on 101,000 wounded and
dead soldiers. About 25,000 letters re-
ported on prisoners missing, and the
details of deaths.

The camp and canteen service of the
Red Cross in France and England is
also described in detail. In giving the
statistics the War Work Council says
that "it should be borne in mind that
all service except complete meals was
rendered free, and only a nominal
charge exacted for meals." These are
the figures on this branch of the work
for the twenty months ended Feb. 28,
1919:

Canteens operated..... 190
Meals served..... 15,776,224
Meals furnished..... 6,755,128
Drinks furnished..... 2,701,660

By arrangement with the Medical
Corps of the army all hospitals in
France looked to the Red Cross for all
supplies of certain kinds. The Red

Cross undertook to supply all supplies
and the number sent to all hospitals
was 20,000 tons. Oxygen and chlorine gases
also were provided by the Red Cross.
Being manufactured in France, the
gases were sent to prisoners in Germany.
Soldiers shipwrecked in Ireland and
Scotland after torpedo attacks were fed,
and amusements were provided in the
mainland camps in America, as well as in
the front line trenches.

There were twenty-four Red Cross
hospitals in France opened to assist
the medical service of the United States
Army, says the report in the section,
to hospitals. Most of these hospitals
were conducted for sick and wounded
American soldiers, but, of course,
French and other allied troops were
also admitted. One hospital was op-
erated for the American navy; one for
Czechoslovak troops; one for army sur-
vivors personnel, such as the U. S. C.
and the Red Cross, and one for neighboring
civilian personnel whose health had be-
come a menace to American soldiers.
As an indication of the ability to meet
emergencies, a complete 1,000-bed hos-
pital was made ready in forty-eight
hours. In addition to twenty-four mil-
itary hospitals, the Red Cross operated
twenty convalescent homes for American
soldiers who no longer required active
hospital care, but had not entirely re-
covered from their sickness or wounds.
Patients were admitted. Patients were
in the homes a total of 66,739 days. (Per-
centage 121.)

"A further suggestion of the extent
of this work may be conveyed by two
illustrations: In a single day during
the last week of the summer of 1918,
fighting 123 emergency regulations
were received, each covering from one
to five days. On one day at the start
of the St. Mihiel offensive fifteen car-
loads of surgical dressings and front
line bandages were shipped to the
American front.

What might be termed the men-
tal aspect of this work reached an un-
usual standard of effectiveness, which
may be illustrated by two instances: A
request for 15,000 articles of various
kinds, including medical supplies, food,
and comforters, required for immediate
use on the American front, was received
in Paris at 5 P. M. The goods assembled
from these warehouses and delivered at
the front at midnight. In another case,
a marine officer arrived in Paris at 1
A. M. with a large, urgent order, was
given a bed to rest in, and then started
on his way back to Chateau-Thierry at
5 A. M. with his supplies loaded in
three canteenettes.

THE POPULAR TABLE DRINK POSTUM

is sold at the same fair
price as before the war.

This beverage is often
preferred to coffee after
trial for it is pure and
wholesome. Better health
to the coffee drinker usu-
ally follows the change
from coffee to Postum

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Co. Battle Creek, Michigan.

At Grocers



Dr. Lyon's Advocates the Use of Drugs for the Teeth Only When—

Your dentist or doctor has prescribed them. It is believed
that wholesale prescription of drugs, or chemicals, in a
dentifrice, without study of an individual's need, is unsafe.
It makes possible the misapplication of drugs—possible the
irritation or injury of mouth, throat and nose membranes.

Dr. Lyon's contains no drugs, but cleans the teeth thor-
oughly and safely, as it has done for over fifty years.
That's why it becomes increasingly popular each year
with refined, thinking people.

Dr. Lyon's

The Dentifrice that made fine teeth fashionable
Powder Cream

Delicately and pleasantly flavored—
instead of pungent and biting.

I. W. LYON & SONS, Inc., 545 West 27th Street, New York

GIRLS' SUITS, DRESSES AND TOP COATS

England, which has so consist-
ently contributed the most intelli-
gent thought to the dressing of
young people and has produced
particularly desirable and durable
fabrics for the outer apparel of
girls from 4 to 16 years, has fur-
nished us with many ideas and the
most desirable materials for our
own productions in suits, dresses
and top coats.

Girls' Regulation School Dresses in En-
lish serge, especially designed to meet the
requirements of girls from 4 to 14 years.
Girls' Tailored Top Coats with and with-
out fur collars.

Girls' Serge and Velvet Dresses.
Girls' Hats especially designed to be worn
with De Pinna clothing.
"Annapolis" Shoes.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

Smart Style—Fine Quality—And
Extraordinary Values In These

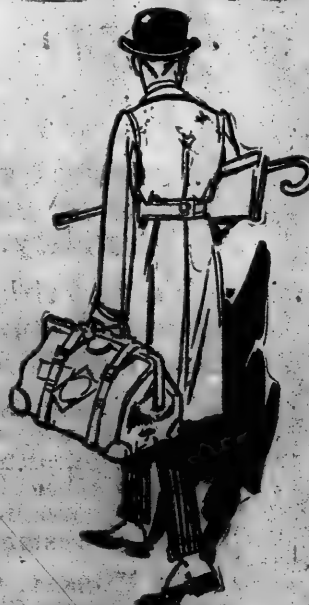
OVERCOATS FOR MEN

TAILORED FOR US BY THE KIRSCHBAUM SHOPS

\$55

These are overcoats of the
finer type—with or without
belts....made of fleecy, long-
wearing ulsterette materials,
meltons and vicunas....tailored
with all the skill and finesse for
which the Kirschbaum Shops
are known. And at this price
the values are just about on a
level with today's wholesale
quotations.

Double-breasted Storm Coats, Ulsterettes,
Chesterfields, Box Coats—all sizes—Full-
lined or quarter-lined with satin.



Copyright, 1919, A. S. Kirschbaum Company

GREAT OVERCOAT VALUES at \$45

A full stock of Kirschbaum—tailored Storm Coats in
stylish chevrons—Town and Country Ulsters—Fancy Box
Coats, Fitted Coats and Conservative Chesterfields.

A varied showing of overcoat models
and fabrics \$35.00 to \$100.00

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

The Motor Robe Dep't

(on the First Floor)

is amply prepared to meet the great autumn
demand for Motor Robes combining the
desired attributes of warmth and beauty.

Included in the vast assemblage of handsome
and practical Robes now ready for selection
are the following:

Silk Plush Robes

of foreign and American manufacture; espe-
cially featuring two-color effects and duo-
tone blendings; variously priced, \$40.00 to
\$85.00.

Mohair Plush Robes

combining richness of color and texture with
remarkable durability; these robes can be
supplied to match upholstery of any car;
variously priced \$18.00 to \$55.00.

Cloth Robes

in every desirable weave and color (if required,
to harmonize with upholstery of car); with
lining of wool or silk plush; variously priced
\$30.00 to \$55.00.

Motor Pillows and Foot Muffs

in colors and materials matching those of
most of the Robes described:

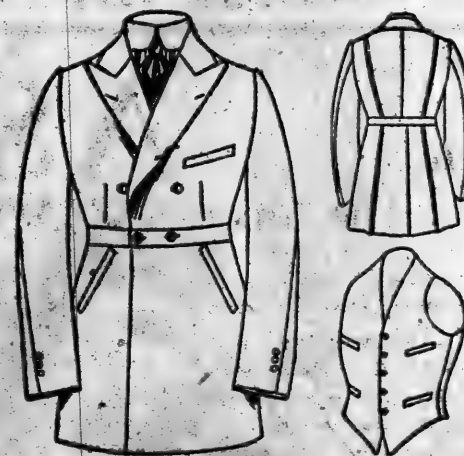
Pillows \$7.50 to 10.50
Foot Muffs 22.50 to 30.00

Steamer Rugs

(in the same Department) are shown in a
large variety of attractive plaids, very soft
and warm; the prices ranging from \$12.00
to \$55.00.

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

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C'RAMBEAU

FOR sheer style and good
appearance the C'Ram-
beau is right in the front
rank. The fashion-features of
this splendid model are, the
high belted effect, the new
French cuffs and the graceful,
soft-roll, high peak lapels.
Slanting welt pockets with edg-
ing of silk braid, or patch. May
be worn with or without belt.

Priced at \$45.00

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Ask for the New Kuppenheimer Style Book.

KAHLER SHOES
For Men & Women

\$12. COMBINATION OXFORD and GAITER

A black kid oxford with a leather or grey gaiter. It combines comfort with crisp styling and Kähler quality.

Dr. P. KAHLER AND SONS,
15-17 W. 44th St.,
Near 5th Ave.,
New York.

DREISER

DU to the printers' strike, **HEY-RUB-A-DUB-DUB**, a Book of the Mystery and Terror and Wonder of Life, will not be published for another few weeks. But every book-store in the country can sell you his **TWELVE MEN** (\$1.75), **FREE AND OTHER STORIES** (\$1.75), **THE HAND OF THE POTTER** (\$1.50), and **SISTER CARIE** (\$1.90) (all published by us) and all of his other books, too. This extraordinary collection of books by the most vital figure in present-day literature will be followed by **THE BULWARK**, the novel which Dreiser is now writing and which we will publish next year.

NEW YORK 195A W. 40th St.
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A BETTER GRAND PIANO
A BETTER PLAYER PIANO
A BETTER UPRIGHT PIANO

for the money than offered by the Christman Piano Co. cannot be obtained among the higher grade instruments.

Bargains: Steinway Baby Grand, \$425.
Other used grand and upright pianos, \$100 and up.

CHRISTMAN SONS,
753 6th Ave. (43rd St.)

BUILDING DESERVE PRICE.
Despite the high cost of materials and labor building is proceeding throughout the country and under unprecedented conditions. The Annalist describes the situation. Published by The New York Times Company. 10 cents at news stands, \$4.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

GERMANS GET A LOAN FROM DUTCH BANKS

Half of \$23,000,000 Credit to be Returned in Manufactured Articles.

AMERICAN BANKER'S VIEWS

He Says That the Masses of Germans Want to Work, and the Start Made is Marvellous.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 21.—While America is deferring the ratification of the Peace Treaty, Holland has been rushing through a big financial transaction with Germany. A group of Dutch bankers headed by the Netherlands Handels-Maatschappij, has granted a credit of over \$23,000,000 for the purchase of raw materials for German industry, especially cotton. Fifty per cent. of this raw material will be re-exported in the form of goods to pay off the credit, and the remaining 50 per cent. will be used for German domestic needs or uncontrolled export abroad.

In Dutch financial circles this transaction has met with general satisfaction, for, owing to the enormous quantities of German goods in Holland, the Dutch are anxious to see the Germans at work again. If this credit has good results larger and longer credits will be granted on the same basis.

An American banker of international fame who has just returned from Germany on his way to Paris told The New York Times correspondent that no big plan was being considered by American bankers by which a certain percentage of the articles manufactured from the raw material bought by Germany from a proposed loan would be held by an American trust till the raw material was paid for.

This banker said that German smokestacks were beginning to smoke again, and that the way in which many factories were resuming work by manufacturing sometimes from pre-war material and sometimes from war material, was marvellous. He said that the great masses of the people wanted to work, and, although in the big towns there were still many unemployed, these were mainly boys who went to war without a trade and returned as heroes.

Although the eight-hour day may not be changed for some time, the piece-work system will probably be introduced, so that more work will be done. Krupp's workmen, who begin work at 8 A. M., are free at 2 P. M. Some of them work farms, some do electrical repairs, others loaf. But, he said, they must be taught to occupy their free time and must have continuation schools. If Germany gets a chance, he says, she will rehabilitate herself industrially. This American, who has been conferring with many international bankers here and in Germany, says that small credits are being granted Germany from manufacturers. Americans are also buying up German factories and working them and purchasing land and industrial shares in large quantities, thus obtaining control of various concerns. This banker stated his opinion that the smuggling going on through the occupied territory was demoralizing Germany as well as the rest of the business world.

Rome Feels a Violent Earthquake.
ROME, Oct. 21. (Havas.)—An earthquake shock of a rather violent character was felt today from a southeasterly direction. It lasted six seconds.

40 KILLED IN WELSH MINE.

Deaths Are Hurt When Cages Droop at St. Just, Cornwall.

PENRANCE, England, Oct. 21.—Forty miners are known to have been killed and many more injured at the Lavan mine at St. Just, Cornwall, today, when the main winding engine collapsed while 150 men were being lowered into the mine.

This is the greatest disaster in the history of mining in Cornwall. Nearly all of the entire underground staff of the mine were in the elevator at the time of the accident. Forty bodies already have been recovered, and it is probable that other persons were killed. Deaths of miners were injured.

Spain Plans to Send Radicals Here.
MADRID, Oct. 20.—Improvements are being made to the important Spanish radio-telegraphic station at Carabanchel, four miles from Madrid, with a view to opening wireless communications with America if possible. This station was used, it is said, to maintain communications with Germany during the war.

LOOK YOUNG.

When you remove all impurities from your body and keep your liver in good shape you put new life into your system.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative does the trick. It relieves constipation and keeps you fit for your daily task.

Try a box today, 10, 25 and 50c

Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children

Your affectionate father

The Signet.

If your bookseller's supply is exhausted your order will be filled as soon as the next large edition is off the presses.

Edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop.
Illustrated with "picture letters." \$2.



Charles of Offspring (led by daughter)
"For he is a great thing!"
A characteristic "picture letter"

Theodore Roosevelt's Adventure Books

Uniform Edition Now Ready

These remarkable books, so full of the vigorous personality of their author, have already taken their places among the classics of adventure. This new uniform edition will prove a great favorite:

- African Game Trails (2vols.)**
- The Rough Riders**
- Through the Brazilian Wilderness**
- Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter**
- A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open**

6 volumes. Illustrated. Set, boxed, \$15; separate volumes, each, \$2.50

Theodore Roosevelt—An Autobiography

This great autobiography, so characteristic of its author in its earnestness and vigor stands easily first among the volumes yet published on the career and personality of Col. Roosevelt.

Charles Scribner's Sons Fifth Avenue at 48th St., New York

L. B. Card ledger
—the main-spring of accounting—

Watch manufacturers demand accuracy. They demand it of the watches they make;—they demand it of their bookkeeping system.

It means something, therefore, to say that the L. B. Card ledger is used by leading watch manufacturers. It means that it has met the most rigorous tests and made good.

Some installations are comparatively recent; others are of years standing. In every case the verdict is the same—**"The L. B. Card ledger is the best system of accounting we have ever had. It has reduced mistakes and worry and helped the work of the whole office!"**

The Library Bureau Card ledger lifts every accounting department to new heights of speed and accuracy. It does this first of all because it is fundamentally correct in principle and in method.

Visit any one of our salesrooms and let us show you the advantages of the L. B. Card ledger for machine posting, and a record of what it has done not only for watch manufacturers, but for banks and commercial houses the country over.

Write for folder 7318-1

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Card and filing systems Founded 1876 Filing cabinets wood and steel

O. H. RICE, Manager
316 Broadway, New York

Salesrooms in 49 leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

For the *fourteenth* consecutive year the International Typewriter Contest for the Thousand Dollar Trophy Cup has been won on an Underwood Typewriter

SAVED

Best Records
Are Always Underwood
Records

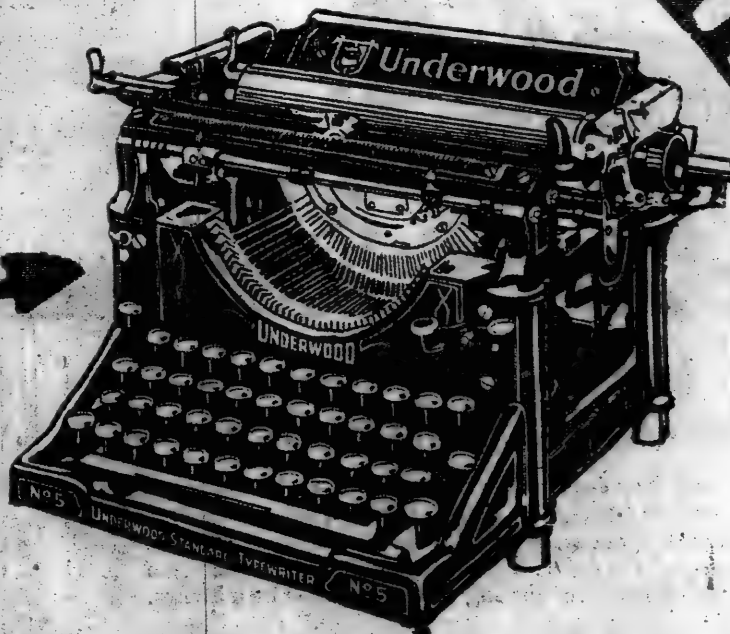
Supremacy in a typewriter is judged by its Speed—Accuracy—Durability.

To test this and the skill of the operator, contests are held annually in New York City.

The first International Contest was in 1906. It was won on an Underwood. Since then, although the world's champion typist has changed, it has always been the Underwood upon which the world's record was established.

On Monday, October 20th, 1919, this contest for the Thousand Dollar Silver cup was held at the Annual Business Show in New York City. Again and for the *fourteenth* time the Underwood proved its supremacy.

Operator, William F. Oswald, 132 accurate words per minute.



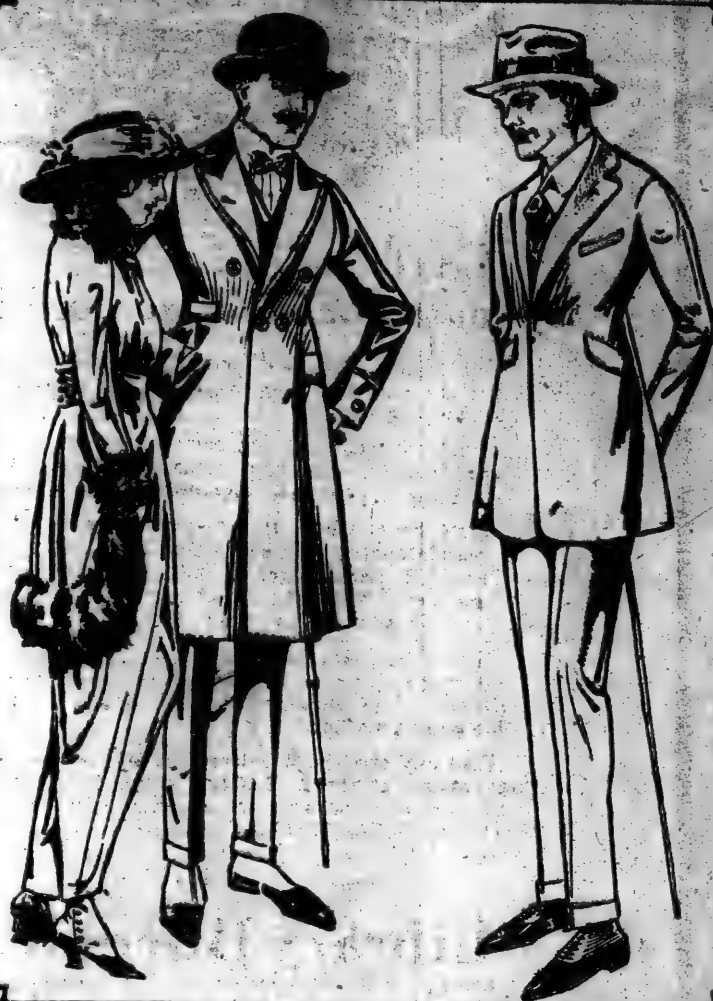
Underwood Typewriter Company, Inc.
Underwood Building New York City.

Skolny Clothes

for
YOUNG MEN
and
BOYS



Joseph Skolny & Co.
906 Broadway at 20th St.
♦ New York City ♦



SKOLNY CLOTHES satisfy the inward desire for outward charm. What is the charm of young men and boys? Answer that question and you will know why young men and boys whose ideal is controlled by good taste and refinement prefer **SKOLNY CLOTHES** to all others. They are triumphs of designing and tailoring with no element of art lacking, no touch of skill missing, no impress of beauty absent. You will find them in the shops of nearly all the leading dealers throughout the United States. Ask for them.

Skolny Clothes
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

Responsibility

When you insure your home, you take a policy with a responsible company.

When you deposit your money, you choose a bank whose responsibility is unquestioned.

When you engage a lawyer or physician you select a man of responsibility.

In all vital relations of life you recognize the safety and economy implied by the word responsibility.

Good judgment applies this rule to Clothes as well as to other needs. That's why your preference should centre on Skolny Clothes for Young Men and Boys.

Ask for them





HARVARD
Black Kid, Black Cat, Mahogany
Cat, Patent Leather

If You Want Solid Comfort

wear the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes. They are comfortable from the moment you put them on until you take them off. The patented felt cushion, built right into the shoes, prevents stings and shocks from reaching your feet.

Hard streets and sidewalks show no mercy to ordinary shoes—they seem to go right through them—but with the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes they stop at the cushion.

Dr. A. Reed
CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
SOLD ONLY AT

1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.



1239—Beaded bag, invisible
frame \$13.75

Beaded Bags

SUBTLE restrained shades distinguish some, brilliant contrasts distinguish others—unusual values distinguish all.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

LAUNCH ROOSEVELT COLLEGE LEAGUE

Formation of First Club at N. Y. U. Marks Second Day of Week's Celebration.

ROSWELL, GA., AIDS FUND

Birthplace of Former President's Mother Pledges \$9,000 to Campaign.

Plans for a nation-wide College Roosevelt League were launched yesterday at New York University at the celebration marking the second day of Roosevelt Week in this city. The Roosevelt Club at New York University was organized at the suggestion of Chancellor Elmer Brown in a speech following the reception at the Hall of Fame of the Roosevelt Memorial Flag.

The national organization, chapters of which are now being organized at many of the colleges, is to be known as the

National College League of Roosevelt Clubs. In urging the formation of the New York University Club, Chancellor Brown said: "Let us establish here at New York University a College Roosevelt Club. Let us invite other universities and colleges to join with us in the establishment of such clubs. Let this organization stand for America first of all and for the mission of America to humanity. Let it stand for vigorous and well-ordered progress and against retrogression and revolution. Let it stand for the broad interest in the future and in the arts of civilized life which steady the minds of men in the whirl of human affairs. Let it stand for a historic approach to the understanding of our own times. Let it stand for genuine brotherhood and let it stand for reliable ideals."

"Most of the great men in history," said Bainbridge Colby, speaking at the celebration, "are eminent in some particular field. A great discovery, some great achievement, a lifelong devotion to a single cause has been the explanation of their renown. Not so with Theodore Roosevelt. He had that rare quality of universality. He was an unerring instinct for the possibility of great thinking, of great fame, and of great action in all situations."

Roosevelt Pledges \$9,000. National headquarters of the Roosevelt Memorial Association announced last night that memberships and donations were coming in in large numbers throughout the country. Announcements of the city and State totals are expected to be made this week. Roswell, Ga., birthplace of Martha Bulloch, Roosevelt's mother, raised \$4,000 Monday night and obtained pledges for \$5,000 more, although it has but 1,800 population.

CONCRETE WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO. INC. NEW YORK

KAYSER GLOVES—you see thousands of people wearing them. Because thousands more want them Julius Kayser & Co. found it necessary to erect a new plant.

It is a plant where there is no lost motion, economically laid out and economically built. That their engineer, Mr. William Higginson, "Let WHITE Build it of CONCRETE" is a tribute to our organization.

If you are faced with the need of increased space in quick time, let us show you how well we are equipped to serve you. If your plans are indefinite, let our engineers who have had years of the broadest experience in industrial construction, make suggestions to you or let them consult with your architect. You won't be under any obligation. Better make an appointment today by wire.

Let **WHITE** Build it of **CONCRETE**

White
Construction Co. Inc.
NEW YORK

Would you know Charlie Chaplin if you met him?

The best known man in the world—bar none. Do you remember Ford Sterling? Does "Fatty Arbuckle" mean anything to you? Would you like to spend a merry half hour with Merry Mabel Normand? How often have you roared as the Keystone police went around a sharp corner at breakneck rush, and on one wheel? Well—here they all are! All—and more. Time was when Chaplin threw a pie with the zest of a new accomplishment—and when Fatty wasn't sophisticated to the catching of it. The look of dazed surprise that came so often—and with such screaming effect when these wonderful fun makers were having fun with themselves and each other,—and you— Was a wholly different story from the fun they get now—which comes mainly from million dollar pay checks, and a proper sense of their importance. So— Here's the news. There's a new serial coming on the screen! The first picture ever made that has been proved before you see it! The greatest scenes ever filmed, by all these great old friends of yours. There's not a face that isn't a friend. Not a scene that won't give you the real old chuckle; that chuckle that you wait for like a sneeze that doesn't come through all the reels of new "comedy" on the screen these days. Tell the manager—or the man at the box office of the theatre you go to—to get this picture for you. He can get it for you, even if it costs him something extra. He will if you say so. For the picture man is wise. He knows the box office effect of

Chaplin
Arbuckle
Normand
Swain
Sterling
Sennet
Conklin

on one big bill.

The greatest work of these great artists, and of all the other great artists of to-day, will be shown by

K-T Distributing Corporation
1459 Broadway

Millions of dollars' worth of motion picture negative is in our vaults in the form of pictures that can never be excelled. The master creations of the master creators of to-day—super-

Griffith
Ince
Sennett

vised by

slavia interest is being manifested. We were ready to go over the top Oct. 20. A cablegram received from P. F. Fraser in Honolulu, Hawaii, follows: "The army and navy, as well as representatives of the U. S. G. A. and the Hawaiian Islands, will participate in the celebration here. We also expect the officers and men of Admiral Jallies's British fighting ship to participate. We have received the support in the membership campaign throughout Hawaii. A second cablegram from Honolulu says: "The Roosevelt memorial organization has been completed here, and we expect a substantial gift from Hawaii, whose citizens are glad of an opportunity to give. All the ministers in Hawaii next Sunday will use Roosevelt's life as the subject of their sermons. Addresses will be given Wednesday in every public and private school in Hawaii. The campaign is being taken up in

the various pleasure centers. The diva, Marie, Miss A. Brangan, and Charles Williams have offered to sing to the association for the week's celebration. B. F. Albee of the Keith Circuit has placed all of the Keith vaudeville houses in the five boroughs at the disposal of the association. Under the leadership of Mrs. W. M. Vanderbilt, women interested in the campaign are stationing themselves in theatre lobbies to solicit membership. Speakers from the association will appear at performances at the Hippodrome and the New Century Theatre. The Roosevelt flag will be taken this morning at 9 o'clock to the Bryant High School in Long Island City, where the forty-fourth star will be sewed on. The flag will remain in Queens tonight and will be taken tomorrow by motor boat to Staten Island.



No business too large or too small—RAND visible control shows the facts at a glance

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Most of these concerns started using RAND in a small way and added to the equipment as it proved itself.

On request we will gladly send our illustrated booklet describing RAND Visible Control Systems and telling how business firms of all kinds have found them profitable. Send for this book today.

"Where the Matter Stands"—seen in an instant!

NO guess-work, no costly time spent and no patience wasted in "digging" for records by hand—RAND Visible System of office equipment places your card-records at your fingertips. Almost instantaneously you are given a grasp of "where the matter stands," enabling you to decide immediately just what is to be done.

In Stock, or Sales, or Production Work—it shows the facts so clearly and quickly that over-stocking, material shortages, etc., are easily avoided.

In Personnel Records—it gives an instant grasp on every detail of your labor problem.

In Sales Promotion Work—it shows all facts so readily that much more business can be had from the same prospect list.

In Credit Departments—it permits prompt service to the waiting customer and saves labor worry and losses.

RAND Visible Systems pay dividends in real service—making more profits possible with less help. In weight of material used, in solidity of construction and practicality of each device RAND equipment excels. Write the Home Office to show you how RAND can help your business by placing your card-records, complete, at your finger-tips.

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VISIBLE BUSINESS-CONTROL

VISIBLE CONTROL OF CREDITS—PRODUCTION—PERSONNEL—STOCK—SALES—PROMOTION

GRAPE-NUTS

Requires No Sugar

Whenever you eat anything that is "naturally" sweet, thereby saving the use of sugar you are helping just that much.

Most prepared cereals require some additional sweetening. Grape-Nuts requires *none* for it contains a considerable amount of its own,—not "put there" in its making but developed by the famous Grape-Nuts method of baking, from the grains of which this food is made.

You should get acquainted with

GRAPE-NUTS



Economical

Closed Car Comfort For Ford Owners

Taking the children to school in a cozy, closed Ford car—driving to town in rainy weather—you can make these trips a pleasure to every member of the family if you own a

USTUS
Limousette
FOR FORDS

This practical utility provides convenient and complete protection for every season.

Easy to Operate—No Curtains to Fuss With
Just a light touch operates the roller windows. The USTUS Limousette does away with that disagreeable job of fastening and unfastening curtains.

Used With Regular Ford Top
It is used in connection with the standard body and top of your car without making alterations. The USTUS Limousette weighs only 40 pounds—insures clear vision and is free from rattles and vibration. Come in and let us demonstrate to you the advantages of this practical utility.

Price, for Touring Car \$48.00; for Roadster \$39.00.
Plus Freight Charge, Installation and Excise Tax.
Distributors: Union Corporation of New York, 1770 Broadway.
The Coon-McGraw Sales Company, Inc., 397 Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., 51 E. 42nd St., New York City, New York, Distributors for New Jersey.

Features of USTUS Limousette for Fords

Provides closed car comfort in bad weather. Is combined with standard Ford body and top without alterations. Eliminates inconveniences of awkward side curtains. Instantly converted into open or closed car. Gives clear vision from front or sides.

Built exclusively for Fords by Deane-Eustice Company, Inc., Detroit, makers of USTUS Products

Duofold Health Underwear for Men, Women and Children



Comfort

and yet the warmth and protection of wool are yours when you wear Duofold. Only the thin inner layer of soft, smooth cotton touches the skin. No irritation possible, because the thin layer of wool is *all on the outside*. Ask your dealer to show you DUOFOLD.

Henderson & Ervin
DEALERS: Some stock with available at New York Office, 800 Broadway, Phone STUYVESANT 1780.

"Why the Blazes

when American tourists come to Europe do they leave THE PRESTONS behind? There is a wild dancing humor about the book, all the more captivating because the mind at the back of it is so balanced. The writing could hardly have been better. It has an easy naturalness not commonly met with in works of American fiction."—so says G. K. Chesterton's London publication, The New Witness, about

THE PRESTONS

By MARY HEATON VORSE

This book, which The Review of Reviews, The New York Sun, Phila. Press, The Nation, etc., etc., consider one of the best, if not the best, novel of American family life, should be in every American home.

The twelfth edition is now ready. \$1.75

BONI & LIVERIGHT NEW YORK

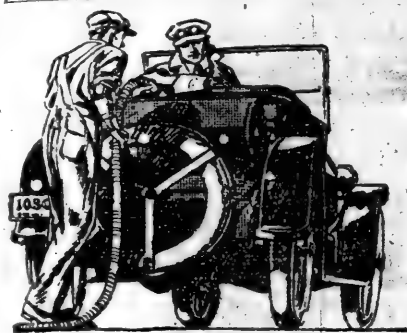
BOOKS WANTED.
The Book Concern, 281 Fifth Ave., will buy small collections of rare literature at books for cash. Representative will call. Tel. MId. Square 4488.

The striking contrast between King Peter of Serbia retreating in 1915 before the armies of the Central Powers and King Peter as he appears today, after his triumphant return to his country, is shown in the unusually artistic photograph in this week's Mid-Week Pictorial. There is a literal feast for the eyes in this week's issue.

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THE STANDARD
Ginger Ale
OF TWO CONTINENTS
Order by the dozen
from your dealer
for use at home
E. J. Burke Sole Agent
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CUT
—No, we don't cut tires, but we do cut tire costs, and we PROVE it. Let us show how we can save you 10% to 20% on Standard Makes (non-skid), mileage guaranteed.
Make Your Own Comparisons:
32x3 1/2 \$10.33 32x4 1/2 \$13.93
32x4 1/2 12.75 32x5 13.47
32x5 12.75 32x5 13.47
32x5 12.75 32x5 13.47
(Special 32x5 32x5 12.75)
32x5 12.75 32x5 13.47
Tubes All other sizes, each 1.50
7x 1/2 pair 4.75
If you can't call, write.
We fill Mail Orders.
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M. SURPLUS TIRE CO. S
100 West 7th St. No. 789
Between 51st & 52nd Sts.

The Analyst, 10c a copy at news stands, \$4.00 a year by mail. Published weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Adv.



1 Fill up with the new gasoline that vaporizes fast



2 Set your carburetor at 15 to 1 —this article tells you how

Two ways to increase your gasoline mileage

How motorists can save real money on fuel bills

MOST motorists today are wasting money on gasoline. They are using far too rich a mixture of air and gasoline vapor.

The most efficient mixture for every automobile is 15 parts of air to 1 of gasoline.

The February, 1917, Bulletin of the Society of Automotive Engineers shows the 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel to be scientifically correct for all loads and all speeds.

Every motorist can use 15 to 1, the real efficiency mixture, if he wants to. Here's how to do it!

1. Use Tydol, the Economy Gasoline, that vaporizes fast.
2. Set your carburetor at 15 to 1 —this article tells you how.

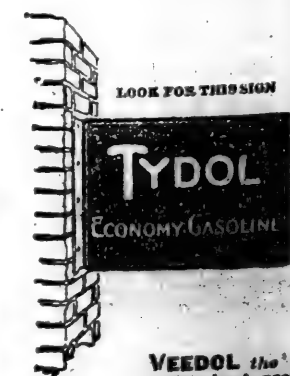
Why low-grade or sluggish gasoline wastes fuel

Sluggish gasoline vaporizes slowly. There are three kinds of sluggish gasoline on the market:

- (1) Common, low-grade gasoline of 52° to 56° gravity.
- (2) Low-grade gasoline or kerosene blended with very light casing-head gasoline to improve quality.
- (3) Gasoline mixed with kerosene.

A large percentage of such gasoline never becomes vapor at all. That unvaporized gasoline cannot explode and cannot help drive your engine. It is waste fuel. To produce even fair results, sluggish gasoline requires a "rich," wasteful mixture.

Unvaporized fuel means low gasoline mileage and wasted money. It also means excess carbon, sticky piston rings, gummed up valves, and diluted lubricating oil. It is the principal cause of an engine that lacks power.



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

TYDOL
ECONOMY GASOLINE

VEEDOL the lubricant that resists heat, prevents the rapid formation of sediment in your oil and minimizes friction and wear.
90% of engine troubles are

due to inferior oils. Veedol prevents these troubles. Have the old oil cleaned out of your crank case and fill it with Veedol. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.

What really explodes in your engine

AIR

8 to 1

With Sluggish Gas

8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline

AIR

15 to 1

With TYDOL Gas

15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline

How to make 15 to 1 adjustment

After filling the gasoline tank with Tydol, run the engine until warm. Then lift the hood.

Turn the gas adjustment on the carburetor, decreasing gradually the flow of gasoline.

When the engine begins to slow down, turn the gas adjustment back, increasing the flow slightly until you get a maximum engine speed.

This will give you the 15 to 1 adjustment. If you have a "rich" and "lean" adjustment on the dashboard you can use an even leaner adjustment than the above.

On hills and in traffic, use the rich dash adjustment; on the level or in the country use the lean.

This assures maximum mileage and minimum carbon with Tydol.

Tydol will operate on the rich mixture needed by inferior gasoline. But Tydol is made so you can use the 15 to 1 mixture—less fuel and more air.

STORM IN ITALY OVER FIUME ABATING

Italians Anxious to Learn Attitude of America Toward Their Country.

HOME ELECTIONS INTEREST

Food and Coal Situation Serious, but Bolshevism Is Not Feared.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. ROME, Oct. 21.—As American papers reach Italy they are read with the greatest avidity by the many Italians who understand English. Every one is trying to get the true attitude of the United States toward Italy. The outlook is discouraging, if not depressing. Italians are horrified at reading about "unrest, disturbances, revolution, and Bolshevism in Italy," and so on, on an ever-rising scale. "Italy on the verge of utter chaos," "The King thinking of abdication," "The Duke of Aosta banished to Belgium," "Bankruptcy, starvation, and dark, threatening clouds hanging over Italy, only awaiting the smallest incident to burst and cause incalculable consequences." It would be a waste of time to enumerate the fantastic reports being printed about Italy. It is true that during the occupation of Fiume, the situation looked black, but since then things have much improved and the terrible passions roused over the Adriatic question have now been turned to the struggle over the general elections. Every one seems to believe that if Fiume's new project over Fiume is approved by America d'Annunzio will be willing to accept it. Through this forum, there is no reason to believe contiguity between Italy proper and the new State of Fiume would, it is felt, be

guaranteed, two points on which the post always has failed. The food and coal question is serious, but by no means verging on revolution and Bolshevism. The cold winter weather has set in much earlier than usual this year and therefore the coal problem again looms on the horizon. Food is still war food, but the Italian nation has gone through much worse times and undergone greater sacrifices without a murmur. There is no reason to believe that it will not go through another winter with the same patience. Labor troubles here, it is felt, are no worse than in any other allied country. Whoever comes from England affirms that the situation is much graver there. So far as can be judged, the Socialist Catholic Party will proportionately increase more than any other group in the new Chamber, so that the claims of the peasant working classes will find a legal way of being brought forward and satisfied.

PERRIS ARGUES FOR LEAGUE

War Correspondent Says It Would Be Disaster for U. S. Not to Join. George Herbert Perris, who served as a correspondent for The London Chronicle and The New York Times throughout the war on the battlefields of France, said last night that it would be a disaster if the country did not become a member of the League of Nations. He was speaking at the first dinner this season of the Canadian Club of New York, which was held at the Hotel Biltmore and at which there were present 500 guests. "War is a filthy thing," he said; "it is a degradation. It is a thing to which we should never again be subjected. If those to come allow it to happen again the world deserves anything that it might get." The statement at the Peace Conference knew perfectly well that the League of Nations and even the labor charter, which was added, were faulty documents, but they did the best that any group of men could do at that time and in the time that it was accomplished. Others should look at it in that way and not inspect the treaty as if it were a village contract perused under a high-powered microscope by a pettifogging lawyer. "Everyone knows that peace is coming slowly, but no blame can be put on any one's shoulders. The great misfortune would be, however, if the strength of America is not cast in the League. It would be a great disaster."

Society Brand

CLOTHES FOR YOUNG MEN
AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG



Style-Smartness That Lasts

Pay \$45 to \$65 or even more this fall and buy a Society Brand suit or overcoat. You will have something.

The high standard of workmanship is apparent in every stitch of construction. Every garment is tailored alike—the difference is merely in the price of the cloth and trimmings. The fabrics are all-wool and many woven especially for us in exclusive patterns.

But above all, there is the satisfaction and comfortable feeling that you are well fitted, correctly and stylishly dressed. This is real value and exactly what you are looking for.

With the varied grades of clothing flooding the market, look for this label as your guide. Go to Style Headquarters.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
in Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited
Chicago New York Montreal



At Leading Clothiers.

Anarchy and Riot!

Distrust of the Judiciary is the beginning of anarchy.

In a free government the people may lose their faith in the executive or in the Legislature, BUT AS SOON AS THEY BEGIN TO LOSE FAITH IN THEIR JUDGES ANARCHY IS AT THE THRESHOLD.

Only once in the history of this country has this condition confronted the people. That time was so ominous that a great writer, John Fiske, has called it "The Critical Period in American History."

Immediately after the Revolutionary War the people of Massachusetts became convinced that the Judges were not honest.

What happened? It was not that the rioting itself was so serious; it was not the fact that mobs took possession of the court-house and refused to let the Judges sit that made this a terrible period in our history.

The great serious step was the attempt of the mob to seize the government. This was called Shay's Rebellion. Anarchy stepped in the moment the people began to feel that they could not get justice from the courts.

Mr. and Mrs. New Yorker, do you realize that you are called on to study this very important historical and political fact?

By studying it we do not mean that you should study it some time this Winter, or some time when you get leisure.

You are called on to study it TO-NIGHT.

Two weeks hence will be too late for you to consider it. Within two weeks you must go to the polls and, by casting a vote for an honest and unbiased Judiciary, declare against conditions that lead as directly to anarchy as does the cheap literature of the crack-brained agitator.

Unless you vote for Justices Newburger and Smith you stand as one approving of a boss-picked and subservient Judiciary.

Unless you put yourself on record you are personally responsible for debasing the Judiciary in this great city.

Men and Women—there is no compromise in this matter; if you stay away from the polls, if you neglect to vote, if you vote for Murphy's hand-picked Judicial favorites, you are contributing directly and personally to the same evil conditions that in 1786 produced anarchy and riot.

Men and Women of the Bronx, there will be a mass meeting in your borough to-night at the Morris High School, where this matter will be discussed by eminent citizens and orators.

Independent Non-Partisan
Judiciary Committee
Hotel Wallack,
Broadway at 43d St.

(To be continued in to-morrow's evening newspapers).

MAYNARD'S RECORD BEATEN 11 MINUTES

Review of Actual Flying Time
May Give First Place to
Capt. Donaldson.

BOARD TO VERIFY FIGURES

Man Who Finished Two Days Behind
Minister-Aviator Sets Record
for Single Day's Flight.

Although two days behind Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard in finishing his second transcontinental flight at Minneapolis, Captain J. O. Donaldson may be the winner of the army's \$4,000-mile airplane reliability contest on the technical point of actual flying time.

A first computation by members of the Contest Board of the American Flying Club showed that Donaldson had flown the distance in 46 hours 56 minutes and 11 seconds, or about 11 minutes better than Maynard's time. All the figures are now being verified and members of the Contest Board will go to Washington this week to compare their official records with the books sent to Air Service Headquarters by the twenty control stop commanders who checked each flier in and out of the stations.

Revision of Maynard's time for the flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast that he had covered 2,701 miles in 57 hours 11 minutes and 55 seconds, and his time for the return was given as about 57 hours flat. One unofficial computation by the American Flying Club placed it at 54 hours 40 minutes and 4 seconds, and if this time were accepted as official, he would be only 32 seconds behind the flying time of Donaldson. The officials believe, how-

ever, that the re-check will favor Donaldson by about 11 minutes. The performance of these two men, who are far ahead of their sixty competitors on all points of competition, is being watched with keen interest by the aviation world. Maynard's flight was a record for a single day's flight with a single plane. He flew from San Francisco to Rock Island to Birmingham, N. Y., and back to San Francisco in 57 hours 11 minutes and 55 seconds. Donaldson's flight was a record for a single day's flight with a single plane. He flew from San Francisco to Rock Island to Birmingham, N. Y., and back to San Francisco in 46 hours 56 minutes and 11 seconds. Both men were able to get back into the race.

By finishing his second transcontinental flight at San Francisco yesterday Captain Donaldson was reported down in Nevada with a broken connecting rod. Lieutenant J. O. Donaldson was trying to patch up his plane at the control station at Sidney, Neb. Both men were able to get back into the race.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, winner of the transcontinental derby, made the round trip from New York to San Francisco and back in 114 hours 11 minutes and 55 seconds, the official timekeeper of the contest, reported today. The record shows that he spent 57 hours 11 minutes and 55 seconds in the air. The return trip required eighteen hours more than that of the west coast, principally because of the headwinds. Maynard's machine which nearly put him out of the contest.



Jonathan Apples

"Delight in every bite"

are a lot more than just "apples." They have the spicy richness and tempting aromatic flavor that have caused the Apple through all history to be called "The King of Fruits."

Out of the brilliant sunshine and bracing air of Washington, Oregon and Idaho come the boxed Jonathan Apples. It is in these States that the rich volcanic soil, mountain breezes and scientific culture produce the same of apple excellence.

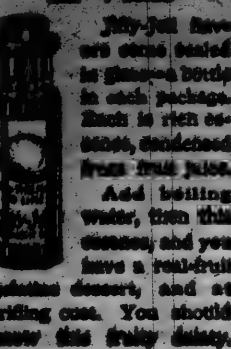
Each Jonathan is packed perfect in shape, size and color—free from any bruise, worm hole or other defect. Picked, sorted and packed by hand, they have a "long-keeping" quality that makes it always an economy to buy them by the box. Look for "Jonathan" on the box. Your retailer can supply you.

Apples Made
Exclusively
in America

Buy a Box
and Save
Money

RETAILERS: Order from your grocer or the following carry overalls:
Steinhardt & Mally, Siegel & Day, Louis Taub, Dennis, Kimball & Pope.

Fruit-Juices in Vials



Jiffy-Jell have
one taste tested
in glass-bottle
in each package.
Such is rich es-
sence, undisturbed
from fruit juice.
Add boiling
water, then this
essence, and you
have a real-fruit
gelatin dessert, and at
trifling cost. You should
know this truly tasty.

Jiffy-Jell

30 Packages, 10¢ Each
5 Packages for 25¢ Cash

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

200 Fifth Avenue 7th Floor
200 Broadway 10th Floor

The Bank of Personal Service

VENUE AS A VICTOR.
Battleship 44 Caliber will tell about it
in the Magazine section of this New York
Times next Sunday—add.



WHY addle your brain with adding? Why pay a salary to someone when a machine does it in a fraction of the time, with a fraction of the labor, at a fraction of the expense—and with no errors?

Get acquainted with these savers of time, temper and tangles.

Go to the

NATIONAL BUSINESS SHOW

THE EXPOSITION OF MODERN ADMINISTRATIVE
METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

69th REGIMENT ARMORY
LEXINGTON AVE. at 25th STREET
OCTOBER 20th to 25th 1919

Exclusive Days for Executives
Wednesday, 1 to 10 P. M. Friday, 1 to 6 P. M.
Open to General Public
1 to 10 P. M. on other days.

A Watch as an Investment

Buying a watch is one of life's big events. We all remember the happy days when, as boy or girl, we first possessed that timepiece. How proud we were. How often we looked at it—listened to its ticking—and how we wished every one we met would say, "Can you tell me the time?" That watch added to our dignity and was our most prized possession.

As "grown-ups" it is almost the same to-day. We buy a watch with suppressed excitement, with unconcealed pleasure, and with the certainty—when we walk out of our dealer's store—that our watch is the best time-keeper in the world.

The Waltham Watch has been associated with this historic event in the lives of many millions of boys and girls and men and women all over the world. Boys and girls by the hundred thousand who first owned a Waltham Watch are now fathers

and mothers—many, many of them grandfathers and grandmothers—who know by experience the value of that faithful comrade covering long periods of years.

And there are many grown-up boys and girls to-day who are carrying Waltham Watches that once belonged to dear ones whose eyes will never again look upon the faithful face of this old friend which has now become a link with the past and an heirloom associated with that love which time cannot destroy.

And the Waltham Watch was possessed by many famous men and noble women whose names are enshrined in the history of these United States and who, thereby, timed many of those epoch-making events which gave our country the blessed right to unfurl her beloved flag as the stainless champion of Democracy.

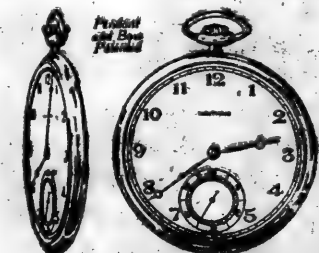
The Waltham Watch was created and has been sus-

tained during a period covering nearly three-quarters of a century upon the basic ideals of unsurpassed excellence; of watchmaking at its highest achievement; of value that is indeed a lifelong investment.

In 1876 M. Favre-Perret, a famous Swiss horologist—one of the judges at the Centennial Exposition—marveled at its construction, its time-keeping performance, and warned his countrymen that here was a watch they could not hope to excel or compete with in quality as related to price.

World-famous in quality as the Waltham Watch was then, it is an infinitely better watch to-day. M. Favre-Perret was a true prophet, for nearly all the improvements made in watchmaking since he uttered his eloquent tribute have originated at Waltham.

Thus, when you buy a Waltham Watch your investment is assuredly protected. You cannot possibly own a finer watch. You will possess a watch that you can depend upon in fair and foul weather, now and for the years to come—outlasting life itself.



Waltham Colonial A

Extremely thin at no sacrifice of accuracy
Maximum movement, 21 jewels
Rivera movement, 19 jewels
\$150 to \$275 or more
depending upon the case

In this series of advertisements the following Waltham Watches will be featured:	
10 Lines (Ladies')	\$75 and up
Men's Opals	\$65 and up
7 1/2 Lines (Ladies')	\$175 to \$1,000
or more, depending upon the case	
Colonial A (Men's)	\$150 to \$275
or more, depending upon the case	
Jewel Series (Ladies')	\$36 and up
Colonial Series Riverside (Men's)	\$60 and up
Vanguard Railroad Watch	\$66 and up
Cadet D. S. Gold Back (Strap)	\$24 and up
Colonial Royal (Men's)	\$60 and up
No. 1230 (Men's)	\$42 and up



Waltham 7 1/2 Lines

The movement is actually smaller than a dime in diameter
\$175 to \$1,000 or more
depending upon the case

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

There is a beautiful Booklet for you—telling how the Waltham Watch is made. Write for it to-day to the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Government Sale of SURPLUS MOTORS

The Philadelphia District Salvage Board,
Committee on Sale of Buildings and
Equipment, Ordnance Department,
U. S. A., 1710 Market Street,
Philadelphia,

will receive sealed bids

Until Noon, November 14, 1919,
on Electrical Equipment at the

Eddystone Rifle Storage Plant
Eddystone, Pa.

Particulars and a complete list of the equipment to be disposed of may be obtained by applying to the Chairman of the Salvage Board, Philadelphia District Ordnance Office.

The list comprises approximately 300 motors, ranging from 1 to 75 H. P., including one hundred 50-H. P. motors and starting compensators for each motor of 5 H. P. and above.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

Will Sell by Closed Bid
HOTEL DEVELOPMENT

Located at 94th & Tincum Ave., Philadelphia

Erected in 1918 for the purpose of field, which is supplemented by an amusement hall, containing barber shop, moving-picture outfit, pool room, and other forms of amusement. The buildings are of a construction which permits of their removal by sections to other locations. Practically all furnishings have already been sold, but bids will be received at any time for whatever equipment still remains.

This sale will not include any of the land of which these buildings are erected. The Emergency Fleet Corporation will negotiate for the sale of not less than appraised value. Arrangements can be made for the successful bidder to secure the land if he desires to operate the hotel at the present location.

TERMS OF SALE.—1. Bids are to be addressed to Supply and Sales Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penna., and marked "Sealed Bid for Tincum Ave. Hotel," to be opened Nov. 17, 1919.

2. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the total bid, made payable to United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, which amount will be applied to the purchase price of the successful bidder and returned in the case of the unsuccessful bidder.

3. Bids are to be based on taking delivery within 90 days.

4. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

140 N. BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

THE REVEREND BREMEN.
The various reports that have been published concerning the disappearance of the German submarine U-900 are hereby described in the October issue of the Current Military Magazine. Current Military Magazine, 280 a copy at news stands, \$5.00 a year by mail. Published by the New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.

INDUSTRIAL ROOFING DATA SHEETS
Architects, Builders, and Business Executives interested in building will find our 40-page book, "Data Sheets" of great worth. It contains worked drawings and details regarding application of American Industrial Roofing. Write to: American Roofing Tile Manufacturing Co., 60 Church Street, New York.

**LIIVAN OFFERS
TO BUY RED SOX**

**Congressman Has Not Yet Had
Answer from Owner Frazee
of Boston Americans.**

TOM, Oct. 21.—Following close
the emphatic announcement by

tt Scott, premier shortstop of the
Red Sox Baseball Club, that

Boston was treated to another ball sensation late this afternoon. It became known that Congressman A. Gallivan of South Boston made an offer for the purchase club, an offer so attractive, it is that it could not well be refused, at a great deal of hesitation.

The report was confirmed by a report from the committee. Gallivan had been tonight. He admitted he had made an offer to Harry H. Frazee for the club but he expected to receive his reply some time tonight or early tomorrow. He was, however, to state the amount.

Gallivan admitted that there were several with him, but said he had intended to leave the control-

TRIATHLON TRIES EXPERIMENT.

Wrestler Varsity Given a Tough Workout by Team's Special to *The New York Times*.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—With Callahan at centre for the first of this year, and Captain McGraw at guard, instead of right tackle, a "Tiger" Varsity started the final practice of the season yesterday morning with Colgate next Saturday.

McGraw's break air continued today with the team's first practice. It was a man through a workout strenuous in all respects more than that of any other team in the city. Skies threatened rain all afternoon but the threat did not materialize.

The result was great. Within five minutes of the hardest kind of work between the two teams air variety took up most of the practice. Very little preliminary play was there, except for it consisted principally of a short starting and

...at handling kicks for the ends
...field men.
...B scored once on the first-try
...ons and came within a few yards
...ing its opponents' goal line on
...sequent occasions. Nat Poe, who
...eleven under his care, primed it
...several new offensive tactics.
...eking the field, these were
...fair amount of success against
...arsity.
...first team played on the defensive
...hout. Roper is trying to develop
...sion among his linemen and to
...them all charging together on the
...ive Saturday, and for forty min-
...is afternoon they had an oppor-
...tunity to show their new

ny Poe, calling the signals for B, worked a series of plays which in a touchdown after fifteen s. His men had the advantage of g from the "Varsity's 25-yard line, and the result cannot be taken main of the fact that the "Varsity strength. Each time that the were held for downs they were to make a new start from the mark, and twice they were sent to this point after they had ad- the ball to within 3 yards of the line.

The second team did not employ any scoring devices, but the scrub especially Welshaar and Gordon,

and the Varsity line and circled the quarterback substantial gains during the first half. The Varsity line forced his attack to the work of Harvey and Bigelow were at either wing for the first half. The Varsity line forced his attack to the work of Harvey and Bigelow were at either wing for the first half. The Varsity line forced his attack to the work of Harvey and Bigelow were at either wing for the first half.

HERST, Mass., Oct. 21.—Coach gave the Amherst College football team a light workout today. The game out of the Trinity game in addition, except for a slight injury to the star end, which may hamper him out of the scrimmage for a few days. The coach plans to give the team a few extra drills and stiff workouts later this week in preparation for the game with Columbia University on Monday. Such promises to be one of the most important and the most difficult of the season. It is confident of duplicating the success of last year's team, which was scored by her old rival, William.

that week.

The fact that Trinity managed to get on Amherst in the last quarter, the team was filled with jubilation. 46 to 7 victory, Saturday, was the team's first victory since 1907.

As it was the largest score ever by any Amherst team in a rubber game, the team was very proud of the victory.

From using Card, star back, in contest, thereby giving him a rest, the team was very proud of the victory.

Playing a remarkable defensive all year, but has not been able to win a game, the team was very proud of the victory.

With this week's raw, how- ever, the coach feels sure that he will be able to hit the Columbia line for good in Saturday.

Amherst Harriers Promise Well.

Some men have been working at the country team for some time. The country team of Western College, the Red and Black, and the

have shown particular promise. R. C. Stumman, an A. E. F. veteran returned from overseas; R. H. C. Dibble, H. F. Graves, M. Schcock, P. J. Howard, E. W. Con, E. Wetzel, I. F. Cook, H. G. C. Gordon, C. D. Hadler, H. Wards, H. E. Raush, F. A. Johnson and H. Norton. Manager Andrews and cross-country team is negotiating a meet with Boston, Mass., Agricultural College, and Field T. M. C. College. Predictions are that the Red and will have a worthy representa-

all of these meet.

Label.

NG UNION
R SWISS

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You expect
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 Enjoy winter
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be only a selling
m to catch the unwary.
ere, if an undergar-
t is 60% wool and 40%
on we say so!
now your dealer!

There's not a fabric we
that isn't first tested
mechanically to make sure it's
cool.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

way St.	"Four Convenient Corners"	Broadway at 34th St.
way St.		Fifth Ave. at 4th St.



You have the satisfaction of

Howing you look
together right
at all times
when your clothes

tailored the
rrms way. For
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ves that distinguished look that marks the successful man.

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**Prices: \$50, \$55, \$60
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**Order Right Now
Your Evening Clothes
Your Cutaway Frocks
and**

all and Winter Overcoats
COLL The Tailor
78 Jerome's Sons
42 BROADWAY

at 31st Street
NEW YORK
and
CLARK & ADAMS STS.
CHICAGO.

**LAST WEEK
EMPIRE CITY**

RACES

ONKERS AND MT. VERNON)
TO-DAY (WED.)
1500 Bedford Stakes
The Consternation

The Sovereign Handicap
and 3 Other Classy Contests
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Grand Race Train leaves Grand Central Terminal, Harbors Division, at 1:30
Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at
12:30, 1:30, 2:30 P. M. Additional
Sat. All trains stop at 125th
and reach via Lexington and
Ave. Subway, or West Farms
to

AMONDS

PAWN TICKETS
EVIDENT PURCHASING CO
created for the purchase of
ALL PAWN TICKETS.
diamonds, pearls, gold,
platinum, silver, jewelry.
Our finely equipped offices
over your neighborhood business

NEW BODY TO RIVAL

ACADEMY OF DESIGN

Liberals Form the Society of

American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers..

TO EXHIBIT INDEPENDENTLY

Organization Will Introduce Innovations Frowned Upon by the Academy.

As a result of growing differences between progressives and conservatives is

The National Academy of Design, and the failure of the former group, after two years' effort, to liberalize the Academy from within, there has been formed a new organization, known as the Society of American Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers. The new body, numbering in its membership twenty-eight of the younger (some of them are middle aged) members of the Academy itself, will institute all those reforms which its leaders struggled so hard to induce the Academy to accept.

to adopt. It will hold its own exhibitions, the first of which being about Nov. 1 at the Grand Hotel. The members are E. Gumpel and W. J. Widenstein. Galleries at 47 Fifth Avenue. Each member is to have the privilege of exhibiting two pictures, and these pictures he will be permitted to select himself. Many of the painters, however, are not members, and are frankly admitted, will be welcome. The Academy refused to sanction at its own exhibitions, but which the artists themselves regard as among their best works. The selection of the exhibits by the Academy, the meeting marks one of the most radical departures from Academy practices.

Another innovation that is almost in the nature of a revolt is the opening of the exhibit to workers in all mediums, and not only in painting, but in sculpture and pastel. Further, the society of the Academy, will do away with all such formalities as officers, constitution and

Though the genesis of the society may be traced back through some years during which a part of the academy membership has felt that the academy was failing to keep pace with the best programs in art, the more immediate impulse that led to its formation came from an effort last Spring of the "moderns" to force their reform ideas upon the conservatives. Not only were they blocked completely in the voting, but all but one of the fourteen younger artists whose

The only one accepted was Andrew O'Connor, sculptor. The others, who will be members of the new society, were Randall Davey, Hayley Lever and Jarome Myers, all of whom had received prizes in academy show; Guy Pene du Bois, Samuel Halpert, Rockwell Kent, Leon Kroll, George Luks, Henry Lee McFee, Van Deering Perine, Maurice Prendergast, Boardman Robinson and John Sloan.

any membership, who formed a nucleus for the new society, there already have been added these members of the academy itself: Paul W. Bartlett, Chester Beach, Clifford Beal, George Bellow, Bryson Burroughs, A. Stringer Calder, Charles Calkins, William Brewster, Doughterty, John Flanagan, James E. Fraser, William Glackens, Charles G. Loring Jones, Griffith J. Moore, Robert Henri, Ernest Lawson, Jonas Lie, Paul Manush, Carl Melchers, Anna M. Mendenhall, Samuel H. Emery, Scofield, Eugene Speicher, and Joseph B. Sidel, J. Alden Weir, Irving R. Wildes and others. The society has thus far one hundred members, and it has far more influence than is represented by its name. The society is as sympathetic with the modern and progressive ideas of the protestants.

So far as could be learned last night, the action of the society represents an attempt to bring about a more vigorous rival to the academy, rather than an effort to put an end to the academy.

If any, of the academicians who have cast their lot with the new venture propose to withdraw from the old. They propose rather to engage in a living struggle against each of its methods and ideas and to regard the outcome, in the hope that thus they may inspire it to the reforms they believe desirable and necessary.

Jonas Lie, one of the leaders in the new organization, said that practically every member of the academy who had been invited to join had accepted the invitations because the new organization as "an exhibiting group made up entirely of men who hold each other in mutual respect, and who are interested in the real development and broad en-

The forthcoming exhibit, after being shown in New York, will be taken on a tour of the museums in Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago. Besides the academicians and the rejected applicants for membership who have joined the new society, the other members are Albert Leitzel, George H. Dodge, McKnight Bile, Madeiran, Edmund

Quinn, and Maurice Sterne.

CAN'T RAISE CAR FARES.

Public Service Commissions Powerless, Court of Appeals Rules.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The Public Service Commissions lack power to increase rates for local street-car fares when the rates have been fixed by franchise agreements, the Court of Appeals decided today in reaffirming a previous decision on the subject. The original

turning was obtained more than a year ago in a test case instituted by the city of Rochester. A motion for a reargument was made by an attorney for both the city and the Public Service Commissions and the Corporation Counsel of New York intervened. This motion was denied today.

In denying the motion the court said: "This case was decided eighteen months ago by holding that the Public Service Commission has not been given power, on the application of the railroads, to regulate and fix the rates of fare on the street railroads when such rates were fixed as conditions to the consent of the local authorities to the operation of the roads."

FELL TREE FOR CLEMENCEAU

Priests Remove Foliage Which Obscured His "Vision of Heaven."

PARIS, Oct. 21, (Associated Press).—Premier Clemenceau's home in Rue Franklin is immediately adjacent to the building occupied by a religious community, the Fathers of St. Louis, who boasted of a wonderful garden with a majestic plane tree, the huge leaves of which completely darkened the window of the Premier's private office.

Clemencau sent a note to Father Tregard, intimating that the removal of the plane tree would be greatly appreciated. The priest did not reply: the plane tree still remained and Clemencau renewed his request. Finally the priest called upon the Premier.

"Please do me the favor of having this tree removed," pleaded Clemencau.

NO 'BOSS' JUDGES, INDEPENDENT'S CRY

Hughes, Wickesham, Littleton, and Colby Attack Tammany at Newburger Meeting.

COURTS NOT A "PLAYTHING"

City Wants No "Experiments" on Supreme Bench, Say Non-partisan Speakers.

Bombing the keynote of the Independent Nonpartisan Judicial Committee campaign for the re-election of Supreme Court Justice Joseph B. Newburger at the Newburger meeting, declared the great question of the campaign was whether a political boss would be permitted to put a person in office because he thought that man would be subservient to him, and to turn down a proved and faithful judge because he had not been subservient.

The speeches bristled with attacks on Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall, and Samuel and Irwin Untermyer, the last named being the Tammany candidate for the Supreme Court post now held by Justice Newburger.

Mr. Wickesham called it contemptible for the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, after refusing to renominate Justice Newburger, to put out a statement saying that after all he was not a very good judge and had been overruled many times in the higher courts.

Mr. Littleton said there was a two-fold aspect to the campaign, the power of a boss to make a judge, and his power to break a judge. There was applause when he said: "To strike down an upright judge who has lived in the service of a community for twenty-eight years is an assertion of a power beyond which the ordinary political boss does not dare to go in this community."

COUNT TERAUCHI, EX-PRIME MINISTER, DIES

Japanese Statesman Was the Champion of Ultra-Conservative Bureaucracy.

WAR DEPARTMENT MASTER

Won His Greatest Fame in Annexation of Korea, of Which He Was the First Governor General.

TOKIO, Monday, Oct. 20.—Field Marshal Count Terauchi, former Premier of Japan, died today.

Field Marshal Count Terauchi was Prime Minister of Japan from October, 1916, to September, 1918, when the Cabinet which he headed resigned. The resignation of the Ministry had been urged after the attack on the Government in the summer of 1918 the rice riots brought to the front the charges that the Government was responsible in the measure for the rice riots.

Count Terauchi was born in 1854 at Choshi, a small town in the province of Mutsu. He was educated at the Imperial University of Tokyo and served in the Japanese army.

Count Terauchi was a member of the Japanese aristocracy and was known for his conservative views. He played a significant role in the annexation of Korea and served as the first Governor General of Korea.

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Pearls, Precious Stones and Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SIXTH

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE
The labor disputes in the printing and bookbinding trades mean more than a sharp increase in the cost of books—they mean a shortage in the production of those books for which there is a heavy demand.

THE ANSWER
TODAY? We can fill orders for THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE with reasonable promptness.

THE OLD CARD
By Roland Partridge
Rarely in publishing history has a book received such unanimous praise, almost tender, appreciation.

GEN. PHILIP READE DEAD
Retired Veteran of Indian, Civil, and Spanish-American Wars.

EPISCOPALIANS BALK AT DOCTRINAL CHANGES
Reject Proposed Prayer for Blessing of Graves—Many Resolutions Adopted.

AMHO Body Clothing
Means Better Underwear
AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.

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Three East Forty Sixth Street
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ALFRED T. RINGLING DIES
Head of Circus-owning Firm Dies Suddenly at Jersey Estate.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY
2 West 45th Street, New York

1737
Is a white two piece garment which for thirty years has been worn by a larger number of men who appreciate the importance of suitable body clothing for winter health and comfort.

The Two Commodities of Business
By DR. BERTHOLD A. BAER
I listened interestedly to Mr. Frank E. Campbell, the well-known founder-proprietor of The Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th Street, who spoke before a meeting of representative business men who had invited him to explain his proposition to bury or cremate after demise the members of their association.



Native workers setting out rubber tree seeds in a plantation "nursery". When the rubber trees reach a height of four or five feet they are transplanted to permanent fields where they mature in about six years.



Many methods of tapping rubber trees are employed by different growers. Probably the most scientific is the heringbone method used by this native girl to extract the milky juice from the tree.



On plantations the milky juice of the rubber tree is coagulated, or congealed, in large vats by means of a weak acid. This process of removing the water has largely superseded the more primitive method of smoking the fluid over fires made of palm nuts.



Many people believe that rubber heels are made by pouring liquid rubber into moulds. This is not the case. The heels are stamped out of rubber dough or "compound" in the exact size to fit the moulds. Then they are put into the moulds and baked under pressure.



Rubber is not always resilient. Any man who has ever broken a pipe stem knows just how hard and brittle rubber can be.



As prepared for the pencil eraser, rubber is soft and crumbly. Its resiliency is slight and it wears away rapidly.

Rubber for your heels is mixed and baked like bread

The SPRINGINESS and DURABILITY of a rubber heel depend on the DOUGH, or "COMPOUND"

JUST as good flour is necessary to make good bread, so only good quality rubber will make good heels.

But good bread depends upon more than good flour—it depends on the dough, or the mixture of flour with other ingredients. It is the same with rubber heels.

Rubber itself is an elastic, resilient substance derived from the milky juice of certain tropical trees. In its crude state it is not at all suited to practical use. Heat and light are its natural enemies. It becomes soft and tacky in hot weather and stiff and brittle in cold. Only by mixing it with other ingredients, and then "curing" or baking it under pressure can rubber be made really useful.

Why "compounds" differ

The mixing or "compounding" process is not the same, however, for all articles made of rubber. Each of the 30,000 different rubber products in use today must have individual characteristics to meet

the use for which it is intended. One must be hard as in pipe-stems and combs, another soft and spongy as in pencil erasers. One must endure steady pressure, another continuous pounding. Still others must withstand the grind of abrasion.

The final character of any rubber article depends upon its "compound". In perfecting the "compound" the rubber chemist works backward. He first determines the use to which the article will be put, and the work it will have to do. Then he chooses from among a hundred varieties of rubber and thousands of compounding ingredients until, by experiment, he has established the correct "compound" for the required use.

Why O'Sullivan's Heels have so much "life"

O'Sullivan's Heels—now universally recognized as a practical necessity of city living conditions—put an exacting demand upon the "compound". O'Sullivan's Heels must have both *resiliency* and *durability*—the springiness to endure continuous pounding, and the toughness to withstand daily grinding on hard pavements.

To secure the resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels the highest grades of rubber are combined, by a special process, with the best toughening agents known. The "compound" is next rolled into long strips and the heels stamped out just as biscuits are cut. Then the heels are placed in moulds and baked in vulcanizing presses the exact length of time to effect the "cure".

It is this special process of mixing and baking that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

Guaranteed to outlast any other heels

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear twice as long as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast three pairs of leather heels.

Go to your shoe repairer today and have O'Sullivan's Heels put on your shoes.

O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

The difference between ordinary rubber heels and O'Sullivan's Heels

If an O'Sullivan Heel is out along the side, as shown at the right, so that a thin strip of rubber is left attached at one end, that strip will have great elasticity—it can be stretched several inches. With an ordinary rubber heel the material snaps in two before it has stretched to any great degree. This test proves the remarkable resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels.



O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out

CO. DRYERS
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Serge: 14-20 minor
Shuster, 7 West 22

down to close on
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Gold rings, jewelry,
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Oxford, broadcloth, cheviots, plaids, poplin. 394 4th St. Madison

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And mixtures, for in-
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priced, 23 East 50th.
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plaid plaids, 42c. 51
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1919. 1918. 1917.

Day's sales 7,719,948 1,080,610 541,702

Year to date 244,552,866 110,741,583 162,639,593

35 1/2	35 3/4	1,100	Alvanzo Krumly	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
35 3/4	36	1,400	Ajax Rubber	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
36 1/4	36 1/2	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
36 1/2	36 3/4	2,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
36 3/4	37	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
37 1/4	37 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
37 1/2	37 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
37 3/4	38	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
38 1/4	38 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
38 1/2	38 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
38 3/4	39	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
39 1/4	39 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
39 1/2	39 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
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51 1/4	51 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
51 1/2	51 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
51 3/4	52	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
52 1/4	52 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
52 1/2	52 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
52 3/4	53	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
53 1/4	53 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
53 1/2	53 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
53 3/4	54	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
54 1/4	54 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
54 1/2	54 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
54 3/4	55	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
55 1/4	55 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
55 1/2	55 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
55 3/4	56	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
56 1/4	56 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
56 1/2	56 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
56 3/4	57	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
57 1/4	57 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
57 1/2	57 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
57 3/4	58	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
58 1/4	58 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
58 1/2	58 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
58 3/4	59	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
59 1/4	59 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
59 1/2	59 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
59 3/4	60	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
60 1/4	60 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
60 1/2	60 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
60 3/4	61	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
61 1/4	61 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
61 1/2	61 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
61 3/4	62	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
62 1/4	62 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
62 1/2	62 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
62 3/4	63	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
63 1/4	63 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
63 1/2	63 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
63 3/4	64	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
64 1/4	64 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
64 1/2	64 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
64 3/4	65	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
65 1/4	65 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
65 1/2	65 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
65 3/4	66	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
66 1/4	66 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
66 1/2	66 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
66 3/4	67	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
67 1/4	67 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
67 1/2	67 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
67 3/4	68	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
68 1/4	68 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
68 1/2	68 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
68 3/4	69	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
69 1/4	69 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
69 1/2	69 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
69 3/4	70	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
70 1/4	70 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
70 1/2	70 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
70 3/4	71	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
71 1/4	71 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
71 1/2	71 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
71 3/4	72	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
72 1/4	72 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
72 1/2	72 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
72 3/4	73	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
73 1/4	73 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
73 1/2	73 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
73 3/4	74	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
74 1/4	74 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
74 1/2	74 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
74 3/4	75	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
75 1/4	75 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
75 1/2	75 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
75 3/4	76	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
76 1/4	76 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
76 1/2	76 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
76 3/4	77	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
77 1/4	77 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
77 1/2	77 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
77 3/4	78	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
78 1/4	78 1/2	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
78 1/2	78 3/4	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100
78 3/4	79	1,000	Albion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2		

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MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

30 railroads... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

30 industrials... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

30 stocks... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

DAILY RANGE OF 30 STOCKS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

Oct. 21... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 22... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 23... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 24... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 25... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 26... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 27... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 28... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 29... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 30... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

MONTHLY RANGE OF 30 STOCKS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

1919... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1920... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1921... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1922... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1923... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1924... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1925... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1926... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1927... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1928... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1929... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

40 bonds... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

Oct. 21... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 22... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 23... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 24... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 25... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 26... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 27... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 28... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 29... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

Oct. 30... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

MONTHLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

1919... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1920... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1921... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1922... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1923... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1924... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1925... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1926... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1927... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1928... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

1929... 120.75 120.75 120.75 1/2

TEXAS COMPANY TO EXPAND

Part of New \$45,000,000 Stock

Issued to be Held for Employees.

Directors of the Texas Company yesterday recommended an increase in the capital of the company from \$25,000,000 to \$70,000,000. A special stockholders' meeting has been called for Nov. 15 at Houston, Texas, to pass on the proposal. A second recommendation calls for an amendment of the company's charter, reducing the par value of the shares from \$100 to \$25.

Of the proposed new stock issue \$45,000,000 will be offered at par to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 25. The balance, \$25,000,000, will be sold at par to trustees for allotment and sale from time to time to employees of the company and its subsidiary corporations, under the authority of the Board of Directors.

The stock shall be made on the following basis: 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1920; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1920; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1921; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1921; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1922; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1922; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1923; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1923; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1924; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1924; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1925; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1925; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1926; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1926; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1927; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1927; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1928; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1928; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1929; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1929; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1930; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1930; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1931; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1931; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1932; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1932; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1933; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1933; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1934; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1934; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1935; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1935; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1936; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1936; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1937; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1937; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1938; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1938; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1939; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1939; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1940; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1940; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1941; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1941; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1942; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1942; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1943; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1943; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1944; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1944; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1945; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1945; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1946; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1946; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1947; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1947; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1948; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1948; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1949; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1949; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1950; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1950; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1951; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1951; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1952; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1952; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1953; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1953; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1954; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1954; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1955; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1955; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1956; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1956; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1957; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1957; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1958; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1958; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1959; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1959; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1960; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1960; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1961; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1961; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1962; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1962; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1963; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1963; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1964; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1964; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1965; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1965; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1966; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1966; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1967; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1967; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1968; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1968; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1969; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1969; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1970; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1970; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1971; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1971; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1972; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1972; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1973; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1973; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1974; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1974; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1975; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1975; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1976; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1976; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1977; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1977; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1978; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1978; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1979; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1979; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1980; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1980; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1981; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1981; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1982; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1982; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1983; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1983; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1984; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1984; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1985; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1985; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1986; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1986; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1987; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1987; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1988; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1988; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1989; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1989; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1990; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1990; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1991; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1991; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1992; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1992; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1993; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1993; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1994; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1994; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1995; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1995; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1996; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1996; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1997; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1997; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1998; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1998; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 1999; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 1999; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2000; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2000; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2001; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2001; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2002; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2002; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2003; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2003; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2004; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2004; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2005; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2005; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2006; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2006; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2007; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2007; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2008; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2008; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2009; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2009; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2010; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2010; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2011; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2011; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2012; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2012; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2013; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2013; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2014; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2014; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2015; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2015; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2016; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2016; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2017; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2017; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2018; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2018; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2019; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2019; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2020; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2020; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2021; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2021; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2022; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2022; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2023; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2023; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2024; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2024; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2025; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2025; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2026; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2026; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2027; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2027; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2028; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2028; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2029; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2029; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2030; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2030; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2031; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2031; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2032; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2032; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2033; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2033; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2034; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2034; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2035; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2035; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2036; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2036; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2037; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2037; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2038; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2038; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2039; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2039; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2040; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2040; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2041; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2041; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2042; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2042; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2043; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2043; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2044; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2044; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2045; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2045; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2046; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2046; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2047; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2047; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2048; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2048; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2049; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2049; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2050; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2050; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2051; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2051; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2052; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2052; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2053; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2053; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2054; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2054; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2055; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2055; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2056; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2056; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2057; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2057; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2058; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2058; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2059; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2059; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2060; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2060; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2061; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2061; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2062; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2062; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2063; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2063; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2064; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2064; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2065; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2065; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2066; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2066; 30 per cent. on or before Jan. 1, 2067; 30 per cent. on or before July 1, 2067; 30 per

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MORE HOME BUYERS OUT

Women Among the Bidders, and Flats and Houses Already Erected Showing Good Prices.

The real estate holdings of the late John D. Crimmins, builder and contractor, were sold at auction in the Forty Street Salesrooms yesterday by Joseph P. Day for a total of \$994,550.

The sale was ordered by the creditors to clean out the affairs of the estate. The properties consisted of vacant plots, private dwellings, and flats scattered in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Long Island City.

Several women took part in the bidding. The fact that there were some small private dwellings and lots suitable for the erection of small homes and flats included drew a record crowd to the sale, the terms of which were unusually liberal.

The first offering, a five-story brick tenement at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The second offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The third offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The fourth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The fifth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The sixth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The seventh offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The eighth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The ninth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The tenth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The eleventh offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The twelfth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The thirteenth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The fourteenth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The fifteenth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The sixteenth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The seventeenth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The eighteenth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The nineteenth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The twentieth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The twenty-first offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The twenty-second offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The twenty-third offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The twenty-fourth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The twenty-fifth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

The twenty-sixth offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a lot 16.5 by 100.5, sold for \$110,000. There was some lively bidding for the four-story and basement dwellings on West 114th Street, between 10th and 11th avenues, each on a lot 25 by 100.11. The first bid was \$110,000 and the bid mounted to \$110,000 and \$110,000.

The twenty-seventh offering, a four-story and basement dwelling at 1037 Third Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was sold for \$100,000 and the bid mounted rapidly to \$110,000. The property was finally knocked down to a bidder for \$110,000, who also bought the adjoining house for \$100,000.

Central Petroleum Com. & Pfd.
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Standard Gas & Elec.
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AMERICAN LOAN TO OMSK.

This Country's Share of Advance to Russia Will Be \$20,000,000.

The amount of the advance which is to be made to the Omsk Government by a group of American and British bankers, it was officially announced yesterday, is to be \$40,000,000. It was not stated definitely what proportion of this the American group will supply, but it is understood that the American participation in the operation will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The loan will take the form of a short-term credit, probably three to five year notes, secured by the deposit of gold bars and coins, to be deposited by the Omsk Government in Hongkong, and it is expected that a syndicate will be formed to make a public offering of the securities.

The American group of bankers will be headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co., and will include the Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank. Other institutions and banking houses are expected to be added to the syndicate later on. The British group will be headed by Earing Brothers & Co., Ltd., of London. Details of the transaction, such as the rate of interest, maturity of the loan, and so forth, have as yet to be determined.

LEASES OLD HAMBURG PIER.

Luckenbach Company Gets Wharf at Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert announced yesterday that he had issued a permit to the Luckenbach Steamship Company to occupy the big pier at the foot of Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, at a rental of \$328,000 a year. This pier was leased, March 18, 1913, to the Hamburg-American Line for a term of years, with two renewals. The lease was suspended when the United States entered the war, turned the pier over to the Navy Department, which was returned to the city. A legal controversy is expected to follow, as the Allen Property Company, claiming title under the Hamburg-American lease.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company formerly leased the pier at Thirty-third Street. The lease was canceled by Dock Commissioner Murray and the Luckenbach company was put out of possession, it being alleged that they were not paying the rent in full. The pier was then leased to the Allen Property Company, which is now in possession of it. The pier is situated at the foot of Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, and is one of the largest piers in the city.

The pier was leased to the Allen Property Company, which is now in possession of it. The pier is situated at the foot of Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, and is one of the largest piers in the city. The pier was leased to the Allen Property Company, which is now in possession of it. The pier is situated at the foot of Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, and is one of the largest piers in the city.

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(Both Classes Tax Exempt in Ohio)

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Common Stock (no par value) 100,000 Shares
No Bonds

We call attention to the following facts given in a letter to us from Mr. Fred J. Fisher, President of Fisher Body Corporation:

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

lawyers Title and Trust Co., 190 Broad-

[illegible]

ry, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176
Broadway

[illegible]

3,000, Oct. 1st: Attorneys, Regelman
& L. & G., 128 Broadway.....\$1

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 Laura De Cuyper 3d, 1010 Grant St. 100
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 chler & Co. 1000 Broadway. 100
 171 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 172 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 173 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 174 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 175 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 176 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 177 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 178 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
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 180 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 181 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
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 197 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 198 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 199 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100
 200 ST, 588 East 42d. 22.00x100. 100

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

POSITIVE AUCTION
 TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
THOMAS L. WATT, Dec'd
 by order of his heirs,
TOMORROW, OCT. 23,
 at 12 o'clock noon, in the
 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
 14 Vesey St., N. Y.
LARGE PARCELS
 AGGREGATING ABOUT 117 ACRES
 in the
 Glen Cove-Glen Head

Shen Cove-Shen Head

Section of
NASSAU COUNTY, L. I.
 AND SITUATE AS FOLLOWS:
 Side of Cedar Swamp Rd.
 "Highway from Glen Cove to Jericho."
 The above described land is sold in two
 lots CONTAINING 41 & 23 ACRES,
 respectively, and
 Side of Glen Cove Ave.
 Glen Head. This part of the property
 likewise sold in two parcels CON-
 TAINING 10 & 10 ACRES, respectively.
 The above described lands are located
 ABOVE 8 PARCELS ARE IN A
COUNTRY CLUB CENTER
 convenient to the North Shore Coun-
 try Club, the South Shore Country
 Club and the Nassau Country
 Club. The above described prop-
 erty are also within easy access of Glen
 Cove, Mass. Chiff, Glen Cove and Locust
 Neck.
**DESIRED: ONE MAY REMAIN ON
 MORTGAGE**
 for a period of 10 years, subject to
 a local map.
**WILLIAM A. BROWN, Esq., Attorney for
 Plaintiff, 100 New York
 ST. JOHNSON, JR., OFF. 102
 BROOKLYN, telephone Main 1284**

RECORDED MORTGAGES

With name and address of lender and borrower. Interest at 6% per cent. unless otherwise specified.

MANHATTAN.

CLAYTON AV. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 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4291, 4293, 4295, 4297, 4299, 4301, 4303, 4305, 4307, 4309, 4311, 4313, 4315, 4317, 4319, 4321, 4323, 4325, 4327, 4329, 4331, 4333, 4335, 4337, 4339, 4341, 4343, 4345, 4347, 4349, 4351, 4353, 4355, 4357, 4359, 4361, 4363, 4365, 4367, 4369, 4371, 4373

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Highly experienced for high grade line; good salaries; apply by letter; call; applications confidential.

PH. GLEMBY,
15 EAST 22D.

PIERS, featherbeds and furniture on outside hand made; beds and trunks; call on Mr. Walker, 100 West 21st St.

SEER—Wanted, by business women, competent working housekeeper; give five light satisfactory references; \$300 a month, and room with husband or good references; references required.

DRUNKER, general; small family; no washing; \$250 a month; call after 12 to 22 West 21st St. To East.

SEPH, responsible working lady; by letter; references along to suitable; references required. Telephone.

DRUNKER, no washing, two adults; good cooking; good home. Dr. Allen, 10 Central Park West, between 66 and 67.

DRUNKER, general, or, better, white; \$350; good home. Telephone 12 to 13.

DRUNKER, general; good, plain cook; no washing; \$250. Call on Mrs. West.

SEEKING references 77.

BRX - General housework girl; two

ORKER, general, small apartment:
three; references. 961 Madison St.
ORK.—Girl for general housework:
auth. Mrs. Nelson. 545 West 14th
ORKER to cook; references re-

THE WEATHER
The temperature at New York today is 32 degrees below zero. The wind is from the north at 10 to 15 miles an hour. The sky is clear. The visibility is good. The humidity is 60 percent. The barometer is 30.2 inches. The wind direction is from the north. The wind speed is 10 to 15 miles an hour. The sky is clear. The visibility is good. The humidity is 60 percent. The barometer is 30.2 inches.

SHIPPING AND MAILS
The following are the shipping and mail schedules for today:
Ship Name: ...
Destination: ...
Departure Time: ...
Arrival Time: ...
Mail Schedule: ...

Signal Mountain
The Wonderful Mountain Resort of Tennessee, 2,000 feet above the Sea.
The Fall and Winter seasons are particularly delightful. The climate is ideal with bright, sunny days; magnificent scenery; and the purest of air. The resort is located in the heart of the Smoky Mountains National Park. It is a perfect place for a winter vacation. The resort offers a variety of activities, including skiing, sledding, and ice skating. There are also many beautiful views of the surrounding mountains.

You Have Waited Five Years For This
Three Ideal Winter Cruises
To the WEST INDIES, SPANISH MAIN and SOUTH AMERICA—25 days, each—5305 miles of delight.
We Are the Pioneers
In tropical cruises—23 years' experience.
The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight, January 13, 1934, at New York, is as follows:
High: 32.0
Low: 18.0
Mean: 25.0

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.
9 Broadway, New York
The company has a fleet of ships that sail to various destinations around the world. The ships are modern and comfortable. The service is excellent. The company has a long history of providing reliable shipping and mail services. The ships are well-maintained and the crew is professional. The company is a leader in the industry.

CUNARD ANCHOR
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
The ship is a modern and comfortable vessel. It has a large cabin and a well-equipped kitchen. The crew is professional and the service is excellent. The ship is a leader in the industry.

Hotel Montclair
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
The hotel is a modern and comfortable building. It has a large lobby and a well-equipped kitchen. The room is spacious and comfortable. The service is excellent. The hotel is a leader in the industry.

ALAMAC HOTEL
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
The hotel is a modern and comfortable building. It has a large lobby and a well-equipped kitchen. The room is spacious and comfortable. The service is excellent. The hotel is a leader in the industry.

ROYAL PALACE
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
The hotel is a modern and comfortable building. It has a large lobby and a well-equipped kitchen. The room is spacious and comfortable. The service is excellent. The hotel is a leader in the industry.

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The hotel is a modern and comfortable building. It has a large lobby and a well-equipped kitchen. The room is spacious and comfortable. The service is excellent. The hotel is a leader in the industry.

Public Speaking
New York City
The course is designed to help you develop your public speaking skills. It covers topics such as how to prepare a speech, how to deliver a speech, and how to handle questions. The course is taught by experienced speakers and is a great way to improve your public speaking skills.

Waltham Business Institute
New York City
The institute offers a variety of business courses, including accounting, bookkeeping, and stenography. The courses are taught by experienced instructors and are designed to help you develop your business skills. The institute is a leader in the industry.

Blackstone
New York City
The hotel is a modern and comfortable building. It has a large lobby and a well-equipped kitchen. The room is spacious and comfortable. The service is excellent. The hotel is a leader in the industry.

Switzerland
New York City
The hotel is a modern and comfortable building. It has a large lobby and a well-equipped kitchen. The room is spacious and comfortable. The service is excellent. The hotel is a leader in the industry.

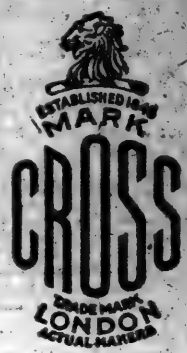
Switzerland
New York City
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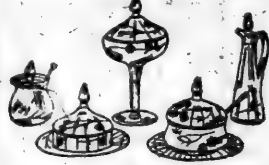


HENCE THIS COLUMN

To obtain recognition in these strenuous times one must carry his pedestal with him.

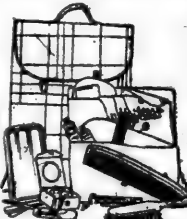
The meek and lowly may inherit the earth later.

Cross Crystalware Specially Priced



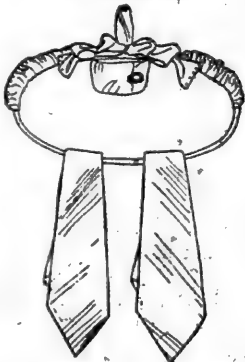
- 1—Jam jar, hand-cut full crystal, "Daisy" design, colored glass top, sterling silver band, 3 1/2 inches high.....\$1.54
- 2—Cheese and cracker dish, same design.....\$5.25
- 3—Candy jar, same design, 1 1/2 inches high over all.....\$5.83
- 4—Jam jar, same design, 3 1/2 inches high over all.....\$6.30
- 5—Finger and oil bottles, same design, 3 inches high, each.....\$4.73

Cross Pullman Case



Plain silk, attractive colors, removable rubber-lined case, complete toilet articles, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches.....\$14.55

Cross Cravat Holder



Of silk ribbon, green, blue, gold, or black with colored silk French knots. Black pin cushion in center. Size 11 1/2 inches.....\$4.00

Cross Travelling Bag



For women; black cobra hide, moiré silk lining, three shirt pockets, 11 1/2 x 15 inches.....\$45.35, \$48.65

Cross "Overnight" Bag



For women; "Victoria" design, complete celluloid articles. Black or colored morocco bag, moiré silk lining, 11 1/2 x 15 inches.....\$61.30, \$64.60

Monogram to order extra.

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(At 57th Street) (Opp. City Hall)
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Dealers Throughout the World

PRaise and Blame FOR ARMY'S COURTS

Speakers at American Prison Association Congress Discuss Military Judicial System.

EX-PRISONERS GIVE VIEWS

One Asserts That Secret Release of Military Offenders Stimulates Unrest in Institutions.

The present system of military courts-martial was praised and condemned yesterday by speakers at the annual congress of the American Prison Association, which is being held this week at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Governor Lehman, said he was surprised to hear of the clamor raised recently against the courts-martial system. To his mind the courts-martial were as fair as any system could be. He declared that the system is fair in the accused.

Major E. W. Brewster, U. S. M. C., retired, who is assistant superintendent of the New York City Reformatory, said he could see no reason for the secretary observed in most of the military trials at the present time, according to cases of a particularly conspicuous nature of these proceedings brought out at the trial, would be of value to an enemy.

Major Brewster explained that in military life the chief cause for prosecution is desertion or kindred offenses involving absence without leave.

"I have been asked many times if I thought that many men committed such offenses in an effort to avoid duty in the war zone," he continued. "I can answer that question with a plain 'No.' I know of cases where men have absented themselves for the purpose of missing some particular ship, but I cannot recall any case where an offender deliberately committed an offense so as not to get into danger."

Brian Thomas, a released military prisoner, who was originally sentenced to serve 20 years, said that the secret release of prisoners from disciplinary barracks without telling them why they were released was causing a great deal

of trouble in the barracks and was undermining respect on the part of the prisoners. He said that the secret release was given no reason for the act and called to attention any answer which he asked early military officials.

M. M. Humphries, another released military prisoner, who had been sentenced to 10 years in prison, said that the prisoners similar to himself in the disciplinary barracks are "hanged" or "killed" in the barracks.

The prisoners, shown without exception, to the secret release of the soldiers, which are a shame and disgrace to the American nation. There are 10 men sentenced to death or life imprisonment in the barracks, and the secret release of these men is a disgrace to the American nation.

John Karen of Boston, chairman of a committee which is working on the basis of political offenders, said that the class of prisoners were a special problem. If they are to be imprisoned, Dr. Karen advocated that they be separated from the other prisoners in all respects and that they be given a special treatment. He said that the secret release of these men was a disgrace to the American nation.

LIGHTING Fixtures & Lamps

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MILLER
Are Here Quality
When You Buy
MILLER
Style in Fixtures
Low to all
Miller Oil Heaters.
They are Safe, Durable and Simple
When and where you want it, BUY
MILLER OIL HEATERS.
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Cordon & Dilworth — REAL — ORANGE MARMALADE

MADE from the best
orange marmalade
which has
made Orange Marmalade
a traditional breakfast
with the English
and French for centuries.

Sold by leading dealers
Kendall's at 1000
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Portrait in Rotogravure One of the winners of the \$10,000 Beauty Contest

Free with each copy of The News today.

For weeks New York has waited to see the portraits of the winners of The Illustrated Daily News Beauty Contest.

Now the judges—D. W. Griffith, Harrison Fisher and Geo. M. Cohan—are ready to announce their decision.

Today in The News the portrait of the winner of the Third Prize of \$1,000 will be published.

Who is she? What does she look like?

You will know when you get today's News. Every one will want a copy. Get yours today!

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At any newsstand—
or, better yet, have
your news-dealer de-
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Profiteering by inferiority

WHEN raw materials and labor cost more, the finished product costs more. And "costs more" has to go all the way thru to the consumer; it just has to, or business stops

But profiteering is another thing; it charges more in proportion to cost than a fair margin; or worse, it charges more for merchandise that is not up to a high grade. That's the meanest form of profiteering

We know our clothing is higher priced; we wish it were not. But we shall not make it lower priced by letting down the quality. We set the all-wool standard for ourselves years ago; we've lived up to it ever since

If the time comes when we can't make what we think are the best clothes for you; worth the price, and money back if you're not satisfied—we'll quit making clothes.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

We sell these clothes in the spirit in which Hart Schaffner & Marx make them; to give you the most clothes value possible for your money

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THE Illustrated NEWS



Over 50,000 Stenographers Become Line-a-Time Operators

Girls and employers unite in drive to kill that old consumptive breeding, side reading habit.

50,000 is just a drop in the bucket, but it's proof positive that side reading, that health maiming ridiculous habit must go. The good judgment of those, who, in the past have suffered from eye strain, curved spines, and other resulting physical handicaps is rapidly putting the correct position system of thought transcribing back of every typewriter. With the offer wide open to place

The Line-a-Time
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the sting of buying is removed. The reason of both typist and office manager is appealed to. Not a living soul is asked to buy the Line-a-Time without a trial. Not a living user has installed the Line-a-Time system without the trial offer. It's the sit right, feel right, think right method of transcribing one complete thought at a time from the note book.

Are you with the rest?
Will you try the Line-a-Time?
No expense—No obligation.

The Line-a-Time Mfg. Co.
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This is the ninth ad in a NEW series

The LINE-A-TIME System of Transcribing

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The Penguin Series includes books of distinguished literary value that have never before been published in book form. The volumes are bound in gay-colored boards, with light vellum backs, good paper, large type, and wide margins, and sell for \$1.25 per volume.

A FEW APPRECIATIONS OF THE PENGUIN SERIES

"Bont & Liveright have inaugurated another noteworthy sequence of books that have been previously out of reach of most American readers. The Penguin Series publishes, in attractive-print and binding, two books of special literary appeal."—The Independent.

"The publishers of the Modern Library have again become benefactors of the belles-lettres in publishing the Penguin Series."—Chicago Tribune.

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"Having given us the Modern Library with its interesting array of books at an exceedingly moderate price, its publishers have initiated the Penguin Series that promises to fill a definite field of its own and to fill it quite charmingly."—New York Times

FALL TITLES

The Collier in Willow Street. Introduction by Zoe Atkins. By George O'Neil
Their Son and The Mechanic. Translated by George Allan England. By Eduardo Zamora

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED

I. Gabrielle de Borgia, by Henry James
II. Karma, by Lafcadio Hearn
III. Japanese Fairy Tales, by Lafcadio Hearn
IV. Ishtar's Wedding, by Hermann Sudermann
V. The Curious Republic of Gondar, by Samuel L. Clemens
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SPECIAL OFFER:—The Eight Volumes in The Penguin Series cost (at \$1.25 each) \$10.00. They make a most worthwhile and attractive set. If you will send us your check for \$10.00 they will be sent to you prepaid, together with a complimentary copy of Samuel Butler's "The Way of All Flesh," or any other title in THE MODERN LIBRARY. (If you do not know just which one of the 72 titles you want send for our catalog.)

BONT & LIVERIGHT NEW YORK

POLICE CLUB MOB AT GERMAN OPERA; SAILOR MAY DIE

Protesting Crowds Charged by
Men Mounted and Afoot in
Lexington Avenue.

EGGS THROWN AT SINGERS

Occupant of Box Misses Target
Five Times, Causing Com-
motion in Audience.

BIJOU GRANTS INJUNCTION

Temporary Write to Be Argued To-
day—Steuers Says City Officials
Asked Him to Get It.

An unidentified sailor suffered injuries said to be likely to cause death when the police charged a crowd of soldiers, sailors, and civilians who were trying to capture an army motor truck to aid in a protest against the singing of opera in German at the Lexington Opera House last night. The encounter occurred at 10-10 o'clock at Fifty-first street and Park Avenue.

Soldiers and sailors were swimming over the motor truck and had taken it away from Private Perry, the driver, when policemen on foot tried to scatter them but were overpowered. Rapping on the pavement with nightsticks, they summoned a squadron of mounted police, who had been galloping from one point to another in the front lines around the theatre where threatening crowds gathered. The mounted men executed a cavalry charge into the mob surrounding the truck and, using night sticks freely, scattered the disturbers in all directions.

After the street had been swept clear of the mob, the police found the sailor unconscious on the pavement, and he was removed to Flower Hospital with injuries to the skull which may cause his death. The sailor was struck down by a blow over the head with a club wielded by a policeman on foot, according to Sergeant Ernest Schultz of the Military Police Headquarters at Camp Merritt and other witnesses.

Police Clash With Mob

Various clashes between small mobs and groups of the police, who totalled 300, occurred throughout the evening, while sixty mounted men were kept moving from point to point to reinforce the policemen on foot, where they seemed to have their hands full.

The mob was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was thought at first that he was dead, but later heart action was detected. At the hospital, it was reported that no marks of a club were found and that his condition was believed to be due to heart trouble.

Chester Bittler, of the Military Police at Camp Merritt, suffered a fracture of the right hip in the charge of the mounted police at the scene of the riot, which was carried to the East Fifty-first street station. The injury was said to be due to a blow with a club.

The opera, "Carmen" and "Carpenter," was sung in spite of five fifteen-member squads which appeared on the stage, but missed the performers. The City Opera Company, Inc., was enabled to go on with the performance in German by a temporary injunction restraining the police from interference.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for the opera company, said in court yesterday that he had obtained the injunction after the City Administration had telephoned several requests that he do so. He declared that in his opinion the City Administration was attempting to "pass the buck."

The injunction was issued by Supreme Court Justice Bijou on Tuesday night and was made returnable yesterday before Justice Gleicher. Before Justice Gleicher Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson said that the city was not ready yet to proceed and wanted a twenty-four-hour delay before arguing the case on its merits. He asked the court to forbid the performance for twenty-four hours until the city could prepare its case, and it was here that Mr. Steuer interposed to question the good faith of the administration in its proceedings against the singing of German.

Mr. Steuer's motion was granted for twenty-four hours. He asked the court to forbid the performance for twenty-four hours until the city could prepare its case, and it was here that Mr. Steuer interposed to question the good faith of the administration in its proceedings against the singing of German.

Ex-Thrower Entirely Opera

The house was completely sold out, according to the management, but fear of trouble kept about one-third of the audience away, and there were only about a score of persons in the boxes. One man who occupied a box in the third tier near his feet with a bag in his hand near the end of the first act when Herman Weil was singing in the part of Peter the Great, with the full chorus on the stage.

The man picked out an egg, dropped it on his seat, "wounded up" deliberately like a baseball pitcher and let fly at Weil. The agile singer leaped to one side and the egg splashed upon a table. Shouts and screams in German and in English, more or less broken, rang out all over the house for "Police," "Lights" and "Help." The orchestra practically interrupted at the first egg, but Weil laughed and resumed singing.

The thrower, who was left-handed, picked another egg out of his bag and let fly again, with the same formal preparation. Well dodged again, and made a feint at continuing to sing. The manager pitched a third, fourth and

Continued on Page Three.

British Offer \$30,000 Memorial of American Sea Co-operation

LONDON, Oct. 22. (Associated Press.)—An offer has been made to the United States of \$30,000 of the Dover Patrol Fund for the erection of a memorial to commemorate the co-operation of the American and British Navies in the war. The money is offered without conditions, and the United States officials may decide where the memorial shall be erected.

The Lord Mayor of Dover and the other municipal officials made the offer to John W. Davis, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, who has taken up the matter with the Washington Government and also with Rear Admiral Knapp, commander of the American naval forces in European waters.

The fund is made up of contributions from all over the United Kingdom. Originally it was intended for the erection of monuments at Dover and Calais in honor of the men who kept the English Channel open during the war.

GOV. SMITH RENEWS ATTACK ON HEARST

Declares He Is Maligned Because He Would Not "Bow
the Knee" to Publisher.

ORDERS MILK INVESTIGATION

Hearst Papers "Strangely Quiet
About My Challenge to Meet
Him," Governor Says.

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Governor Smith followed his recent attack on William Randolph Hearst by issuing directions to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health of New York City, to secure the services of experts and investigate the city's milk supply.

The Governor also gave out a copy of a letter to Mayor Hylan in which he said that if the milk supplied to New York City families was unclean, the Health Commissioner should know of the facts. He followed this with a statement in which he did not mince words. He said:

"Upon my return to Albany I find that Hearst and his dirty papers are again misrepresenting the facts to the people of New York City with regard to the milk situation. To suit his own purposes, and to injure me because I would not bow the knee before him, he has endeavored in every dirty way that he can to put the impression into the public mind that the Governor of this State has the power to fix the price of milk."

"He knows that I haven't any such power, and he further knows that I have done everything I possibly could since I came into office to relieve the milk situation in New York."

"As an evidence of his unfairness you will see by his own paper on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, that his own wife is a member (by virtue of appointment from the Mayor of the City) and attended a meeting of a Fair Price Milk Committee, which committee was brought into existence by the Governor of this State to relieve the situation."

"This is a part of his dirty lying campaign to destroy the Governor. It is a low caliber of man that to serve his own purpose, breeds such a disaffection among the people of New York City. This is nothing new, however, with Hearst. He has been engaged in this kind of thing for years."

"It is particularly easy thing for an unscrupulous newspaper man to hide behind the green shade of a lamp and put his filthy pen into an alley way that would destroy the character and standing of other men. But ready yet to proceed and wanted a twenty-four-hour delay before arguing the case on its merits. He asked the court to forbid the performance for twenty-four hours until the city could prepare its case, and it was here that Mr. Steuer interposed to question the good faith of the administration in its proceedings against the singing of German."

Mr. Steuer's motion was granted for twenty-four hours. He asked the court to forbid the performance for twenty-four hours until the city could prepare its case, and it was here that Mr. Steuer interposed to question the good faith of the administration in its proceedings against the singing of German."

President, Better, Signs Four Bills

After Having One of His Best Nights

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—President Wilson had a comfortable day today, following what was described by his physicians as "one of the best nights of his illness began." The fatigue from which the President suffered last night after attending to the signing of his letter to Secretary Lane, to be read to the National Industrial Conference, is declared to have disappeared and he awoke in good condition this morning. During the day he signed four bills and attended to other business. Dr. Grayson, the attending physician, is still very anxious, however, that the President refrain as much as possible from doing any work.

Tonight's bulletin read: WHITE HOUSE, Oct. 22, 11:10 P. M.—The President has had a comfortable day.

Continued on Page Three.

PEIT RESERVATIONS IN STIFFER FORM FOR ALLIES' ACTION

Senate Committee Frames Ten
Conditions and Requires As-
sent of Three Powers.

QUALIFIES BOYCOTT PLAN

Change in Article X, Which Wil-
son Called "Dagger Through"
Is Voted.

HITCHCOCK SEES BIG FIGHT

Declares Republican Action Means
Killing Treaty—Offers Inter-
pretative Drafts.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The program of reservations of the Republicans in the Senate in the fight on the treaty with Germany was made more drastic today, when, after eight hours of discussion, ten reservations were agreed upon, together with a preamble emphatically specifying that all the reservations must be accepted by three of the four principal allied powers before they become effective.

On all the reservations Senator McCumber, Republican of North Dakota, a leader of the "middle grounders," voted with the majority, but he cast his vote against the preamble of the treaty that as it would recommend the treaty to other signatories the reservations, in effect, would constitute amendments. To any policy of recommending the treaty, Mr. McCumber said, he was firmly opposed. He intends to fight the adoption of the preamble in the Senate.

After the majority reservations had been voted upon, Senator Hitchcock, the minority leader, with five other Democrats of the committee, voted against the preamble and all the reservations. He declared that the majority program, if carried out, would mean the killing of the treaty, so far as the United States was concerned. The entire resolution, embodying preamble and reservations, he said, would be fought by the Democratic minority.

If the Republicans were able to force their reservation program through, Mr. Hitchcock said, at least thirty-three Democratic votes would be at hand to defeat the ratifying resolution, after which the Democrats would endeavor to have mildly interpretative reservations accepted by the Senate.

Three Reservations Held Over

In all, the regular Republicans of the Foreign Relations Committee had thirty-two reservations to be acted upon as part of the reservation program, but three were passed over until a later time. They may be taken up tomorrow.

Of the ten reservations accepted today, five took up points already covered in the four original reservations adopted by the committee six weeks ago. These pertained to withdrawal; Article X, concerning the guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence of members of the League; the League of Nations, which was formerly part of the original reservation on Article X; the Monroe Doctrine, and domestic questions, such as the tariff and immigration.

The other reservations agreed upon were in substance as follows: Reserving to the United States full liberty of action on the award of economic rights on the Shantung peninsula to Japan, and withholding assent from the award as made under the treaty.

Asserting the understanding that the Reparations Commission shall regulate the award of economic rights to the German people, and the Reparations Commission shall be given the right to regulate the award of economic rights to the German people.

Continued on Page Three.

Ex-Kaiser Busy Plotting with Royalists, It Is Charged

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—The former German Emperor and his former Crown Prince are charged in the intrigues of the German royalists, the political correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts.

"The ex-emperor," says the writer, "is far from leading a life of detachment from German affairs. He has recently seen a number of mysterious visitors from Germany and is receiving many telegrams. He is constantly in communication with some place in Germany by telephone, a private line having been attached to his residence across the frontier. These communications are with German royalists."

The former Crown Prince also is known to be intriguing with German royalists and receiving many suspicious visitors. Inquiries on this subject will be made in the House of Commons next week.

FLYNN TRAPS MEN IN LIQUOR PLOT

Accuses Three Federal Agents
and Two Others of Taking
Bribe from Lawbreakers.

CONSPIRACY WIDESPREAD

Evidence Obtained by Use of
"Dictograph" and "Tapping"
of Telephone Wires.

A secret investigation engaged in for the last month by William J. Flynn, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, resulted yesterday in the arrest of three special agents of the department, a former internal revenue agent and a "volunteer" who was used in running down violators of the War-time Prohibition act by Francis G. Caffrey, United States District Attorney.

The three men accused of conspiring to violate the law because of a hatred for liquor were Richard Yancy, Chief Flynn's man who acted after they felt they had sufficient evidence, which they obtained in many ways, including the tapping of telephone wires, to bring indictments and the use of dictographs in their rooms. The conspiracy is said to have been extensive and to have had ramifications that reached to almost every large liquor seller in the metropolitan area, including Long Island and New Jersey.

The men arrested were Richard Yancy, Morton P. Allen, William J. Folling, Pasquale Pignoulé, and Charles P. McGarvey.

Yancy and Allen are charged by Special United States District Attorney John M. McKim, Jr., with being ringleaders in the alleged conspiracy. Yancy, formerly in the revenue service, Allen is said to have volunteered to assist Flynn in his investigation of liquor law because of a hatred for liquor which had caused the downfall of relative friends who had been in the Department of Justice for a year and a half.

McGarvey was arrested as he was boarding a train at the Pennsylvania Station for Nashville, Tenn., his home. He will be arraigned in the Federal Court today. Yancy and Allen were held in \$5,000 bail each, and Pignoulé in \$2,500 bail by Federal Judge Edward P. Pignoulé.

The men are charged specifically both with violating the prohibition law and with being accessories to the crime. They are charged with conspiring to violate the law because of a hatred for liquor which had caused the downfall of relative friends who had been in the Department of Justice for a year and a half.

Mr. Flynn learned that Allen posed as a well-to-do young man about town. The authorities, it was said, discovered three men in which the men are accused of "shaking down" saloon men. One was a "protection" man, the other a "shakedown" man. The dealer was invited to the room, and the dealer was told that the man who was being shaken down was a "protection" man.

Restaurant keepers and others who desired to continue selling also were told that they were being shaken down. They were ordered to pay their places, they would be tipped off in time to get their stock before the raiders arrived.

By "planting" an agent in a place where liquor was sold Chief Flynn checked up on the various schemes said to have been carried out by the men who had been "tipped off" that there was to be a raid, the agent was unable to lay liquor for an hour before it took place.

One Phase Had "Protection."

After the raid, which revealed nothing incriminating, the agent bought liquor and remarked: "An hour ago I couldn't get booze in this place, and now I can. You must be 'protected'."

The men are charged with conspiring to violate the law because of a hatred for liquor which had caused the downfall of relative friends who had been in the Department of Justice for a year and a half.

Continued on Page Three.

LABOR GROUP QUILTS THE CONFERENCE; GOMPERS WILL PRESS STEEL STRIKE; RAILWAY WORKERS MAKE NEW THREAT

BROTHERHOOD GIVES NOTICE

Firemen Want Demands
Met Before Government
Surrenders Carriers.

FORMAL REQUEST BY NOV. 1

Chief Shea Says Men Are Entitled
to an Increase and That
They Are Going to Get It.

OWNERS ASK HIGHER RATES

Committee to Meet Hines Today
to Discuss Conditions When
Roads Are Returned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Following is the text of the letter from President Wilson, which was read today at the meeting of the Industrial Conference.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Industrial Conference:

I am advised by your Chairman that you have come to a situation which appears to threaten the life of your conference, and because of that I am presenting to address a word of very solemn appeal to you as Americans. It is not for me to assess the blame for the present condition.

I do not speak in a spirit of criticism of any individual or of any group. But having called this conference, I feel that my temporary indisposition should not bar the way to a frank expression of the seriousness of the position in which this country will be placed should you adjourn without having convinced the American people that you had exhausted your resourcefulness and your patience in an effort to come to some common agreement.

At a time when the nations of the world are endeavoring to find a way to avoid international war, are we to confess that there is no method to be found for carrying on industry except in the spirit and with the very method of war? Must suspicion and hatred and force rule us in civil life? Are our industrial leaders and our industrial workers to live together without faith in each other, constantly struggling for advantage over each other, doing naught but what is compelled?

My friends, this would be an intolerable outlook, a prospect unworthy of the large things done by this people in the mastery of this continent. Indeed, it would be an invitation to national disaster. From such a possibility my mind turns away, for my confidence is abiding that in this land we have learned how to accept the general judgment upon matters that affect the public weal. And this is the very heart and soul of democracy.

It is my understanding that you have divided upon one portion only of a possible large program which has not fully been developed. Before a severance is effected, based upon present differences, I believe you should stand together for the development of that full program touching the many questions within the broad scope of your investigations.

It was in my mind when this conference was called that you would concern yourselves with the discovery of those methods by which a measurable co-operation within industry may have been secured and if new machinery needs to be designed by which a minimum of conflict between employers and employees may reasonably be hoped for, that we should make an effort to secure its adoption.

It cannot be expected that at every step all parties will agree upon each proposition or method suggested. It is to be expected, however, that as a whole a plan or program can be agreed upon which will secure the progress of the industry of America through the establishment of a permanent basis of co-operation between all the elements engaged in industry. The public expects no less than that you shall have that plan, in view and stay together until the way is found leading to that end. It is my belief that the men who work and the men who manage American industry are so set upon divergent paths that all efforts at co-operation are doomed to failure.

I renew my appeal with full comprehension of the almost incomprehensible importance of your tasks to this and to other peoples, and with full faith in the high patriotism and good faith of each of you that you push your task to a happy conclusion.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

ONLY 6,000 MEN WORKING AT PIERS

Few Longshoremen Return—
Hylan Meets Strikers and Will
Present Demands to Owners.

EXPRESS STRIKE ENDED

Men Return After Director Gen-
eral Hines Promises to Con-
sider Demands Soon.

Although the longshoremen's strike, which has had the river fronts in the port of New York tied hard and fast for the last two weeks, was declared officially ended Tuesday night by President T. V. O'Connor of the International Longshoremen's Association, following action of nearly 1,000 of his men in voting to return to work yesterday morning, there has been no general resumption of the shipping activities. A few hundred men in Brooklyn returned to work yesterday morning, some working only a few hours, while others remained all day. No ships were being worked up the Hudson River, but some longshoremen were at work for the Hudson Line and the United Fruit Company Lines on the East River.

Express Strikers Voted to Return.

Upon the promise of Director General of Railroads, Walker D. Hines, that the wage and hour question would be decided by the Wage Adjustment Board by Nov. 1, the striking employees of the American Railway Express voted yesterday to return to work this morning. The promise of the Director General, accompanied by a threat to use troops to man the wagons if the men were not at their posts within forty-eight hours. When the labor leaders, who had been in consultation with Mr. Hines, conveyed to the men the decision of the Government, to operate the express business at any cost, at the same time promising the men justice if they should strike, the teamsters, chauffeurs and inspectors were practically unanimous in the vote to resume their duties at once.

There is an increase due to firemen and hostlers, and they have got to have it. Mr. Shea told the board. "If I cannot get it out of this conference, I am going to get it out of the Government."

Mr. Shea's testimony before the wage board revealed that the union idea of a general wage advance as only temporary. He declared that the rate of pay were declared to be entirely unsatisfactory.

Continued on Page Two.

Wilson's Plea to the Industrial Conference That They "Stand Together" in Great Task

Special to The New York Times

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(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

NEARER A BREAK IN COAL PARLEY

Secretary Wilson Persuades
Miners and Operators to Hold
Together Another Day.

EXPRESS STRIKE ENDED

Offers Men an Increase
Would Equal Advance in Living
Cost Since 1914—Deadlock
Over Thirty-Hour Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—While committees representing miners and operators, meeting in a final effort to avert the strike of 500,000 soft-coal miners, set for Nov. 1, were on the verge tonight of parting company for good, Secretary of Labor Wilson held them together, overnight at least, with a wage increase proposal that ignored union demands for a thirty-hour week.

There was every assurance that the operators would accept it and every indication that it would be rejected boldly by the miners.

When the joint conference adjourned until 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon it was with the understanding that the two groups would meet then and make formal answer to the proposal, after separate consideration. Refusal of the miners to accept will bring the conference to a close and force Government officials to resort to other means to prevent the closing of the mines with the first approach of winter.

Secretary Wilson's offer, which prevented actual disruption of the proceedings, set forth the case as follows:

"That wages be increased at the expiration of the present contract in an amount equal to the difference between increases in wages received by mine workers here and there this morning, and the increase in the cost of living since that date."

"That the increase be effective from the termination of the present agreement until March 31, 1920."

"That on these conditions the strike order be withdrawn, and that the miners continue at work on these terms; that negotiations be entered into at the usual time for making the new scale effective after March 31, 1920."

Until the Secretary, acting independently as a Government mediator, came to the aid of the conference.

Continued on Page Two.

SUNDAY CONCERTS
New Amsterdam Theatre, Combined Strangely-Delicious-Supper, 8:30—Advt.

Continued on Page Two.

GOMPERS LEADS MEN OUT

Labor Group Withdraws
When Employers Defeat
Bargaining Plan.

WILSON'S APPEAL FUTILE

Leaders Say That Federation
Will Back Steel Strike
with Full Power.

CONFERENCE WILL GO ON

President's Message Appealed to Delegates to Unite on Definite Program.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The labor group late this afternoon withdrew from the Industrial Conference following the refusal of the employers' group to accept a final resolution, submitted by Samuel Gompers, on collective bargaining, and despite the reading of President Wilson's sick-bed letter pleading with the conference to adjust its differences and get together on a constructive program.

The withdrawal of the labor delegates, however, does not mean the breaking up of the conference, which will continue in session with the employers' and public groups and meet again tomorrow.

The resolution on which the conference split was offered by Mr. Gompers as follows:

"The right of every worker to organize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment is hereby declared to be a fundamental principle of justice and equity."

When the employers' group by a majority of one vote had defeated this resolution Mr. Gompers said:

"The word you have spoken here means nothing. You have defeated the labor group in its declaration, but we will meet you again in conference and when we do meet you there you will be glad to talk collective bargaining."

Then he announced that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in a meeting last night had voted to develop all the resources of the federation to aid the steel strikers in enforcing their demand for collective bargaining.

The action taken by the labor group was presaged at the morning session of the conference when, after the delegates had given the President a standing ovation, following the reading of his letter, Mr. Gompers and his followers declined to vote for a resolution, offered by John Spargo, pledging the conference to leave no stone unturned to agree on a program before adjourning.

After expressing his own and his associates' concurrence in those parts of the Spargo motion which "expressed deep sympathy for the President" as well as the hope of the President's speedy recovery, Mr. Gompers said he could not without consulting his associates undertake to veto the assurance and pledge which were included in the motion.

Chairman Lane then suggested that the labor group withdraw for consideration. This was agreed to, and Mr. Gompers announced that he would have a motion on behalf of labor to put before the conference when the afternoon session convened.

Gompers Offers Resolution

When the afternoon session opened Mr. Gompers at once took the floor. "When we heard the resolution offered by the President of the United States, a letter which the whole world will read with the deepest interest, it disclosed to us one thing at least, that must give hope to every American and every liberty-loving man and woman in our country and the whole world; a letter emanating from the President of the United States from his bed of illness, where he is stricken as the result of his great contribution to the freedom and the justice and democracy of the world. It disclosed the one fact, also, that the mind of the President is as clear as it ever was during his entire life and gives true Americans the hope and encouragement that with time and rest he must be restored to health and to strength and to the activity that his wonderful nature will give to the whole world, and particularly to our own country."

"No man could bear that letter read but to be moved by it to the very innermost recesses of his soul. Under its influence and its spell the labor group takes for an adjournment or a recess. During recess we have met and discussed the present situation in this conference in almost every particular."

"We then read the resolution approved by the labor group, adding that we might have something to say after members of other groups had discussed it, and moved that it be taken up for immediate discussion without reference to the Committee of Experts. This was agreed to. Frederick F. Fish, of Boston, of the employers' group, then advanced views which proved to be a forecast of the diverse action later taken by that group."

"It seems to me," he said, "as apparent in this conference that the

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has given woman freedom and rights she did not possess in former ages, and enlarged the field of her activities, but that no alteration in man's opinion or novelty of things or of events could separate woman, conscious of her high mission, from the family, which was her natural centre.

Pope Benedict praised the growing determination of the Catholic woman to dedicate herself to the education of youth and the betterment of the family schools, and strongly urged the formation of a league of Catholic women to fight what he termed the "indecent and fashion, not only in their own clothing but also in that of persons in families who approach them."

Education

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MOVING PITTSBURGH TO DISBAR MARGOLIS

Lawyer Files Vigorous Complaint with County Association and Asks for an Inquiry.

SENDS FOR OFFICIAL REPORT

Offenses Committee Awaits Facts from Washington—Margolis Says He Has No Fear of Results.

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—A movement has been started for the disbarment of Jacob Margolis, of this city, whose Senate committee started the country. In letters to George B. Altier, President of the Allegheny County Bar Association, and C. F. C. Arenburg, Chairman of the Association's Offenses Committee, A. O. Forde, files vigorous complaint against Margolis.

Mr. Forde calls attention to the fact that the "first duty of a member of the bar, and the first required by his oath of office, is to sustain the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Arenburg said the only step necessary for the disbarment of Margolis was the filing of a complaint, as was done by Mr. Forde. Hearings will be held by the Offenses Committee, but no date has been fixed.

Margolis, when seen at his office in this city today, said he was not at all concerned about the investigation. He said he was not at all concerned about the investigation. He said he was not at all concerned about the investigation.

"I have no fear of the result of any investigation," he said. "I have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. I have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. I have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States."

And mark you, these conditions will not be met until I know it to be unnecessary. And mark you, these conditions will not be met until I know it to be unnecessary.

And mark you, these conditions will not be met until I know it to be unnecessary. And mark you, these conditions will not be met until I know it to be unnecessary.

POLICE CLUB MOB AT GERMAN OPERA

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

(Fifth ex. while the singers scattered, and hundreds of persons in the audience crowded into the aisles. At the fifth ex. somebody grappled with the singer, and the crowd rushed to the stage. The crowd rushed to the stage. The crowd rushed to the stage.

Detective James Duane, one of the dozen plainclothes men in the house, arrested the offender as a fire escape. At the East Fifty-first Street station, the man was booked as John Doe, salesman, Hotel McAlpin.

Only the singers and the first few rows of the audience were left. The rest of the audience was in the aisles. The rest of the audience was in the aisles. The rest of the audience was in the aisles.

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Injunction Granted by Bijur.

The injunction which made possible the performance last night was granted by Justice Bijur on Tuesday night. He did not attempt to enjoin the mob, but he did attempt to enjoin the mob. He did not attempt to enjoin the mob, but he did attempt to enjoin the mob.

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JOHN DREW ISSUES PROTEST

Conditions Still Warrant Ban on German Opera, He Contends.

Special to The New York Times.
I beg to offer the same objection I did in print last March against the performance of opera in the German language. The conditions are practically the same now as they were then. Peace has not been restored. The German is to us persons not safe.

May I ask, as an American, why it is that the German should be permitted to produce opera in their own language now, a privilege they were forbidden last season? Why are our police—should be called upon to disperse and club veterans of our army and navy in the theater, some of whom have gloried in the slaughter of the American people?

I know that in this protest I voice the feeling of all my fellow-Americans in my profession.

JOHN DREW.
New York, Oct. 23, 1919.

PITTSBURGH RESERVATIONS IN STIFFER FORM

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Further determination of the participation of the United States in the League of Nations is being made. Stipulating that, under the limitation of armaments clause, Congress reserves the right to increase the armaments of the United States in the event of threatened invasion, or when the United States is engaged in war.

Reserving to the United States the right under the economic boycott provision of the treaty (Article XVII), to allow the nationals of a covenant-breaking State to continue commercial, financial and personal relations with the United States, the breaking State to continue commercial, financial and personal relations with the United States, the breaking State to continue commercial, financial and personal relations with the United States.

The five reservations based upon the original four of the Foreign Relations Committee were changed so as to provide that the United States may, by concurrent resolution of Congress, no mention of action by Congress, no mention of action by Congress, no mention of action by Congress.

"Dagger Threat" Plan Adopted.

The reservation on Article X was almost identical in phrasing with that which President Wilson denounced in his Salt Lake City speech as being a "dagger threat" to the United States. This reservation alone, if adopted, Senator Hitchcock said tonight, would force the United States to reject the treaty. In effect, he said, it constituted an amendment to the treaty, and it was not to be adopted. The Shantung reservation was fought out in the Senate. It was not to be adopted. As originally drawn, it provided that the United States should decline to ratify the League of Nations unless Germany assumed to have on the Shantung Peninsula, which, under the treaty, was turned over to Japan.

Nine of the ten reservations were adopted by a vote of 11 to 6.

The vote on the resolution providing that the United States shall accept no mandatory except by consent of the Senate was 12 to 3. Senators Shields and Williams voting in favor of it and Senators Smith and Pittman voting against it. Senators Hitchcock and Swanson did not vote.

Hard Fight on Preamble.

As an outcome of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee majority the situation respecting the treaty fight is tonight regarded as more acute than ever. With Senator McCumber and probably the majority of the Senate, the die-hard Republicans opposed to the preamble, the Republican leaders find themselves forced, as it looks now, to rely on four Democratic votes to carry their program to victory.

That the resolution will be struck from the ratifying resolution is confidently predicted by Senator Hitchcock. If in its place different preamble is offered by the Republicans, eliminating the clause providing that the reservation must be accepted by the committee, the resolution will be adopted.

Other Democratic Senators, outside the Foreign Relations Committee, disagreed with Senator Hitchcock as to the reservation. They agreed with him, however, that the treaty should be rejected by the Senate. One of these, Senator Smith of Georgia, declared that the reservation was a "dagger threat" to the United States. He said that the reservation was a "dagger threat" to the United States. He said that the reservation was a "dagger threat" to the United States.

Text of Reservations Adopted.

PREAMBLE.—The committee also reports the following reservations and understandings to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect until the United States has accepted the following reservations and understandings have been accepted as a part and a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allies and associated powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan:

RESERVATION No. 1.

The United States understands and construes Article I. that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

RESERVATION No. 2.

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the League or not—under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or to authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, by act or joint resolution, so provide.

RESERVATION No. 3.

No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII, part I, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

RESERVATION No. 4.

The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

RESERVATION No. 5.

The United States will not submit to arbitration by the Assembly or the Council of the League of Nations (provided for in the treaty of peace) questions which in the judgment of the United States depend on or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; or questions which in the judgment of the United States depend on or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; or questions which in the judgment of the United States depend on or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine.

The United States understands that the Reparations Commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, or from Germany to the United States by its Commission.

great approval such regulation or interference.

RESERVATION No. 6.

The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations, or to any conference or other agency, organized under the League of Nations, or to any conference or other agency, organized under the League of Nations, or to any conference or other agency, organized under the League of Nations.

RESERVATION No. 7.

If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article VIII, it is reserved to the United States the right to refuse to accept such plan, or to accept such plan without the consent of the United States, or to accept such plan without the consent of the United States.

RESERVATION No. 8.

The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in Article XVII of the covenant of the League of Nations, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the United States, or to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in Article XVII of the covenant of the League of Nations, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the United States.

RESERVATION No. 9.

The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in Article XVII of the covenant of the League of Nations, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the United States.

RESERVATION No. 10.

Nothing in Articles 294, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto, or in any other article, provision, section or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany, shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

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RESERVATION No. 20.

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RESERVATION No. 24.

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RESERVATION No. 25.

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GLASS RAILWAYMEN JOIN STEEL STRIKE

Foster Asserts Brotherhoods Have Consented to Walkout of Men Serving the Mills.

HOPES TO CRIPPLE PLANTS

Chief of Engineers' Union Says Workers Themselves Will Decide Whether to Quit or Not.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—Steel strike leaders here tonight prepared to take advantage of what they termed the consent of union railroad executives to permit railroad men employed on railroads serving the steel mills to join the strike. Organizers under the leadership of J. M. Patterson, a member of the strike committee representing the railroad men, have been busy, it was said, for weeks, and many of the railroad men, it was said, have indicated their willingness to join the movement. Mr. Patterson is expected to return here from Washington tomorrow, when the details will be worked out. As strike meetings are forbidden, strike headquarters said, the strike vote may be delayed several days until some other plan to obtain the views of the men can be put into operation.

W. E. Foster, Secretary of the National Association of the United Railroad, which connects the Pittsburgh district plants of the United States Steel Corporation, would walk out, but he gave out no figures concerning the Monongahela connecting railroad, which serves a number of important independent mills.

Foster was notified by John Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the committee handling the strike, that the railroad brotherhoods had consented to the strike of union railroad men employed in the steel mills not under contract to the steel companies, but under contract to the railroad companies. The railroad men, it was said, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in Washington, from which place the news was telegraphed to Pittsburgh.

Rioters arrested during the disturbances in Bradock yesterday were today taken before a borough magistrate and upon conviction were fined from \$10 to \$25, according to the seriousness of the offense.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

2 to 3 WEST 38th STREET

HANDLING MEN'S GLOVES WITHOUT GLOVES!

Seems a Fit Expression to Describe Our Extraordinary Selections!

There is an art in wearing gloves, for it is something to know not only what is correct for evening but to appreciate the diurnal possibilities of grays and tans and yellows. A man of taste can re-locate his appearance indefinitely with a little latitude in gloves. Particularly here, where the variety is so comprehensive and correct, and where quality is hand in glove with economy.

The prices range from \$2.25 to \$5.00

and embrace all leathers, all models and all shades.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

PROMISES ENGLAND A SMALL ARMY

Churchill Tells Commons That a Year Will See It at Pre-War Strength.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOON

Premier Announces a Discussion Monday—Government Questioned on Baltic Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Parliament resumed its sessions today, the House of Commons meeting at 2:45 o'clock, when Walter Hume Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was immediately called upon to answer a series of questions concerning the Baltic situation. Mr. Long replied with considerable force to the inquiries. British ships were in the Baltic, he said, but he was without information as to the reports that they had been in action.

Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, told the House that the actual strength of the British Army at present 700,000 men, would be reduced in the course of the coming financial year approximately to the pre-war standard. Mr. Churchill said that 55,000 troops were stationed in Ireland. He said that the army appropriations for the next fiscal year would be only one-fifth the amount of the present expenditure.

Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that documents would be laid before the House on Monday showing the economies that had been effected by the Government and giving the revised estimates. The Premier, Mr. Chamberlain said, would announce later the date for debate on these matters.

An attempt was made to elicit information about the Government's policy, but Mr. Chamberlain said that he was not intended to present another budget this year.

Sale Thursday, Friday & Saturday

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY

at prices business men will appreciate

Fancy Negligee Shirts, French Cuff, Some silk mixtures and imported madras. Heretofore 3.00 (3 for 10.00) 3.40

Fancy Negligee Shirts, French Cuff, Heretofore 3.50 (3 for 7.25) 2.45

Fancy Negligee Shirts, French Cuff, Heretofore 2.50 and 3.00 (3 for 5.75) 1.95

Odd Lot of Silk Shirts in Stripes, Heretofore 7.50 each (3 for 17.50) 5.90

Not every size in each pattern, but every size in the lot.

Plain Colored Silk Hose, Full Fashioned. In gray, tan and white. Heretofore 1.50 (3 pair for 2.75) 1.95

Heavy Cotton Imported English Hose, Full Fashioned. In tan, gray and light blue (a few clocked). Heretofore 1.00 and 1.25 (3 pr. for 1.00) .35

Fancy Plaid Silk Hose, Full Fashioned. Heretofore 1.25 (3 pair for 2.00) .70

Imported and Domestic Cashmere Hose, in black, white and heather mixtures. Heretofore 2.00 (3 for 4.00) 1.40

Four-in-Hand Neckties. Heretofore 1.00 (3 for 1.75) .60

Heretofore 1.50 (3 for 3.25) 1.10

Heretofore 2.00 and 2.50 (3 for 4.50) 1.55

Linen Handkerchiefs, in white with fancy borders. Heretofore 50c (3 for 1.00) .35

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Men's Shop Fifth Floor

Est. 1879

Entrance 1 West 35th Street

You Never Pay More at Best's

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department

62 years of Growth in Merchandising

Women's Winter Suits

29.50

Regularly 48.00

One of the particular features of our great Anniversary Sales is our offering of really high-class Suits at this low price.

Every model is an exact replica of a costly imported suit. Some have large collars of Sealine Fur—others are fashioned without fur in trim, tailored style, to be worn with one's own Fur Set.

In this extraordinary assortment will be found every new style feature, and every fashionable color.

Macy's

5th to 6th St.
We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only.

Store hours 9 to 5:30



"Come

and trip it as ye go on the light fantastic toe" to the syncopated strains of the latest jazz refrains—which, by the way, is almost certain to be

an Emerson record

For Emerson Records come out with the new hits while the stars are "putting them over," not after the lesser lights have taken them up. They include songs that everybody will soon be singing and dances to which feet will soon be stepping.

You have been looking for these records

You can play them on all phonographs that play disc records. They are all double faced. Emerson large sized records are listed at 75c and 85c, but you can obtain them here at our usual reductions.

"Yearning" for a dance?

There is an Emerson record, a fox trot, that makes dancing easy. Its name is "Yearning," and it satisfies the yearning for "danceable music." It's played by the Emerson Military Band.

"Tell me, tell me why"

They've named a Fox Trot the "Coo Coo"? We don't know why, but we do know that it's a Fox Trot worth trotting to. And there are others for one stepers or waltzers—too many for words.

When you sit out a dance

you like to listen to a "catchy" song. Now there's "DAA DEE DUM" for example, by a male trio—it's a fitting recompense for "sitting it out."

Or character stuff

like "Oh! The Woman in Room 13." A Hit! The three Kaufmans are really funny in this record. It is to laugh.

Then, there is

"Chong," a medley fox trot with a one-step on the other side; "Dixie Blues," "Gates of Gladness," "Gypsy Girl" and "Irish Jigs." We're glad to furnish a complete list of Emerson Gold Seal Records on request.

EMERSON—Fourth Floor, 34th Street, New York

BRITON MAKES PLEA FOR YOUNG SURGEON

Sir Robert Jones Tells Clinical Congress That He Needs Greater Liberty.

RECOUNTS BATTLE WORK

Speaker Pays High Tribute to American Doctors Who Served with British Armies.

The reading before the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night of a paper by Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Jones was the occasion for an exchange of compliments and expressions of gratitude over the past, and of ardent hopes for future good will and co-operation between British and American surgeons which moved the 2,000 delegates present to frequent outbursts of applause.

Sir Robert, whose paper had to do with stiff and flail joints, was presented to the congress by its presiding officer, Dr. William J. Mayo, as "the most distinguished surgeon in the world in his field."

"I must express my boundless admiration for American surgery and for my countrymen who practice it," Sir Robert said. "I shall never forget the help you gave us at a most critical time at home. The loan of twenty-five of your surgeons, equipped and trained and paid for, a number eventually assigned to nearly one hundred, was of inexpressible value. And I want to pay my tribute to those young surgeons—to their energy, their keenness, their sense of responsibility, their loyalty and their devotion to duty."

"For all young surgeons I want to voice a plea tonight. I beg that we give them greater liberty of action, that we make more use of them, that we give them larger opportunities to be useful. It is a tragedy to see men between the ages of 30 and 40 forced to content themselves with the crumbs that fall from the table of Dives. Let us rather offer the hand of friendship to all of them, even when they criticize and seek to improve upon our methods."

Dr. Joseph A. Blake, who followed, said American surgeons were indebted to Sir Robert for what he taught them of methods and practices which, he said, resulted in the saving of lives and limbs. Turning to a discussion of the British guest's paper, Dr. Blake dwelt upon the importance of active, rather than passive motion in mobilizing stiff joints and said he wished to protest emphatically against the practice which he understood still obtained in the treatment of our wounded of breaking stiff joints under an anesthetic in order to make them more movable.

Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait of Boston said that the fact that there were less than 4,000 amputations among America's more than 200,000 wounded was due directly to the organization and methods of handling the wounded, worked out by Major General Sir Anthony Bowley, another of the British guests, and to the methods of treatment worked out by Sir Robert and followed directly by our surgeons abroad.

Called upon to close the discussion, Sir Anthony thanked America for its generous surgical aid to Great Britain and said it was largely through American aid that before the battle of Passchendaele, the British were enabled to increase their facilities and personnel that upon the arrival of 100,000 wounded to that front, it was possible to operate upon 60,500 at the front. While America, he said, was able to keep seven surgeons available for each thousand men, Great Britain at that time was managing to supply an average of but two and one-half.

During the discussion of the physician and the surgeon in the industrial era to which the latter part of the evening was given, a number of speakers suggested that the college take means to make itself more directly felt and the skill and knowledge of its members more directly available in the industrial world. Dr. Otto P. Geier of Cincinnati took the proposition to task for being characterized as "unsocial torpor," and said it was largely the fault of medical men themselves that all sorts of industrial legislation was being enacted and carried out without proper aid and guidance from those best fitted to inspire and direct it.

WHITE ATTACKS WILSON.

Calls Shantung Provision a "Dirty Deal" in Speech in Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.—William Allen White, speaking at the first "women's night" of the City Club last night, told the "experiences of a newspaper reporter at the Peace Conference."

"I think the Shantung matter is a dirty deal," he emphatically answered one questioner. "You may have gathered from my remarks that I do not believe in the methods Woodrow Wilson used in getting his League of Nations. Japan was the shrewd little nation that judged him. They knew the League was nearest to his heart, and when Italy withdrew from the conference Japan took the opportunity of placing the Shantung matter to the front, with the threat that unless they got what they wanted they would withdraw also and Japan withdrew from the conference and League he would have to come home with a third rate League. It was his Gethsemane. He suffered and permitted this great wrong in order that his League might prevail. It was the battle of his life—whether morality or his personal desires should triumph; and he went to bat and made a sacrifice. Unless Shantung is given back the Oriental countries will break out into war that will engulf the world again," he said.

Champagne Used on New Submarine
BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 22.—Submarine S 14, the latest built here, was launched at the Lake Torpedo Boat Company's yards today. Mrs. George T. Parker, of Washington, as sponsor, used champagne at the ceremony. The craft is double-hulled, of the coast defense type, with a cruising radius of six thousand miles, and will carry fifty men.

FOWNES
NAME IN EVERY PAIR

No need to ask "what's the style" nor "will they wear?"

Style and wear are "on hand" when you secure Fownes

GLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

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George W. Perkins filed an answer in the Supreme Court yesterday to suit by Edward Fitch, Jr., for \$250,000 damages based on statements made in reply to Mr. Fitch's criticism of the Interstate Park bathing beaches. The answer said Mr. Perkins believed that Mr. Fitch, as Chairman of the Merchants Association's Committee on sewage and pollution, had been deceived by private bathing beach interests as to conditions at Falgout Park, and as Chairman of the Park Commission he felt it a public duty to answer the comments made in a letter which was published. He added that he still believed the statements he made were true.

JURY FREE ALLEGED "RED."
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 22.—Posters bearing the legend "Open the jails. Hundreds of workers are in prison for political offenses," are not incitements against the Government, the Middlesex County jury decided today in the trial of John Mitrosky, who admitted putting up the bills, and Jennie Bodo, who was with him. Mitrosky was acquitted. The jury disagreed on Jennie Bodo.

STINGER ETTINGHOFF WITH SCHOOL BOARD
Superintendent is Ordered to Withdraw Letter to School Heads on Survey News.

METCALFE WRITES LETTER
Declares That Suggestions and Criticisms Are Necessary to Successful Survey.

Near the close of the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, when three members, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Murray, and Arthur S. Somers, had left, the controversy between Superintendent William L. Ettinger and the Board over the appointment of Tristram W. Metcalfe as Director of Investigation of the School Survey broke out afresh.

On October 17 Dr. Ettinger had addressed a letter to the heads of departments, requesting them not to furnish Mr. Metcalfe with any information unless he was first notified of what questions were asked. Mr. Metcalfe took exception to this, in a letter addressed to President Frail, and the Committee of the Whole on last Monday directed Secretary Palmer to notify Dr. Ettinger and the heads of departments that Mr. Metcalfe had been appointed Director of the Survey and to give him all necessary information.

Metcalfe yesterday wrote a letter to President Frail, again complaining of Dr. Ettinger's attitude. In it he said that following immediately upon the action of the Board in the Committee of the Whole on Monday, expressing determination that all persons in the Education Department should co-operate, Superintendent Ettinger on Oct. 21 directed all associate Superintendents, directors, and heads of departments to advise him of all communication had with the Director of the Survey and of the information requested or furnished.

Upon the reading of Dr. Ettinger's letter George J. Ryan moved that the City Superintendent be directed to annul and withdraw the letter and that all mem-

TESTED THE LIBERTY MOTOR
Race Shows It Has 100 Hours Flying Life, Expert Says.

Special to The New York Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 22.—When Captain Felix Stoute hopped out of the Presidio Flying Field today at 1:35:42 P. M., on his way to Mineola, L. I., the last of the Eastern flyers entitled to make the return trip in the army air race was on his way.

In the opinion of Colonel H. H. Arnold, recognized as one of the greatest authorities on aviation in the army, one great result of the transcontinental air race is the definite knowledge obtained on the probable life of a Liberty motor.

"We have never known before what the life would be of a Liberty motor," said Colonel Arnold. "We have never tested them to the utmost of their endurance before. Now we can say the life of a Liberty motor is about 100 flying hours. We have learned that while it is perhaps the best airplane engine made it is not the super-engine some of its designers hoped for. Some of them were hopeful enough to say it never would wear out. The development of the new motor spark plug in the place of those formerly made with porcelain cannot be over-estimated."

Another fact learned during the race for the first time is that all parts of the Liberty engine are not interchangeable when the parts are made by different factories. Some parts on the engines made by the Ford plant and by the Lincoln plant are not interchangeable, as was demonstrated today at the Presidio field, here when the changes were being tried. The assertion that any part of any Liberty engine could be interchanged with any similar part from any other engine, even though made at a different plant, has been one of the most widely advertised features of the new engine.

DR. S.C. BLACK INAUGURATED
New President Takes Charge of Washington and Jefferson College.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—In the presence of many alumni of the institution and leading educators of the country the Rev. Dr. Samuel Charles Black, late pastor of the Collingswood Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toledo, Ohio, and until recently a Major in the United States Army, was inaugurated today as President of Washington and Jefferson College.

Judge James Brownson, President of the College Board of Trustees, presided. The inaugural address of Dr. Black was on the subject "Shall College Education Be Humanized?"

In the afternoon there was a discussion of academic problems, presided over by Chancellor Samuel H. McCorrack of the University of Pittsburgh. Those who took part included President Alex. Melick of Allegheny College, Meadville; President Elbert H. Warfield of Wilson College; President John C. Achess of Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh; and Dr. Thomas B. Fitch, Pennsylvania State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

There was also a reunion of alumni, and a memorial and recognition service for the Washington and Jefferson men who took part in the war.

MORE RELIEF FOR THE POOR.
Association Enlarges Budget to \$920,000 for Next Year.

The poor of this city will receive \$100,000 more assistance for the coming winter than they did last by action of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor at a meeting yesterday at its headquarters, 100 East Twenty-second Street. This was brought about by enlarging the budget to \$920,000, with which the association will carry on its work for the next twelve months.

Not only was an enlarged and revised program of work adopted for the coming year, but the Board of Managers was also increased. The new members are Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Winifred D. Straight, Miss Ruth Morgan, George Murnane, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank; Robert B. Furber, former Red Cross Commissioner to Italy, and Samuel Keyser, Bailey B. Burritt in the General Director of the association.

ASTOR SERVICES SIMPLE.
Many of the Nobility at St. George's Church, London.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Simple funeral services were held in St. George's Church this forenoon for Viscount (William Waldorf) Astor. The rector of St. George's, the Rev. Francis Norman Thicknesse, officiated. Simplicity marked the services. The plain coffin was covered with a blanket of white chrysanthemums, with a single wreath of Autumn leaves. The mourners were Major and Mrs. Waldorf Astor and their children; Captain John Jacob Astor and Lady Violet Astor. Col. and Mrs. Herbert Spencer-Clyde and their children; Sir John and Lady Gold-Adams and Miss Gold-Adams; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gerald Thorp; Mrs. William Whitton Phillips and Major Phillips.

Those present included Ambassador and Mrs. Astor, Viscount Bournemouth, Lord Winterston, Lord Lucas, Lady Bledale, Lady Essex, Lady Howard Cecil, the Countess of Annesley, Lady Garvagh, the Countess of Minto, Sir George Lewis, Sir George and Lady Percy, and J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, and the staff of that periodical. The body was taken to Golder's Green for cremation, the ashes then being conveyed by train to deposit in the private chapel there.

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JURY FREE ALLEGED "RED."
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.,

Easiest to use
BIXBY'S
DOUBLE A
BROWN
SHOE POLISH
FOR DARK TAN &
BROWN SHOES.
Aliquid 25c
Doubler
with each
bottle
No paste required

Current History Magazine, 25c a copy
at news stands, \$3.00 a year by mail.
Published by The New York Times Com-
pany, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

HUSBAND IS SAVED FROM LIFE IN JAIL

Court Refuses to Punish Gloster
Strollo Again for Non-Pay-
ment of Alimony.

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY

Decides Civil Contempt Power
Should Not Be Used to Im-
prison Defaulter Permanently.

Justice Benedict, in the Brooklyn Su-
preme Court, yesterday denied a motion
to adjudge Gloster Strollo, now in the
Ludlow Street Jail, where he is a mem-
ber of the Alimony Club, guilty of con-
tempt of court, because he has not paid
certain later installments of alimony
now due. The application for the con-
tempt of court proceedings was brought
by Strollo's wife, Teresa, but the im-
prisoned husband contended that inas-
much as his earning power was nothing
while he was in jail, that it was a viola-

tion of his constitutional rights to again
punish him in contempt proceedings for
failure to pay alimony which has ac-
crued during his incarceration.
Justice Benedict, in his decision, says:
"The defendant husband objects that
the amendment violates his constitu-
tional rights to be imprisoned only once
in contempt proceedings for failure to
pay alimony. The warrant for this
practice is found in the amendment to
Section 1773 of the Civil Code, which
went into effect on Sept. 1, 1918. It
not agree with the husband's propo-
sition, because I think the Legislature has
the right to afford parties to litigation
new remedies or to supplement those al-
ready conferred. But I doubt whether
it would be in accordance with enlight-
ened public policy for the court to use
its power of civil contempt punishment
for the purpose of keeping a poor or re-
calcitrant husband in jail permanently
or for a long period of time because he
cannot or will not produce the alimony
fixed by order or judgment.
"Certainly in the present case the
wife stands more chance of receiving
support if her husband can be free to
earn money than she does if he is
locked up and at the expense of the
taxpayers. If the law were changed so
that while in duration the husband could
be compelled to work on public works
and his earnings be applied to the sup-
port of his wife, there would be more
sense in keeping him under lock and
key in jail. If he had property which
he refused to apply to the support of

his wife, perhaps a better situation
would arise, but that is not the case
here.
Strollo is now in jail for failing to
pay \$250 alimony awarded to his wife
in her separation suit, which amount
accrued from March 21, 1918, to May,
1918. Mrs. Strollo sought through the
court to have him further imprisoned
for failing to pay \$250 of additional ali-
mony which accrued from May 28, 1917,
to Sept. 1, 1918.

King Alfonso Goes to Verdun.
PARIS, Oct. 22.—King Alfonso, wear-
ing the uniform of a Spanish Infantry
General, left Paris for Verdun on a
special train at 11:45 o'clock last night.
He took a magnificent wreath of
flowers bound with ribbon upon which
was inscribed in gold letters: "The
King of Spain to the defenders of Ver-
dun, who fell for the greatness of their
country."

Dutch Bill for a Forced Loan.
THE HAGUE, Oct. 22.—The Dutch
Government has introduced a bill for
a forced loan of 500,000,000 florins. The
loan will be at par, 5 per cent, and
redeemable in fifteen years.

BRITISH BUILDING REFORM.

Ministry of Health Trying to Intro-
duce Wood and Concrete Dwellings.
LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Ministry of
Health is negotiating with a number
of firms for the construction of build-
ings of other materials than brick or
stone. These materials will include
wood, reinforced concrete and asbestos
sheeting, as well as interlocking and
hollow terra cotta bricks. The approxi-
mate cost of each bungalow is to be
about \$2,000, and it is hoped to build
about a thousand each year.

Called to Unitarian Church Here.
Special to The New York Times.
WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 22.—The
Rev. Charles Francis Foster, Minister
at the Unitarian Church, Wellesley
Hills, has received the call of the Unitary
Congregational Society to the pastorate
of its church in New York. It is un-
derstood the society is to erect a large
modern church on some west side lo-
cation, possibly near Columbia Univer-
sity.

WOMEN EAGER FOR LEAGUE.

Movement Urging Ratification
Spreads to Many States.
Mrs. J. Gordon Harrison, Executive
Committee Chairman for the Women's
League of Nations, announced yesterday that
associate committees to enroll support-
ers of the league have been organized in
Massachusetts, California, Arizona,
Washington, Illinois, Minnesota, Geo-
gia and other States.
Mrs. J. Gordon Harrison, Executive
Committee Chairman for the Women's
League of Nations, has invited the
presidents of the 400 women's clubs in
that State to co-operate in urging the
Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty, she
said. Word also has been received from
California, where Dr. Aurelia Henry
Rhinehardt has brought to expression
the sentiment of thousands of women
in favor of the Peace League. Mrs.
Bellie Hall Root, Chairman of the
Women's Non-Partisan League of Los
Angeles, is spreading the gospel of the
League of Nations among the working
women of California. From Phoenix,
Ariz., word has come that sentiment is
strongly in favor of the League of Na-
tions, and Nebraska, under the chair-
manship of Miss Laura E. Pfeiffer, has
begun the ratification campaign.

In the Outlay of \$20,000,000 for Advertising

We have gained the knowledge of how to plan and execute
effective campaigns for our clients.
And success in more than a generous degree has attended the
expenditures we have directed.
If a difficult advertising problem is confronting you, you will
find it worth while to establish contact with us.
A consultation will not obligate you in any way.

Liberty Advertising Agency, Inc.,
149 Fifth Avenue, New York.
EXPERTS IN RESULTS.



ILLUSIONS

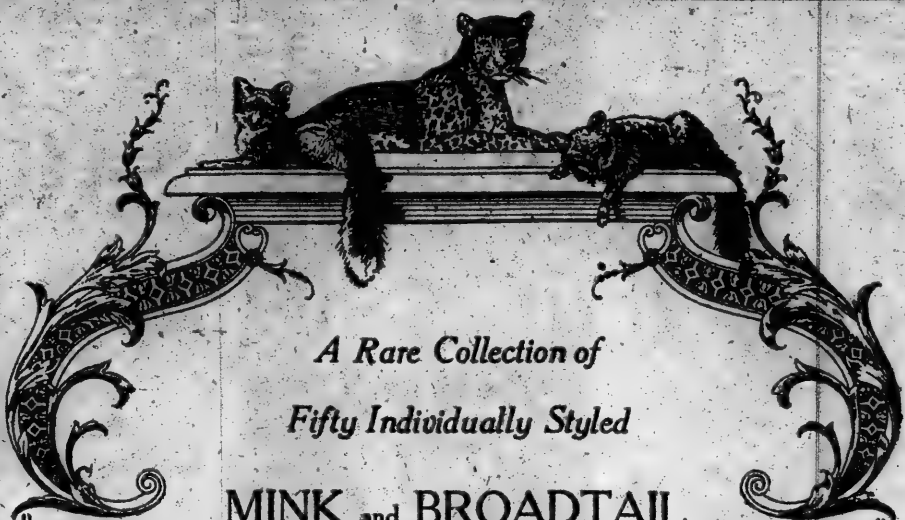
WE fight shy of *illusions* to
non-existent qualities in our
clothing that would tend to
create *illusions*. For we believe
a customer with illusions be-
comes a *non-customer* once he
is disillusioned.
That is why we do not pro-
claim our clothing American-
loomed - but - London - Styled,
custom-tailored-but-ready-to-
wear or anything similarly
paradoxical.
Rest assured, there is no *illusion*
about our prices. They are
lower than those prevailing
in other good shops, and if
they weren't the other shops
would say so.

\$29.75 to \$64.75

Fall overcoats \$29.75 to \$44.75

MADE—Fifth Floor Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK



A Rare Collection of
Fifty Individually Styled

MINK and BROADTAIL COATS and WRAPS

A most carefully assembled collection of distinguished
fur modes suggested by the original Paris models
created by Jenny, Paquin, Cheruit, Leroy and Schmid,
Avioty, Drecol, Bernard and Fourrures Max.

Nothing finer has been done in the way of peltry.
than these magnificent Bonwit Teller & Co. examples.
These coats and wraps are the very ultimate
expressions developed in mink or in broadtail.

Eastern Mink Coats Wraps 1250 to 4500
Broadtail Coats Wraps 1650 to 4500

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes

We're Weaning Them Away From the Custom Tailor man



WITH Brill stores of-
fering such excel-
lent opportunities for
the selection and pur-
chase of clothing that is
as smart in style, as rich
in quality, and as thor-
ough in tailoring as
clothes ever were or can
be made, we are slowly,
but surely, weaning
men away from the cus-
tom tailor who never
before went anywhere
else.

Suits and Overcoats \$100 to \$35

Brill Brothers

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44 East 14th St.

Broadway, at 40th St.
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ASK FOR THE NEW KUPPENHEIMER STYLE BOOK

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Men's Underwear In Every Sort of Weight For the Approaching Season

IF you are in immediate need of warm, comfortable Underwear,
or if you appreciate securing these values for future needs, you
will be able to select your size in just the weight you prefer
from these complete assortments.

Cotton Union Suits

\$1.75

White cotton union suits, in half
sleeves; regular or stout sizes.

Shirts and Drawers

All wool, medium weight, in gray; im-
ported make. garment \$7.48
All wool, heavy weight, in gray.
garment \$5.55
All wool, medium weight, in gray.
garment \$5.28
Silk and wool mixture, medium weight,
in gray or white. garment \$5.55
Merino, medium weight, in gray or
white. garment \$3.50

Shirts and Drawers

\$1.95 garment

Medium weight gray worsted shirts
and drawers in regular or stout sizes.

Merino, medium light weight, in gray.
garment \$3.00
Merino, light weight, in white.
garment \$2.75
Merino, light weight, in gray.
garment \$2.25
Balbriggan, light weight. garment \$1.00
Balbriggan, medium weight.
garment \$1.50
Balbriggan, heavy weight.
garment \$2.50

Union Suits

Ribbed Cotton, medium or heavy weight;
regular or stout sizes. \$3.00
Medium weight, in gray; regular or
stout sizes. \$3.00
Worsted, medium weight, in gray;
regular or stout sizes. \$6.10

Worsted, heavy weight, in gray; regular
or stout sizes. \$6.10
Medium weight, in gray; regular or
stout sizes. \$17.65
Silk and wool, medium weight, in
gray. \$19.30

Prices include Luxury Tax

Ground Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

YOUR bewilderment at our
tremendous fabric and fash-
ion assortments will be like the
battle between *Desire* and *Ca-
pacity* that rages within a boy
when the Christmas pudding is
set before him.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET



Little Bo-Peep
who lost her sheep was no worse off than is the executive in a large factory which has no Klaxocator (Locator of Men).
He too—after wasting a lot of time in hunting for the man he wants—is often forced to wait until the man returns to his accustomed place before he can find him.

KLAXON COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
Intercommunication and Signal Engineers
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.
Phone Gramercy 8114.

Doralis Pearls

YOU may pay thousands of dollars for an Oriental Pearl Necklace, yet you will not have pearls more beautiful than those which compose a strand of Doralis Pearls.

No one has yet discovered the difference between the two because there is no variation to discover.

With Diamond Clasp \$39.50 to \$300.00
With Gold Clasp \$7.50 to \$95.00

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 14th STREET

HIGGINS & SEITER
CHINA GLASS
9411 EAST 37th STREET

FOR GENERAL UTILITY
quality shoe for the various outdoor duties and is presented in smart model—in union calf, Vici d Shell Cordovan, \$9.00 to \$15.50

VOGEL, Inc.
4 Nassau St.

COUNCIL POSTPONES FIXING PEACE DATE

Gives More Evidence of Allies' Dread of Launching League Without Us.

NEW TREATY COMMISSION
Its Function to Co-ordinate Work of Bodies Already Named—America Declines to Serve.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Treaty of Versailles may go into effect Nov. 11, the anniversary of the cessation of hostilities; the date may be earlier; it may be later—these are the varying rumors of Paris.
After deciding that it would fix the date for the deposit of ratifications on Thursday, if it had received by that time the assurance that the United States would be represented on the Council of the League of Nations and the treaty commission prior to ratification of the treaty by the Senate, and having received the information that it would not, the Supreme Council has now decided that it will not fix a date tomorrow for the coming of peace. Thus a new delay is announced.
Every delegation denies in public that the Allies are waiting for the Senate to act, while privately the hope is expressed that the Senate will approve the treaty while the Allies are waiting.
The main difficulty appears to be that the Allies fear to let Germany get from under the armistice restrictions before there is some other allied organization ready to put the screws on her if occasion arises. When the treaty becomes effective the armistice becomes ineffective. When the treaty goes into effect

the League of Nations Council comes into being. That looks all right on paper. Let the Council take over the work of peace enforcement. But America will not be represented on the Council if it starts right away. Without America, represented Germany will contest not only the decisions of the Council of the League, but those of the treaty commission. Furthermore, America does not wish the Council of the League to go ahead with a big program of treaty enforcement.
With the Peace Conference showing physical power over Germany by the termination of the armistice, and with the Council of the League expected to take up the matter until America acts, the Supreme Council went ahead and created a co-ordination commission for all the treaty commissions and invited American representation on this. The invitation was refused; so André Tardieu was asked to frame a program for the Council of the League which it is planned shall come into being when the ratifications of the treaty are deposited by the Allies.
There were two points of view. One was that of the American delegation, which wanted the Council to meet, name the Sarre Basin Commission and do a number of other minor things and adjourn until America was ready. The other view was that of England and France, particularly, which wanted a real, working Council, starting work right away.
M. Tardieu has completed his program, and it will be presented to the Supreme Council tomorrow, together with Marshal Foch's military report.
It appears that Tardieu's program calls for more work by the Council of the League than the Americans wish for Frank Polk, head of the American delegation, has asked that a halt be called until he can look at Tardieu's program very closely, and see whether the Council is going ahead too fast. If so, he will have to make representations to the Supreme Council. He may even have to communicate with Washington, and all that will mean more delay.
It is not tolerance for America that makes it so hard for the Allies to put the treaty into effect without America. They could base their action on self-interest and be entirely logical. The need for some central body with authority at the present stage of affairs, in

EX-FIGHTERS NEED WORK.

Number of Applicants Necessitates Re-employment Bureau's Continuance After Nov. 1.
William Fellowes Morgan, Chairman of the Re-employment Committee of New York City, last night announced that, despite rumors to the contrary, the bureau at 300 Pearl Street, would not be closed on Nov. 1 but would remain open until positions had been found for the majority of jobs advertised in the "New York Times" and "The Evening Post" for the support of the Re-employment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines have just been pledged by the Y. M. C. A., the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board and the National Catholic War Council which enable us to continue placing ex-fighters." "Some time ago, when it seemed as though practically all of the ex-fighters would be working by Nov. 1, we expressed the hope that the committee could bring its activities to a close by Oct. 31. The recent series of strikes, however, has resulted in hundreds of applicants being unable to procure employment. We have therefore decided to continue the bureau until the majority of the registrants are placed or until it is no longer possible to do so because of the lack of funds."

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Mrs. Alma Schiffer Says She Found Husband Had Another Wife.
Mrs. Alma Schiffer, who was married on July 18 to Ernest Schiffer, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to annul her marriage on the ground that Schiffer was married on April 10 last to Grace E. Lowry Schiffer.
The plaintiff said that when her husband left her after living with her four days at 71 West 104th Street she investigated and found the first Mrs. Schiffer. The latter told her Schiffer left her on July 1 and that she didn't know where he had gone.
In asking Justice Bijur for an order to serve the papers on her husband by publication, because she is unable to find him, she says she learned that his mother lived at 725 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, but she told the plaintiff that she had not seen her son for two years. Both wives have told the facts to the District Attorney.

FARRE PAINTINGS ON VIEW.

Distinguished Filers at Exhibition of "Sky Fighters of France."
Many distinguished filers were present yesterday at the opening exhibition of the interesting paintings of Lieutenant Henry Farre, "The Sky Fighters of France," at the Anderson Galleries, 80th Street and Park Avenue, for the benefit of the New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, Major Connolly of the San Francisco-New York flight; Captain White who flew from Chicago to New York and a group of men from the American Flying Club were present, and many prominent civilians were there.
There was music throughout the afternoon and Lieutenant Farre made an address. The exhibition will continue until November 10, open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily and from 3 to 6 on Sundays. Quite as much interest was shown in the pictures at the reception yesterday as when they were first shown in New York last year. Admission is twenty-five cents.

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

BEST CAST STEEL
High Grade Steelworks that Specialize in:
HIGH SPEED STEEL, BEST CAST STEEL, (Gusstahl) of all CARBONS, for TOOLS. All kinds of ALLOYED STEELS for the AUTOMOBILE and MACHINE industry generally (AEROPLANE STEEL a special feature), desires to get in touch with a responsible and energetic firm of agents with good connections in manufacturing circles requiring the above named kinds of steel in bars or billets.

Address "STEELWORKS 21964"
Care FRANK PRESBREY COMPANY
456 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Loveliest Baby Shop
THE largest single department in New York devoted exclusively to baby's wear and nursery furniture. Dainty baby things in a range of prices to meet the requirements of the four hundred or the woman of moderate means.

Special—This Week
Baby's Sacks—Hand crocheted from fine Shetland Wool. Style as pictured above. White trimmed with pink or light blue. Crocheted cord at neck. 179

Lane Bryant
21 23 W. 38th Street.



LANGHAM-HIGH CLOTHES FOR YOUNGER YOUNG MEN
CLOTHES that speak well of their wearer develop poise.
LANGHAM-HIGH CLOTHES are specially designed for the boy of High School age. They combine the Young Man's style he wants with the Younger Young Man's fit he must have; and their very appropriateness adds to the poise that helps his success.
They express perfectly his best ideals, his dash, his vim, his forward-looking spirit.
A beautiful colored poster will be sent free on request

LEOPOLD, Chicago
227 WEST VAN BUREN ST. Also makers of Langham Clothes for young men.

Lavender Label
REIS
UNION SUITS
First, the foundation—then, the house

GOOD-DRESSERS dress "from the skin out". They start with the underwear. For they know that the finest suit-of-clothes in the world hasn't a chance if it has to ride over baggy, bunched underwear.

Therefore, Reis Lavender Label Union Suits are built on the principle that the set of the clothes depends on what goes under them.

Reis Union Suits follow the curves of your body like insulation follows the wire. They fit, by George, FIT! Not like the proverbial paper-on-the-wall or the paint-on-the-newel-post; but an honest-John fit that hugs where you expect it to hug, and makes way wherever active muscles want way.

Personal liberty—that's Reis all over.
Ask your dealer for a pamphlet showing the 8 exclusive features of Reis Lavender Label Union Suits; or write us for it. Give your clothes a chance.

ROBERT REIS & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors
New York

CONCORDAT WINS WITH EPISCOPALIANS

Convention Virtually Approves
Plan for Ordaining Con-
gregationalists.

EXECUTIVE BOARD CREATED

It Will Have General Charge of the
Work of the Church—No
Legislation by Women.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Three radical de-
partures from the old Church order that
obtained for more than a century were
accomplished by the General Convention
of the Protestant Episcopal Church to-
day. The House of Bishops concurred
in the action of the House of Deputies
creating an executive board of twenty-
four bishops, clergy, and laymen, to
have general charge of the work of the
Church; virtual approval was given the
plan for greater unity between church
bodies, approached through the con-
cordat being worked out with the Con-
gregational Church, and greater power
were granted the eight provincial
synods.

The Church's business organization
now can be likened to that of the United
States Government. The presiding
Bishop and Executive Council are vir-
tually a President and Cabinet, the pre-
siding Bishop receiving executive power

under the new canon creating the board.
The two bodies of the General Con-
vention, really the Congress of the Church,
lose none of their power through the
granting of increased powers to the
synods, which also similar to State Leg-
islatures, but much of the detail work
relating purely to individual provinces
or problems arising within them is re-
lated to the lesser legislative bodies.
The House of Deputies today set the
term of office of the presiding Bishop,
under the new law making the office
elective, at six years.

A budget of \$10,000,000 for the regular
work of the Church the next three years
was presented and adopted in the House
of Deputies today, and is now in the
hands of the House of Bishops. This
does not take into account church work
extension, however, which is to be cared
for through the nation-wide campaign
the program for which has been ap-
proved in both houses.

Portland, Ore., is the choice of the
convention for the 1922 general meet-
ing. The House of Bishops this after-
noon concurred in the resolution of
the House of Deputies to that effect.
The proposal to admit women to
Church legislative bodies was over-
whelmingly defeated in the House of
Deputies today, when reconsideration
was given the question of substituting
the word "communicants" for the
word "laymen" in the constitution.

YOU CANNOT SLEEP
when your stomach and liver are not in good work-
ing order.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

will help remove that pressure. It will regulate your
liver and digestion, will clear your head, and you
will then enjoy the blessings of a good night's sleep.
Get a box from your druggist to-day, 10c, 25c & 50c



Smooth, clean, comfortable shaves day after day

500 comfortable shaves from every 12 blades

IS your second shave with a new
blade ever quite as good as your
first? Is the third shave ever as
good as the second?

Haven't you often wished for some
way to keep blades sharp—to prevent
that rapid, progressive dulling?

Today there is one safety razor
that resharpens its blade before every
shave without bother or delay. Built
right into the AutoStrop Razor frame
is a simple, efficient stropping
device, quick and easy to use. It
keeps the blade sharp—renews the

fine, smooth edge—without taking
the razor apart or removing the blade.

This remarkable feature of the
AutoStrop Razor means a blade that
stays sharp—a blade that shaves
you, day after day, just as smoothly
and comfortably as at first.

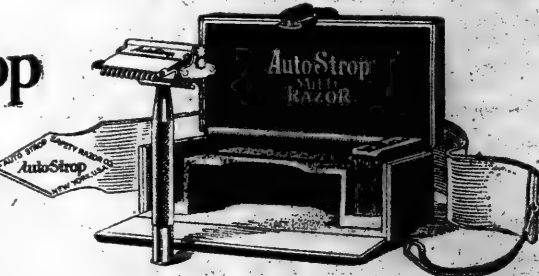
Five hundred satisfying shaves are
guaranteed from every dozen blades.

Begin tomorrow to get the comfort
of a fresh, keen edge for every shave.
Ask your dealer today about the
AutoStrop Razor free trial plan.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO.
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Auto-Strop Razor

—sharpen itself



Hotels, Restaurants, Hospitals and other institutions
that are thoroughly modern have in their kitchens

"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles

These aluminum kettles are rapidly replacing ordinary utensils in leading
hotels, restaurants, hospitals and public institutions throughout the United
States because of their marked superiority.

Made of hard, thick, sheet aluminum.
Never need lining or repairing.

No seams to leak and cause trouble.
No coating to chip off and get into
food.

Cannot rust! Heat quickly! Save
fuel.

No danger of cracking if steam is
turned on full blast when kettle is cold.

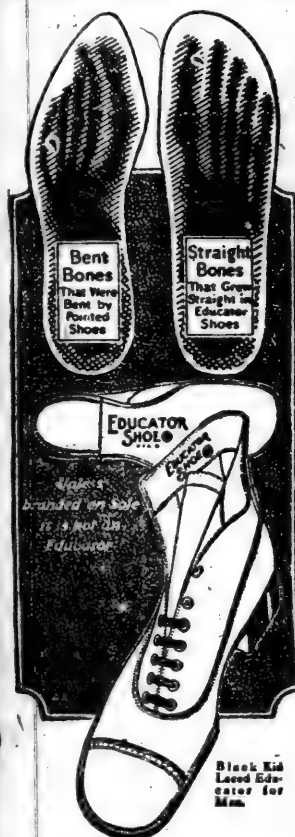
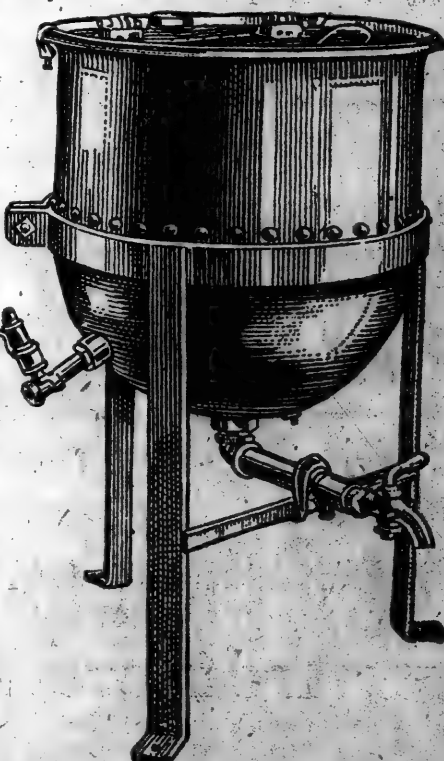
Easy to clean. Thoroughly sanitary

By saving the usual periodic ex-
pense of lining, "Wear-Ever" Alumi-
num Steam Jacketed Kettles actually
pay for themselves in three to five
years.

Learn what institutions that are
using "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Steam
Jacketed Kettles think of them. A list
of users mailed on request.

Replace utensils that wear out
with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company,
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Your Feet Aren't to Blame

WHY continue to
doctor them for the
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louses, ingrowing nails,
fallen arches, etc., that
make every step a tor-
ture?

It's your shoes—those
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shoes that squeeze and
twist your feet out of the
shape Nature gave them.

Change your shoes.
Get your aching feet
into comfortable, good-
looking Educators—the
shoes that let the feet
grow as they should.

Your whole family,
too.

EDUCATOR SHOE

Made for Men, Women, Children

For your protection remember—ask
the shoe is branded EDUCATOR on the
sole, it is not an Educator.

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Every Style Stetson Makes to
Select From.

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you will say! For you have no doubt
been up against the problem of getting
style and reliable quality at a sensible
moderate price. Styleplus are made
by one of the largest clothing houses
in the world, whose success is built on
producing exceptional quality at me-
dium prices. All-wool fabrics. Correct
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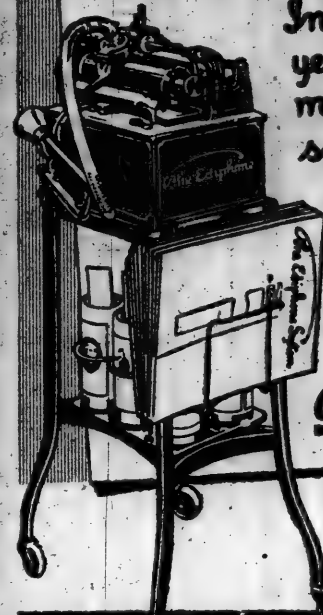
L. H. Rothschild Co. 1536 Broadway

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Antiseptic treatment of the
digestive organs is a health
necessity—as vitally impor-
tant as tooth and mouth antiseptics.
Partola Mint Candies, in addition to
being a delicious and effective laxa-
tive, help to cleanse and disinfect the
whole digestive system. They are more
than a laxative—they are a systemic
antiseptic. Yet they cost no more than
ordinary laxatives. Try Partola today
—"The Doctor in Candy Form"—and
note their purifying and invigorating
effect. For young and old. At all drug-
gists. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 boxes.

To You
DELIVER TO:—Me
your dictation
for Better Letters
without expense—
In less than a
year I pay for
myself and
satisfy your
stenographer
from the
first day.



The Ediphone
BEST FOR BETTER LETTERS

We're all set and waiting to put The
Ediphone to work for you. It won't
balk at hours—it won't get tired.
It'll relieve you of shorthand dicta-
tion annoyance. It's always ready
on the dot. It doesn't guess. It sat-
isfies your stenographer. She turns
out 50% more letters and Better
Letters, with no more effort. You save
33 1/3% on the cost of every letter.

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Fussing with the furnace, getting up in the
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room and having the house generally too hot or too
cold are discomforts that you can be entirely free
from with

The MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR

This device takes complete control of the
drafts and dampers of your heating plant.
Its automatic action keeps the furnace al-
ways within bounds, maintaining an even,
uniform temperature at all hours of the day
and night. The service it renders is de-
pendable and economical and far more
accurate and better than any possible per-
sonal attention.

Easily and quickly installed in any home
on any kind of heating plant at a moderate
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BOOKS WANTED.
The Book Corner, 281 Fifth Ave.,
will buy small collections or entire libraries
of books for cash. Representative will call.
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CLOSING TIME, 5 P. M.
Closing hour for advertisements for
the daily edition of The New York
Times is now 5 P. M., day before pub-
lication. Advertisements for Sun-
day's Times should be in hand 10 a.m.
—A.C.T.

UNITED STATES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE WASHINGTON

A Statement Concerning the High Cost of Living.

To the Public:

October 6, 1919.

The United States Council of National Defense, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, has made a careful investigation of the high-cost-of-living problem, and finds:

- That the Nation's productive powers have not been fully utilized since the armistice.
- That too few goods, notably the necessities of life, have been produced, and that even some of these goods have been withheld from the market, and therefore from the people.
- That the high cost of living is due in part to unavoidable war waste and increase of money and credit.
- That there has been and is considerable profiteering, intentional and unintentional.

The Council believes that the remedies for the situation are:

- To produce more goods, and to produce them in proportion to the needs of the people.
- To stamp out profiteering and stop unnecessary hoarding.
- To enforce vigorously present laws and promptly to enact such further new laws as are necessary to prevent and punish profiteering and needless hoarding.
- To bring about better cooperation and method in distributing and marketing goods.
- To keep both producer and consumer fully informed as to what goods are needed and as to what supplies are available, so that production may anticipate the country's demands.

Goods and not money are the means of life. Better standards of living are impossible without producing more goods. Man can not consume what has not been produced.

At the war's end our Allies had desperate need of the essentials of life. We have had to share our resources with them, but this drain will gradually lessen. In so far as our shortage of goods is due to this cause we can well afford to be patient.

It is just as essential that we have patience with the economic situation here at home. The process of production requires time. If production is rapidly increased, vastly improved conditions will prevail in America when the results of present and future labor begin to appear.

Team work is imperative. It is just as essential between retailer, wholesaler, and producer as it is between employer and employee. One group of producers can not wait on another group. The manufacturer, the farmer, the distributor must each immediately assume his part of the burden and enter upon his task. The Nation can not afford curtailment of goods vital to the people.

On American business rests a grave responsibility for efficient cooperation in bringing about full and proportionate production. On American labor rests an equally grave responsibility to attain maximum unit production and maintain uninterrupted distribution of goods if labor itself is not to suffer from further rises in the cost of living.

The entire Nation—producer, distributor, and consumer alike—should return to the unity that won the war. Group interest and undue personal gain must give way to the good of the whole country if the situation is to be squarely met.

Our common duty now, fully as much as in the war, is to work and to save. In the words of the President in his address to the country on August 25, 1919, only "by increasing production, and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people, can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down."

Work, save, cooperate, produce.

(Signed)

William D. Taft
Secretary of War and Chairman of the Council.

Josephus Daniels
Secretary of the Navy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Secretary of the Interior.

D. F. Houston
Secretary of Agriculture.

William C. Redfield
Secretary of Commerce.

William B. Wilson
Secretary of Labor.

G. B. Clarkson
Director of the Council.

760123-19

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1919

Every true American should read this proclamation
The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.

ASSERTS PEACE NOTE WAS SUPPRESSED

Bernstorff Declares Kaiser's
Memorandum Was Withheld
in Washington.

WANTED HELP OF WILSON

Bethmann-Hollweg, Helfferich, and
Zimmermann Hear German
Policy Indicted.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The National Assembly's commission for an investigation of peace possibilities during the war is endowed only with power something like an American Grand Jury, but its first session impressed everybody who was present like the solemn court proceedings before the doom of culprits at the bench.

There are no accused as yet, but whenever the principal witness, Count von Bernstorff, made some especially astonishing statements all eyes wandered to a small group of chairs at the right of the long table occupied by the committee members, where Bethmann-Hollweg, Helfferich, and Zimmermann were seated, as if expecting them to rise in defense or see them crushed under the weight of evidence.

Indeed, Bethmann-Hollweg seemed to grow grayer and weaker under the burden that even during this first session settled upon his stooping shoulders. Nobody present could misunderstand the meaning that his bungling diplomacy had not only helped to bring on the war but had even prevented Germany from getting a tolerable peace, when yet there was time, by the good offices of President Wilson.

Helfferich, sitting next to Bethmann-Hollweg, at first seemed unconcerned and very busy with some papers, but towards the close of the session, when Bernstorff revealed the ignorance, or something worse, that directed German foreign affairs before and during the war, Helfferich changed and his face at times assumed an expression as if he were immensely angered. His fingers played nervously with a penknife. Zimmermann's full face remained pas-

sive most of the time, but toward the end he became visibly agitated. The testimony stopped just short of the date when he sent his famous Mexico message that was intercepted at Washington, and the former Secretary of Foreign Affairs heaved an audible sigh of relief.

Towards the end Bernstorff's staccato answer to a long series of questions was only a short "Yes," but that monosyllabic answer was enough to feel, affirmed the guilt of the three men seated near the committee table because it was the answer to the question whether President Wilson had not honestly offered to mediate, which offer was frustrated by German political leaders.

Tells of Peace Note by Kaiser.

BERLIN, Oct. 22. (Associated Press.)—Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, who was the principal witness yesterday before the committee investigating the responsibility of German officials in causing the outbreak of the war, resumed his testimony today.

Referring to the peace overture contained in the memorandum written by Emperor William Oct. 9, 1914, Count von Bernstorff explained that his memorandum had been telegraphed to him for transmission to Colonel House because it had not been finished in time to be handed to Ambassador Gerard before sailing. (The Ambassador returned to America for a short vacation in the autumn of 1914.) Count von Bernstorff said that the document referred to a conversation between the Emperor and Ambassador Gerard, held at general headquarters at Charleville, France, in which the possibility of peace overtures by the United States was discussed. He added that the memorandum had been suppressed in Washington, although it demonstrated that Germany was ready to accept promptly the mediation of the President.

At that time, he said, the Presidential campaign in the United States precluded President Wilson from attempting any definite action. Count Bernstorff uttered an emphatic "Yes" when a member of the Commission asked him whether he understood his instructions in the sense that he was to influence or encourage President Wilson and Colonel House to undertake a peace move in favor of Germany. He also answered affirmatively a question whether President Wilson was ready to accede to these wishes and institute a general action for peace, even without possessing Germany's concrete conditions for peace.

Repeating to one of the Deputies, Count

Bernstorff said that there was one German-American controversy after another throughout 1914, and even until May, 1915.

Every time we thought we had attained something, the tide, there was another sinking or some other incident tending to aggravate the position, which rendered all negotiations in America illusory.

In answer to a question the former Ambassador said that he was not an American opinion was primarily turned against Germany on account of Belgium. "I have no doubt that in any peace mediation, this complete restoration of Belgium would have been demanded in any circumstances."

Referring to the Chairman, he said: "If we had declared that we would not annex Belgium, President Wilson would have regarded that as sufficient basis for beginning his peace negotiations."

Captain von Fagan, the former Military Attaché at Washington, Captain Karl Boy-Ed, former Naval Attaché, and Franz von Rintelen, alleged secret agent of the German Government, were named in today's testimony. Bernstorff said he had to cable three times before receiving von Jagow's denial that von Rintelen was a German agent, but the latter's denial had been based on information that he had supplied Boy-Ed with \$50,000 for sabotage.

Bernstorff asserted that he asked President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Colonel House to establish an embassy on certain troops being sent to the Entente. He quoted President Wilson as saying that he was unable to do so because of the great growth of trade and the American demand for world trade.

Later he declared that President Wilson had arranged with England to have some articles taken off the blacklist, but the plan was spoiled in January, 1917, when unrestricted U-boat warfare was announced.

SANTOS STRIKE WAVING.

SANTOS, Brazil, Oct. 22.—The strike situation here gives promise of speedy improvement. The dock services have become almost normal again, and there is expectation that the general strike will end tomorrow, with the business resuming and the railway street cars and motor buses again in operation.

The strike of the Santos City Company's employees, however, is continuing, because of the refusal of the company to take back a majority of the workers. No disorders have been reported.

To Open British Embassy in Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Walter H. M. Selby, formerly assistant private secretary to Viscount Grey, has been appointed provisional representative of the British Government at Berlin. He will reopen the British Embassy in Berlin as soon as the Peace Treaty becomes effective. The Associated Press was officially informed today.

ADVERTISING.

ASPIRIN—A Talk

Take Aspirin only as told by "Bayer"

The name "Bayer" identifies the true, world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years. The name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin, proven safe by millions of people.

In each unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" you are told how to safely take this genuine Aspirin for Colds, Head-

ache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis and for Pain.

Always say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then look for the safety "Bayer Cross" on the package and on the tablets. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost but a few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger packages.

Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monocrotonicacid of Salicylicacid.

JURY WRITES TO GOVERNOR.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury that is conducting an investigation to determine if collusion between employers and officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company brought about the recent strike for the purpose of obtaining increased fares, has sent another communication to Governor Smith, and pending a reply thereto the inquiry was temporarily adjourned. There was no session of the jury nor was any member of it at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. The support of this second letter to the State Executive could not be learned.

Lionel Atwill Sued for Divorce. RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 22.—Lionel Atwill, the actor, was sued for absolute divorce today by his wife, Mrs. Phyllis Ralph Atwill, of Amityville. The action was brought in the Supreme Court here before Justice Harber, F. Ketcham. Although represented by counsel, Atwill did not contest the action.



The KNOX SAN SARA

THE San Sara is a splendid example of Knox painstaking workmanship and traditional quality. Finished with a long nap, rich, lustrous surface and shown in Dark Brown, Old Bottle Green or Black.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS

KNOX HAT COMPANY

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The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The prices are the same everywhere—they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. By this method of marketing our shoes, W. L. Douglas gives the wearer shoes at the lowest possible cost.

W. L. Douglas \$7.00 and \$8.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in the world. They are the leaders everywhere. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are made throughout of the finest leather the market affords, with a style endorsed by the leaders of America's fashion centers; they combine quality, style and comfort equal to other makes selling at higher prices.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

85 Nassau Street, cor. 8th St.	2779 Third Ave., bet. 126th & 127th Sts.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.	247 Eighth Avenue.
847 Broadway, near 14th.	250 West 125th Street.
1852 Broadway, cor. 38th St.	BROOKLYN
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)	700 Broadway, near Theron St.
954 Third Avenue.	1287 Broadway, cor. State Avenue.
1482 Third Avenue.	478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
2302 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.	659 Manhattan Avenue.

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
HOBOKEN—120 Washington Street.
UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark.
TRENTON—29 East State Street.

CAUTION
 Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with his name and price stamped on the bottom.
 If W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be obtained in your locality, order direct from factory by mail. Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. Douglas
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"Annipied"

For school and general utilitywear we present the "Annipied" damp-proof shoe for boys, girls and young ladies.

The viscolized soles keep the feet dry under ordinary conditions, while the uppers are made of a most durable and specially prepared leather.

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 5th Avenue at 50th Street



GLOVES

Capeskin
Real Kid
Mocha and
Buckskin

For Men and Women

The World's Greatest Leather Stores.
 414 Fifth Avenue, New York; 135 Broadway, Boston; 145 Throat Street, London—89 Regent Street.

Safe Milk

Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding to the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the suckling babe. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price



Cuticura Hair Is Usually Thick and Healthy

Start him right if you wish him to have thick, healthy hair through life. Regular shampooing with Cuticura Soap will keep his scalp clean and healthy. Before shampooing touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair.

Best children's skin with Cuticura Talcum, an exquisitely scented baby skin and face powder. At all druggists 25c.

Too much Turkish or Just enough Turkish?

IN one way, at least, smoking is exactly like eating.

The more rich and delicious a certain food is, the more care people take to avoid eating too much of it—for instance, plum pudding or candy.

The same rule applies to smoking.

Cigar smokers, for example, are today more careful to avoid too many rich, heavy Havanas. (In fact, more and more cigar smokers now smoke cigarettes too, to help cut down the number of cigars.)

In the same way, cigarette smokers are learning that Turkish tobacco, delicious as it is, is so over-rich or heavy that a man can easily smoke too much of it.

But they are learning also that, instead of cutting down the number

of cigarettes per day, they can cut down on the proportion of Turkish in each cigarette.

THEY can do this by switching from straight Turkish to part Turkish, or "Turkish blend," cigarettes.

The first Turkish blend cigarette ever made—and the one which has always held first-rank importance—is Fatima.

Fatima contains more Turkish than does any other Turkish blend cigarette.

Perhaps this is the main reason why so many smokers of straight Turkish cigarettes keep switching to Fatimas.

Less worry about "too many?"

ANOTHER reason undoubtedly is the fact that Fatimas treat

smokers so kindly. The Turkish is so perfectly "balanced" by the other tobaccos in the blend that Fatima smokers never have any worry about smoking "too many."

At any rate, whatever the reason may be, Fatima keeps on attracting more and more of those smokers who, if they preferred the fancy, expensive, straight Turkish cigarettes, could easily afford them.

This is shown, of course, by Fatima's record in having won the top notch in sales at so many of the fashionable clubs and hotels and other prominent places all over the country (see below).

How much is "just enough?"

DOES not Fatima's record seem to prove that this is the one cigarette containing just enough Turkish? Not too much nor too little Turkish, but just enough. Make a test for yourself.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

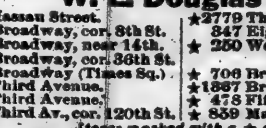
FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



Contains more Turkish than any other Turkish Blend.

Atlantic City	New York
Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel	Hotel Astor
Travlers Hotel	Stock Exchange
	Hotel Vanderbilt
Boston	Palm Beach
Hotel Copley Place	The Breakers
Stock Exchange	
Hotel Touraine	Philadelphia
	Ritz-Carlton
Chicago	Stock Exchange
Auditorium Hotel	
Congress Hotel	Washington
Narragansett Pier	The Capitol Building
Casino	



A "joy" that lives forever!

Poor ink is an abomination. A perfect ink, one that immediately imparts to your hand the very feel of its superiority, is a "joy forever." Signet, for instance, is not only in all writing essentials a perfect ink, but it's an ink that will live forever.

SIGNET

THE PERMANENT INK

is a standardizing product. That is, if only the best is good enough for your business use, Signet measures up to this standard of excellence. It never varies. By "LePage's" laboratory test it is guaranteed uniformly perfect.

Your stationer has Signet. He also carries LePage's Mucilage and LePage's White Paste in the Aluminum Top Paste Well. Buy them. The exceptional goodness of all these products will give you complete satisfaction.

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 125 Chambers Street, New York
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origin, temporary collapse and future of
rallism in America is discussed here, in a
period temper, by the former Associate Editor
The Dial." No thoughtful man or woman can
read this book. \$1.75

SON AND THE NECKLACE

by Eduardo Zamacois

Translated by George Allan England

finely etched dramas of everyday life, which
suddenly into unexpected and tremendous
depth; by one of the greatest of that group
Spanish novelists with which America is be-
coming to familiarize itself. \$1.25

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NEW YORK

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right after he'd bought o
of our rainproof ***"Scot
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***"Scotch Mist"** caps!
Rainproof! Blowoffproo
Headacheproof — no sti
peak to bind the head—ou
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Great for golf or motor
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Broadway at Warren		Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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feature. A
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follow the

ow the style.

LOW
- FIT
LARS

Inc., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Page 10

Half Dollars and Double Dollars

You complain that your dollar does not buy as much to-day as it used to. The time will come when your dollar will buy a great deal more than it does to-day.

This means that it will be wise for you to save as many dollars as possible because in the future they will be worth more than they are to-day.

A good way to save your dollars is to put them into our First Mortgage Certificates. Your investment is guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Company so it will not fall below par and you will be sure to have just as many dollars when each becomes more valuable.

Interest is 5% and begins from the time you invest your money.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital \$5,000,000
Surplus \$11,000,000

200 Broadway - 137 W. 42nd St. - 370 E. 44th St.
175 Nassau Street, Brooklyn
340 Fulton St., Jamaica - 67 Jackson Ave., L.I. City
90 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island



PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP

NOW SELLING Semi-Conservative Shoes for Women
After a wonderful success in selling shoes for kiddies, fitted under the exacting supervision of Mr. Monk, our business has expanded to embrace shoes for women. These shoes are the product of a noted factory known all over America as makers of

POSNER'S FAMOUS Shoes for Children

Our women's shoes, like our children's shoes, though good looking, are built on semi-conservative lasts to insure perfect comfort. Every shoe fitted under Mr. Monk's personal supervision.

Sizes 1 to 9 Width AAA to D
PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
25 W. 38th St.
NET FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.

A Limited Number of Buick

Models at Exceptionally Low Prices

2	1917	D-4-35	at \$650
2	1918	E-4-34	at 750
2	1916	D-6-45	at 750
2	1917	D-6-44	at 750
3	1917	D-6-45	at 775
4	1918	E-6-44	at 1250
4	1918	E-6-45	at 1275
2	1917	D-6-46	at 1500
2	1918	E-6-49	at 1500
1	1919	H-6-44	at 1500
3	1919	H-6-45	at 1600
1	1920	K-6-45	at 1600
1	1919	H-6-49	at 1800
2	1918	E-6-46	at 1900

GLIDDEN Motor & Supply Co.

Authorized Exchange Dealers
237-239 West 58th St.
At Broadway

DO YOU SHIP By Mail or Parcel Post?

Let us protect your shipments from NON-DELIVERY, THEFT, PILFERAGE, DAMAGE, BREAKAGE, FIRE.

And Save You

1. Time lost at Post Office.
2. Keeping burdensome records.
3. Trouble and time in collecting claims.
4. Cost of insured and registered mail.
5. And make it possible for you to insure registered mail.

Send us a book of coupons. Each coupon placed in a collection register for 100 registered and 500 insured parcels. If your value is greater add more coupons. A series of 100 coupons insured and 500 registered is one of the largest American releases.

A trial book contains 100 coupons and costs you \$3.00. Fill this in your letterhead or card and send to us or else PHONE JOHN 578

Chester M. Cloud
INSURANCE MANAGER
TO CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, INDIVIDUALS
27-39 LEXINGTON ST. NEW YORK

THE PEACE TREATY.
The long conflict over ratification of the German Peace Treaty in the Senate is summarized, with the full text of the majority and minority reports of the Foreign Relations Committee and a review of President Wilson's speeches on his coast-to-coast tour, in Current History Magazine for October. Current History, 5c a copy, \$1.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York. Advt.

PAYNE WOULD BUILD 1,000,000 TONS OF SHIPS

Urges More Cargo Vessels and Tankers to Balance Government Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Astronomically 1,000,000 dead weight tons of ships, including many 10,000-ton cargo vessels and a fleet of tankers, should be constructed in order to balance the Government-owned merchant marine, Chairman Payne and Commissioner Scott of the Shipping Board told the House Merchant Marine Committee today at an executive session.

One hundred and seventy-six vessels, of 680,000 tons, including 144 steel cargo ships, have been sold by the board, Mr. Payne told the committee. The price was \$125,000,000, and the sales were made on a part-payment basis. Payne said, were 400 steel cargo vessels to the Anderson Overseas Corporation, which is seeking to dispose of the vessels in foreign countries. Twenty-five of them have been sold, he said, adding that such steel vessels would not be needed in a well-balanced American merchant fleet.

THOUGHT HANLON AT FAULT.

DeLaney Says There Is No Politics in Superintendent's Case.

John H. DeLaney, now Deputy Public Service Commissioner and formerly City Commissioner of Plant and Structures, testified yesterday at the hearing before the present Commissioner of Plant and Structures, Grover Whalen, in the allegations against the Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry, Lawrence V. Hanlon.

The testimony brought out that Matthew Cahill, Democratic leader of Staten Island had asked DeLaney what would be done about Hanlon; and that DeLaney, who was then Commissioner, had said Hanlon would be tried, or the office would be abolished, or Hanlon would be asked to resign. The witness said that he had never told Hanlon the latter was "in bad." He also testified that there was no political aspect to the case. He thought Hanlon was guilty of using city property for private purposes, he said, and he mentioned a couple of planks used in repairing barges.

Hanlon testified that he did use the planks, but the reason was that there were no other planks at the municipal ferry and it was urgent repairs should be made. Questioned as to the painting of a restaurant in the municipal ferry house with city help, Hanlon declared this was done at the direction of the superior, the Commissioner of Plant and Structures. He said that it had been customary for many years for the city to paint the premises of all concessionaires in the ferry house so that the painting would be uniform in color. On the occasion in question, Hanlon said, the restaurant director, John D. Antonopoulos, was given a dinner by the Staten Island Red Cross to mark the beginning of a drive.

At the conclusion of the testimony of witnesses called by Hanlon to corroborate certain details of his story, Commissioner Whalen adjourned the hearing until Oct. 30.



THE ARGYLE
\$8.50 to \$14

To Our Regular Customers

America is shoeing the world; leather is scarce; we can't guess coming costs. Come in and supply your needs today. You can be sure of getting honest-to-goodness leather because we sell Walk-Over Shoes. And you will get your exact fit because of the variety of Walk-Over shapes.

Walk-Over

New York City
470 Broadway
1775-75 Broadway
1439 Broadway
Brooklyn
150 Bowery
352 W. 125th Street
622 W. 181st Street
Bronx
557 Metro Avenue
Newark, N. J.
795 Broad Street
Paterson, N. J.
118 Market Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
297 Main Street

I've always been glad LINCOLN didn't raise a mustache

In Lincoln's time, if you wanted to win the plaudits and votes of a free people, you had to hide behind a stately disguise of whiskers. About the only way to achieve facial individuality in those days was to invent a new vogue in landscaping a beard.



Nowadays, faces are the vogue—not foliage. Even a man over forty can afford to look human and we know that the younger he looks the more pep he will put into his work.

This is a smooth shaven age.



The foregoing is to lead up to the statement that shaving will cease to be a daily misery on the morning that you give up the kind of shaving soap that Lincoln used on his upper levels and try instead the magic lather that has made Mennen famous among men who shave.

I know it's hard to believe that Mennen Shaving Cream doesn't have to be rubbed in with fingers—that it works as well with cold water as with hot—that it holds three

times as much moisture as any other shaving preparation and doesn't dry on the face—that it softens the beard so perfectly that you can enjoy a clean shave without roughing up the skin—and that your face feels great afterwards.

Yet all of these statements are true, as you will admit with enthusiasm after one trial.

Ask your druggist if any customer ever kicked at the quality of Mennen's—or failed to buy a second tube.

Yours faithfully,

Jim Henry
Mennen Salesman.

JIM HENRY SAYS—"A million men like their razors because they also like Mennen's"



Attractive Homes Keep Your Employees Contented

Light, clean, attractive homes for your workers mean more contented employees and increased production. The U.S. Government and many private industries have found Cornell-Wood-Board invaluable in solving housing problems.

Cornell-Wood-Board

Excels for Walls, Ceilings and Partitions
Repairs, Alterations or New Work

Quickly and easily put up.
Guaranteed not to warp, crack or buckle.

Super Sized on both sides (patent applied for).
Comes in standard sizes.

Nails right to the old wall or direct to framework.

Resists heat, cold, moisture. Requires less paint or calamine than other interior finishing materials.

Unequaled for —

Homes	Theatres	Window Displays
Garages	Clubs	Floors
Bungalows	Schools	Booths
Barns	Hotels	Shelf Backing
Sheds	Factories	Enclosed Porches
Offices	Farm Buildings	Screens
Stores	Industrial Housing	Signs
Churches	Projects	And scores of other varied uses
Railway Stations	Public Buildings	

Cornell-Wood-Board comes in bundles bearing the name "Cornell." See that you get the genuine.

Ask your dealer or send for samples and Cornell Blue Book of Designs.

Cornell Wood Products Company

501 Fifth Avenue, New York City Phone: Vanderbilt 797
Mills at Cornell, Wis., operated by 20,000 H. P. Water Power

Cornell-Wood-Board distributors in this vicinity:
Crane & Clark Company, 608 W. 30th St., New York City
American Sheet Metal Lath Co., 426 Third Ave., Brooklyn

J. S. Collins & Son, Morristown, N. J.

DEALERS:

Larkin Lbr. Co., 101 Manhattan St.
Leslie & Miller, 138 W. 15th St.
Marston Lbr. Co., 125th St. & 1st Ave.
Midtown Lbr. Co., 120 W. 17th St.
Prever Lbr. Co., 36 W. 29th St.
Richardson & Dutt, 789 3rd Ave.
Scheumann, A. B., Lbr. Co., 160 W. 15th St.

Where Quality Meets Value

The railroads don't overbuild their coal cars. They are producing weight carriers which combine strength and lightness to insure a long-lived unit with transporting economy. Motor Trucks should be judged on the same basis—on their efficiency and on transportation costs per ton mile.

Bethlehem Motor Trucks are neither underbuilt to meet a price nor overbuilt to justify a price. The one dominant thought behind them is the building of a motor truck that represents a dependable means of transportation at the lowest transportation costs. Buy your Motor Truck on Facts.

1 1/2-Ton Chassis	2 1/2-Ton Chassis	3 1/2-Ton Chassis
\$1965	\$2365	\$3465

P. O. B. ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION
ALLENTOWN, PA.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT, 30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Buy Safely - Buy Bethlehem

EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS
GRAHAM BROTHERS SALES CO.

1450 Broadway, New York City

W. O. Crabtree, President

230 YEARS
WITHOUT
DEFAULT

This is the record of a
borrower whose
ONE YEAR NOTE
we recommend and offer
TO YIELD 7 1/2%.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Carib Syndicate Rights Old Stock New Stock

Bought, Sold & Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Notice to Darwin Lead & Silver Mines and Development Corporation Stockholders.

Reorganization of this
company is progressing
rapidly and old stock-
holders should com-
municate without delay
with the undersigned.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
Member New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street, New York

Wanted

DuPont Powder Hercules Powd'r Atlas Powder

Markoe, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
110 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 7110 Rector

Farmers Loan & Trust Co. STOCK CLINTON GILBERT 2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4848 Rector

Sugar Stocks

McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
113 Broadway Phone 7065 Rector

Investment Bonds & Stocks McKinley & Morris 44 Wall Street, New York Telephone John 372

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St., New York

National City Bank
STOCK
Telephone 1111 Broad.

NEW HIGH RECORDS IN OCTOBER COTTON

Market Scores Day's Best Quotations Late in the Afternoon.

MAXIMUM RISE 120 POINTS

Profit-Taking Sales Quickly Absorbed—Southern Spot Market Strong.

The tremendous advance in cotton prices continued again yesterday, with the October future option and the spot quotation at New York both scoring new high records on the basis of 30.00 and 30.00, respectively. These prices compare with 28 cents flat for October and 28.50 for spot on July 22, last, when the previous high records for the year were made. In yesterday's market the futures crop December option failed to equal the high prices of July 22, but all sold to within a half cent or less of them.

The maximum rise on the day was 120 points, made by the October option. December and January both rose a point at the day's best. March was up 90 points and July and May were up 82 and 85 points. At the start prices were up 25 to 30 points and after the first the advance was almost continuous until after the turn of the day, when there was some slight reaction. Then the market turned strong again and scored the day's high quotation late in the afternoon on heavy profit-taking sales at the close the market eased off from the high, but finished at net gains of 135 points for October and of 14 to 72 points for the other months.

A feature of the day was the way profit-taking sales were absorbed. The supply of contracts was heavy, extremely so, and the market was so good that it entirely discounted all the selling and except at rare intervals held the market on a steady upward trend. Crop advances continued extremely bullish and predictions were freely made that the cotton crop survey would show a condition even worse than was expected a few days ago. Many reports from the South indicate that experts in that section look for a crop estimate on Oct. 2 of less than 10,000,000 bales, whereas a week ago it was expected that 10,000,000 bales would be the extreme minimum, with most experts predicting slightly higher than this figure.

The Southern spot market was very strong yesterday. At Galveston spot cotton sold at 30 cents, a new high record for many years. Back on July 22, last, when the market here and in the South were all at their high figures for the year, the Galveston spot was 25 cents, a full 5 cents below yesterday's price. At Memphis, spot cotton was 29.50 and at Houston 29.00. In the Gulf all the spot markets were about 3 1/2 cents a pound higher than they were in July and at Dallas the market, quoted at 28.50, showed a gain over July 22 price of 4 1/2 cents.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Oct.	29.50	30.00	29.50	30.00	28.50
Dec.	28.50	29.00	28.50	29.00	27.50
Jan.	28.00	28.50	28.00	28.50	27.00
Mar.	27.50	28.00	27.50	28.00	26.50
May	27.00	27.50	27.00	27.50	26.00
July	26.50	27.00	26.50	27.00	25.50

The local market for spot cotton was strong, up 50 points to 28.00; middling upland, sales none. Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30.00; New Orleans, 28.50; Savannah, 28.00; Augusta, 27.50; Memphis, 28.00; Houston, 27.50; Little Rock, 27.50.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.
 N. C., S. C. and Ga.—Local showers Thurs. and probably Fri.
 Fla.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.
 Extreme Northwest—Showers Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy, colder by Fri. night.
 Ala. and Miss.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; much colder Fri.
 Tex.—Showers Thurs. clearing and much colder Fri.
 Ky.—Showers and somewhat warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair and much colder.
 Ind.—Cloudy with rain Thurs.; Fri. fair and much colder.
 Ohio—Cloudy Thurs., followed by rain; Fri. clearing and much colder.
 Lower Mich.—Cloudy with showers Thurs.; Fri. clearing and much colder.
 Upper Mich.—Rain probably turning to snow Thurs.; much colder by Thurs. night.
 Wis.—Snow flurries and cold Thurs.; Fri. snow flurries and cold.
 Ill.—Showers and cold Thurs.; Fri. rain, much colder.
 Pa.—Thurs. probably showers; Fri. rain, colder.
 N. D.—Rain Thurs.; Fri. rain or snow, much colder.
 Minn.—Snow or rain; much colder Thurs.; Fri. rain with cold waves; Fri. fair, colder.
 Iowa—Rain Thurs. probably turning to snow Fri.; colder Thurs. night and Fri. with cold waves in northwest.
 E. D.—Cold wave Thurs.; Fri. fair, colder.
 Neb.—Unsettled; much colder Thurs., rain turning to snow, cold waves; Fri. cloudy, much colder.
 Kan.—Increasing cloudiness Thurs.; unsettled, colder Thurs. night and Fri.; cold wave.
 Mo.—Snow; much colder Thurs.; Fri. fair, continued cold.
 Wyo.—Snow Thurs. and Thurs. night, cold waves; Fri. snow, colder.

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SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the auction sale room yesterday:
 400 shares Knickerbocker Wyoming Oil Company preferred, \$10 lot.
 400 shares Knickerbocker Wyoming Oil Company common, \$5 lot.
 100 shares Federal Parquetry Manufacturing Company, N. Y. C. \$25 lot.
 10 shares Federal Parquetry Manufacturing Company, N. Y. C. \$10 lot.
 2,000 shares Furnace Valley Copper Company, \$1 lot.
 10 shares First National Bank of New York, \$25 per share.
 600 shares Maxim Munitions Corporation, \$40 lot.
 600 shares Maxim Munitions Corporation, \$40 lot.

TO HOLDERS OF CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

25-YEAR 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1940.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to provisions of Article 11 of the agreement made October 1st, 1908, between Corn Products Refining Company and Title Guaranty and Trust Company, Trustee, the following Bonds have been drawn for redemption at par and interest, viz:

No.	177	578	444	502	732	1000	1006	1219	1464	1378	1026	1700	1850	1045	2123
21	207	578	444 <td>502</td> <td>732</td> <td>1000</td> <td>1006</td> <td>1219</td> <td>1464</td> <td>1378</td> <td>1026</td> <td>1700</td> <td>1850</td> <td>1045</td> <td>2123</td>	502	732	1000	1006	1219	1464	1378	1026	1700	1850	1045	2123
4	220	587	472	602	786	944	1211	1251	1470	1290	1057	1701	1857	1076	2127
24	221	411	475	605	800	1006	1168	1300	1537	1000	1260	1317	1367	2016	2147
10	1982	1212	1351	1212	1351	1212	1351	1212	1351	1212	1351	1212	1351	1212	1351
41	224	436	574	631	838	1079	1214	1414	1518	1427	1714	1648	1923	2043	2183
172	312														

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 170 Broadway, New York, on or after November 1st, 1919, from which date interest ceases thereon.

TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

New York, October 1, 1919.

25 Broad Street, New York.

Telephone Broad 3732.

Copy on request.

Rudolph Guenther-Russell Law

INCORPORATED

25 Broad Street, New York.

Telephone Broad 3732.

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PULLMAN CO. EARNINGS.

\$12,730,057 Surplus Reported for Year Ended July 31.

The surplus of the Pullman Company for the fiscal year ended with July 31, after the deduction of corporate expenses and taxes, amounted to \$12,730,057 according to its annual statement issued yesterday. This was equivalent to \$10.81 a share earned on the \$100,000 capital stock, as compared with \$11.17 a share in the preceding year. Gross income is set down at \$115,230,035. It was made up of Federal compensation, amounting to \$11,700,000, and returns from manufacturing and other sources \$3,680,935. Expenses and taxes were \$4,700,078, and dividends were the same as in the preceding year, or \$6,090,792.

The balance sheet as of July 31 shows that cash amounted to \$3,007,852. No itemized comparison with the preceding year is possible, as the Railroad Administration, in assuming control of the company, took over its cash and assets reflected in the balance sheet for that year in the item, United States Railroad Administration, \$23,194,804. The same item in the 1919 balance sheet is set down at \$28,194,513. Both of these are offset to an extent by similar items on the liability side of the sheet, amounting to \$15,197,097 and \$21,155,660.

MILLIONS FOR REFINERIES.

Sinclair Corporation Will Double Capacity in Middle West.

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation has decided to double immediately the capacity of its refineries at Chicago, Kansas City, and Coffeyville, Kan., because of the increasing demand for petroleum products in the Middle Western States. The Directors have appropriated \$25,000,000 to finance the undertakings. Cracking processes for the manufacture of gasoline from residues will be installed at Kansas City and Coffeyville. Extensions will be made to provide for a greater output of lubricating oils. Land for the extensions is already owned by the Sinclair Company. Present pipelines and facilities, it is said, are sufficient to provide for the increased capacity.

BANK APPEALS IN WILLIAMS CASE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—The First National Bank of Canton, Canton, Penn., today took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Whitmer, of the local Federal Court, who refused the bank an injunction that would prohibit John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, from insisting upon being furnished with alleged unnecessary statements of the bank's condition.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
October	1.84	1.83 1/2	1.84	1.84
December	1.74	1.73 1/2	1.74	1.74
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2

CATTLE.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
October	1.84	1.83 1/2	1.84	1.84
December	1.74	1.73 1/2	1.74	1.74
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2

PROVISIONS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
October	1.84	1.83 1/2	1.84	1.84
December	1.74	1.73 1/2	1.74	1.74
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
October	1.84	1.83 1/2	1.84	1.84
December	1.74	1.73 1/2	1.74	1.74
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2
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May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2
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December	1.74	1.73 1/2	1.74	1.74
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
October	1.84	1.83 1/2	1.84	1.84
December	1.74	1.73 1/2	1.74	1.74
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
October	1.84	1.83 1/2	1.84	1.84
December	1.74	1.73 1/2	1.74	1.74
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2
May	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.21 1/2

THE FOUNDATION of some of the largest fortunes in this country came from REAL ESTATE.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

by Order of
Central Union Trust Co., et al.,
Executors and Trustees of
THE ESTATE OF
GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Dec'd.

450 LOTS

ready to build on—located in

LONGWOOD AV. SECTION

One of the Best Apartment House Sections of

THE BRONX

Monday, Nov. 3rd—

at 12 o'clock—Noon—Exchange
Sales Room, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City

50% may remain on mortgage 3 yrs. at 4%
60% may remain on mortgage 3 yrs. at 5%
70% may remain on mortgage 3 yrs. at 7%

To reach the property the offer should be sent to the following address:

SEND FOR BOOKMAP

Phone 6500 Rector.

\$60 MONTHLY

Pays Interest, Taxes
Water and Insurance
COMPARE THIS OFFER WITH THE YEARLY WASTE IN RENT EXPENSE.



13 1/2 BLDG.
QUARTER ACRE OF GRADED
GROUNDS.

From Actual Photograph.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

\$9,500 on Easy Terms and Permanent Mortgage of \$9,000 Buys It.
Country's elegance and the same conveniences that prevail in New York City.
FRED K. COLLIS. Telephone Corland 1470. 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.

RENT FREE
In the Store and Basement if you Purchase Building.
141-143-145 West 17th Street.
(Size 65x92)

All lots rented. The sale price is reasonable. The owner will take back a substantial mortgage.
The rental income will cover entire cost of operation, including interest on mortgage, leaving a substantial surplus and your rent free.

Inquire WM. L. ROSENFELD, Owner,
1 Maiden Lane,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

135-9 WEST 17TH ST.
(Size 65x92)

6 Story and Basement
7 elevators

Possession February 1st
Rent Reasonable

WM. L. ROSENFELD, Owner,
1 Maiden Lane,
or your Broker

"Come to the Small Town at the foot of the Berkshires." Chatham, N. Y., a village of 2,500 people, free from labor difficulties and strikes, welcomes those who desire to live and do business in the confines of a happy, prosperous community. Situated on the Harlem, Boston and Albany, Hudson Branch (B. & A.) and Rutland Railroad, it offers unexcelled shipping facilities. It has fine water, electric service, new school, churches and up-to-date stores. Several buildings available for small manufacturing. Low tax rate. 120 miles from New York, 24 from Albany, 24 from Pittsfield.

It welcomes those who desire to leave the trial and tribulation of the large centers of population.

CHATHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Chatham, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
4-Story Brick Warehouse,
50x100 ft.

For Sale to Settle Estate.
CHAS. V. BOSSERT,
1234 Grand St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the Vicinity
of Grand
and Greene Sts.
Corner Building, about 19,000 square
feet for business, price \$14,000. For
sale or lease for long term to one
on on the block. Commission brok-
ers. William D. Kilpatrick, 149 Broad-
way.

FOR SALE.
Five acre high land, three miles
from station, attractive new building
with outdoor sleeping porch, fully
furnished and equipped for house-
hold use. For sale or lease. For
details apply to
ADDRESS D 222 TIMES
or telephone Greenwald 64
GREENWICH, CONN.
MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
FINE
Manufacturing
Lofts
In
Philadelphia

In the Seaboard building at the
N. W. Cor. of Broad & Wallace Sts.,
you can obtain floors of 16,000 sq. ft.
with light on four sides, low insur-
ance and power plant on premises.
This location is the center of Phila-
delphia's labor market.
For full particulars, write, please or
wire to
MASTBAUM BROS. & FLEISHER,
Philadelphia

TO LET
To high class concern for office,
showrooms or light manufacturing.
34-36 W. 32nd St.
Between Broadway & 6th Ave.
Rent \$4,000.
Twelve-story building, modern
fireproof sprinkled building.
ENTIRE BUILDING.
STORES AND BASEMENT
AND FLOORS.
Possession Prior to Feb. 1, 1920.
HEPS
30 Broadway, Thomas Greenwald—222

FOR SALE
A HIGH CLASS
APARTMENT HOUSE

Most Attractive Location
in Metropolitan Boston

Two adjoining buildings, six stories
each, containing 120 apartments, all
new, modern, fireproof, with elevators,
parking, and all other modern conveniences.
The buildings are situated on a corner
in the heart of the city, and are surrounded
by the best of business and residential
districts. The buildings are well located
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FOR SALE
A HIGH CLASS
APARTMENT HOUSE

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

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Order Central Park West, 78-79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Manhattan.
Order Central Park West, 78-79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 6

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HELP WANTED—Male

[illegible]

YOUNG MAN. — Stock Exchange wants young man experienced and energetic in the management of a large business.

UNION MAN, age 21, wanted for
the room, 414 1/2, 414
by letter, giving reference as
view Ave., Long Island City.
UNION MAN, 16 to 18, to attend
good chance for advancement
good handwriting
UNION MAN, export stenographer
office work in export corporation
fully. Full particulars and
UNION MEN as messengers, 15-16
also; young man for night
21 Times Downtown.
UNION MAN to assist in show
stockroom; \$15 to start. Reply
large concern; state age, want
region and salary willing to be
UNION MAN wanted in a Brooklyn
stockroom; good chance for advancement.
UNION MAN, bright between
manufacturing jewelry business
had some experience prefer
UNION MAN, 16-18, who can oper
writer to assist in factory off
UNION MAN, to sell Edison Mas
the age and salary expected
not essential. Apply before 1
UNION MAN in an insurance of
side and salary offered; answer
UNION MAN, to take out order
preparations; good wages. Harrie
UNION MAN, experienced, retail
and pawnbroking; state salary
UNION MAN in mailing department
W. Addicks, 200 Broadway.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
IN
ELECTRICAL WORK,

[illegible]

START VICTORY HALL FUND WITH \$100,000

Announced at Organization of Association to Erect War Memorial.

PLAN TO RAISE \$10,000,000

Building to Commemorate Deeds of Workers Behind the Lines as Well as of Fighters.

A guaranteed subscription of \$100,000 marked the proceedings by which the Victory Hall Association was formally organized yesterday under the chairmanship of General George W. Winigates, at the Guaranty Trust Company. The meeting of the afternoon was largely attended by the Board of Directors, composed of thirty-six members.

General Winigates said the contribution was entirely uncollected, and had come from a man eminent for his aid to war activities, who declined to allow his name to be used. Plans to raise funds, although he had received many inquiries from those who wished to give money.

The charter of the association expressly contemplates memorialization of the services rendered by the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Hebrew Association, the War Camp Community, nurses, and other similar bodies, as well as men and women who gave their services and money to help those in the war, apart from its primary object to honor those who gave their lives in the military service of the United States and the Allies.

General Winigates said the Victory Hall would be a lasting monument to the valorous deeds of our soldiers, sailors, and marines, and would contain an auditorium for public purposes in the block formerly half occupied by the Grand Union Hotel, directly opposite the Grand Central Station.

Officers elected were: President, James S. Cushman; Vice President, James S. Cushman; Treasurer, John S. Johnston; Assistant Treasurer, George W. Jones; Executive Committee, George W. Jones, James S. Cushman, Gustavus T. Kirby, William H. Page, Charles H. Sablin, Edward L. Hays, George Hays, Putnam, E. P. V. Ritter, R. A. C. Smith, and Jefferson Demott Thompson.

Finance Committee—James S. Cushman, Oliver B. Bridgman, Edward L. Hays, Alvin H. Hays, R. A. C. Smith, Louis Stern, and Henry W. Tatt.

Class of 1921—Gustavus T. Kirby, Halsey Fiske, Clarence J. Housman, William W. Niles, H. Snowden Marshall, George F. Kunz, and Frederic Kernochan.

Class of 1922—James S. Cushman, Oliver B. Bridgman, Edward L. Hays, Alvin H. Hays, R. A. C. Smith, Louis Stern, and Henry W. Tatt.

Class of 1923—George Gordon Battle, David A. Boddy, Margaret J. O'Brien, James A. Foley, Leon C. Weinstein, Halsey Fiske, Elbert H. Gary, R. S. Guggenheim, Laurence McGuire, and Louis Stern.

Auditing Committee—David A. Boddy, George E. Tarbell, and George Gordon Battle.

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LOST—Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at Empire Theatre, flexible diamond bracelet, \$100 reward, no questions asked. If returned to 42 East 88th St.

LOST—Between 42d and Broadway and Grand Central Station, diamond ring, Temple charm; reward. Room 1010, 1457 Broadway.

LOST—Citizenship papers, Lexington Ave. subway. John Olsen, 160 Academy St., Long Island City.

LOST—Crested purse, Tuesday evening. Liberal reward. Return to E. K. Sherman, Square Hotel.

LOST—Wolf grey police dog, 10 months old; ears down, ring tail; answers to name Duke; reward. McIntyre, Cathedral 7190.

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PLAN ROOSEVELT PROGRAM.

Gov. Allen of Kansas to Speak at Meeting on Public Library Plaza.

Fifth Avenue has become "Roosevelt Avenue" during the celebration here of Roosevelt Week. Roosevelt trophies and memorabilia are being exhibited from one end of the avenue to the other. The great has been the demand for photographs, books, sculpture, and other articles relating to Roosevelt's career that the city authorities have been forced to turn to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, which has issued an appeal for the loan of Roosevelt trophies and memorabilia to the city.

"Fifth Avenue will have its big Roosevelt demonstration on Saturday afternoon, when the Roosevelt Memorial Association will hold a public meeting at 10 o'clock, the Manhattan borough hall will be the scene of the Roosevelt Memorial Association's demonstration, and the King of the Bolshians, who will return to the city tomorrow, have been invited to attend.

Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, will make the chief address. Others will make the chief address. Other speakers will include Captain Arthur H. Hays, African explorer and game hunter, Kathryn Lee of the Metropolitan Opera, and the Princess, New York.

Negro Band will play.

Organization of a Roosevelt Memorial Committee in London was announced yesterday in a cablegram received from L. P. Sheldon, Chairman of the Committee for England. Ambassador David Lord Reading and James Bryce are the honorary chairmen.

Governor Burquist of Minnesota has issued a statement asking for contributions to the Roosevelt Memorial fund on Monday, which is Roosevelt's birthday anniversary. Lieut. Col. Hays, who left San Francisco yesterday in the ocean-to-ocean air race, bringing a pouch of Roosevelt literature.

CELTIC HAS OLD SKIPPER.

Captain Hamilton Again on Liner After Recovering from Accident.

After being knocked down by a big motor truck last Spring, the accident resulting in a fracture of the skull, and two fractures of the spine, and spending two weeks in a plaster cast at Bellevue Hospital, where surgeons despaired of his recovery, Captain Alexander E. S. Hamilton, who is 57 years old, arrived in port yesterday in command of the White Star Line's Celtic. He was described by T. W. Atkins, the ship's physician, as the surgical marvel of America and England. Several members of the International Mercantile Marine Company met him at the pier and congratulated him on his return, in command of the liner.

LOWDEN OUT FOR PRESIDENT

Chicago Booms Illinois Governor for Republican Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Governor Frank C. Lowden's candidacy for the Republican nomination for President was definitely launched today at a meeting here of the campaign executive committee recently formed in Springfield. Five definite proposals were put forward in his behalf by Governor Lowden's recognized spokesmen as follows:

1. Reduction of Federal taxes.
2. Reduction of the cost of living.
3. Reduction of Federal taxes.
4. Reduction of Federal taxes.
5. Development of an immediate constructive economic policy for the nation.

Mayer Thompson, although advertised as a member of the Lowden executive committee, was not at the meeting. It is not expected that much assistance will be given by Thompson's friends to the Lowden boom, as they want unrestricted delegates to the National Convention.

Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was in Chicago today on a mysterious political mission, the object of which was not disclosed. He was accompanied by Alvin P. Hays, of Kentucky, who was Western manager of the Hughes campaign, and both spent most of the day at the headquarters of the National Committee in the Congress Hotel.

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LOST—Brown diamond, answering name of Teddy, Oct. 21, about 6 P. M., 5th St. to 6th St., 100 West 45th St. Liberal reward. Return to 601 West End Ave., 5th floor. Phone 9338 River-side.

LOST—Saturday, Oct. 18, flasher for five-cent seal, in 10th St., carrying seal, found in Central Park. \$50 reward and no questions asked if returned to Central Park Casino.

LOST—Between 110th St. and Pennsylvania Hotel, platinum bar pin set with emeralds and diamonds. Phone 6062. Liberal reward if returned to 315 West 110th St. and receive reward.

LOST—Monday, probably between Baltimore and Park Ave., 10th St., single diamond on platinum chain. Liberal reward. Deliver Cashier, Baltimore Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday morning, between West End Ave. and 72d St., diamond and emerald ring. Liberal reward. Return to 777 Times Downtown.

LOST—Bar pin, 2 1/2 to 3 inches, platinum, set with diamonds. \$50 reward, no questions asked. Miss H. B. Wick, Baltimore Hotel.

LOST—By returning to Mrs. Berry, 15 West 34th St., brooch for sale, left on 5th St. to 6th St. and 3rd Ave., 10 o'clock Monday evening. You will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—Stock certificate National Oil, 1923 and 1924. Seven Metals, 1063, 6007, and 6078 to 6079. Finder rewarded. V. 701 Times Downtown.

LOST—Tuesday, Oct. 21, about 1:45 P. M., on Broadway and 10th St., gold seal, bearing sealable reward. V. 777 Times Downtown.

LOST—On Oct. 21, platinum-mounted diamond bar pin, with pearl centre. Liberal reward to finder on return to owner, Room 1219, 2nd Floor.

LOST—On Pennsylvania bus at 35th St., 11 yards silver ring. Return to A. G. Foster, 1200 Washington Ave., Manhattan, N. Y., reward.

LOST—Saskin fur, 2 pieces dress trimmings, one cut for collar, on westbound 24th St. bus below 31st St. on Monday about 6 P. M.; reward. Return to Madison Ave. J. J. reward.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at Empire Theatre, flexible diamond bracelet, \$100 reward, no questions asked. If returned to 42 East 88th St.

LOST—Between 42d and Broadway and Grand Central Station, diamond ring, Temple charm; reward. Room 1010, 1457 Broadway.

LOST—Citizenship papers, Lexington Ave. subway. John Olsen, 160 Academy St., Long Island City.

LOST—Crested purse, Tuesday evening. Liberal reward. Return to E. K. Sherman, Square Hotel.

LOST—Wolf grey police dog, 10 months old; ears down, ring tail; answers to name Duke; reward. McIntyre, Cathedral 7190.

LOST—Long diamond bracelet, 18 or 20 stones, either side: Liberal reward. M. M. E. Rhodes, 86 Central Park West.

LOST—On 10th St. with 3 diamonds: Liberal reward. Rose Krantner, 3,900 Broadway (millinery store).

LOST—Brown diamond, in Grand Central Terminal, lower level, Room 1007, 171 Madison Ave.

LOST—Gold ring, between 11th and 12th Sts. in taxi Monday evening; reward. Phone 7010 Morningside, McCormack.

LOST—Source card, 100 Academy St., Long Island City.

LOST—Small black Pomeranian, all black, Washington Heights, vicinity 100th St.; reward. Phone Audubon 9135, Apt. 2, 310 Riverside Drive.

LOST AND FOUND.

Full rates on page 10.

LOST—On Monday, Oct. 20, about 11:30 A. M., Broadway street car, between 22d and 23d Sts., lady's handbag, containing \$25 cash, railroad ticket, with name of Miss P. O'Donnell, from Boston to New York, and other valuables. Liberal reward will be given if returned to R. G. Green, 26 Beaver St.

LOST—Broad diamond and platinum barpin, Monday afternoon, between Henry St. and 5th St. and New Amsterdam Theatre, or anywhere on 4th St. to 5th St. in Illinois. Reward to finder. Bring same to Hamilton, 5th St.

LOST—On Sunday night in Washington Square, or on stage from Washington Square to 4th St., platinum bar pin containing 5 or 6 diamonds and 18 or 20 stones. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Schuyler, 20 West 45th St., Room 121.

LOST—Sunday, diamond solitaire ring, initials and date engraved into it, at 5th St. Presbyterian Church, Pac. Washington Restaurant or on 125th St. to 126th St. Liberal reward. E. C. Johnston, 11 Battery Place.

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TRACE ALSACE PLOT
TO BERLIN MINISTRY

French Charge That German
Foreign Office Paid \$100,000
to Agitators There.

LONGUET NAMED IN INQUIRY

Radical Leader Admits Visiting von
Grünau, but Says It Was a
"Pleasure Trip."

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—As had been expected, the French are having their troubles in Alsace-Lorraine. The main difficulty seems to be that there are too many Germans there. Among them are agitators, who, studying French, are corrupting enough sympathizers to create serious difficulties.

Latest and most troublesome in this agitation is the demand for an independent Alsace-Lorraine, which came into strength about two weeks ago. It is from the first like a place of German propaganda and now the French Government makes the charge that it has uncovered the payment of 500,000 francs to agitators by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. Longuet, the French radical leader, has been named in the affair. The French have arrested several hundred leading German agitators for deportation. A widespread investigation has been started, and the French press is turning great attention to the situation.

It appears that a man named Koesler was arrested in Strasbourg. The French for 100,000 francs was cashed for him was part payment of 500,000 francs which he had received from Berlin.

He said that the agitation of which he was the spokesman was directed from Baden-Baden by a German named Alexander von Grünau, whose father lived at Künheim, in Alsace. Koesler also said that he had taken Longuet, who had come from Paris, to see the elder von Grünau.

Longuet in turn has issued a statement that he did not go to Alsace to urge in any propaganda, but merely as a pleasure trip. He admits having aided von Grünau but said he did not know he was going there. The Temps prints some propaganda of German in Alsace. It bears the aid of German propaganda trade mark in the section that the French soldiers are leaving for capitalists and against democracy. The propaganda urges the French troops to go home and leave Alsace to "gain their liberty."

There are also propaganda troubles in Lorraine. Yesterday 100 Germans were arrested as agitators and locked up at Metz.

The French seem firm in their belief that this trouble-making propaganda is directed from Berlin.

WALLACE ON TREATY BOARD.

Expected to Act with Other Ambassadors When Supreme Council Ends.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—American Ambassador Wallace, it is probable, will be named as the American member of the Committee on Interpretation and Execution of the German Peace Treaty, as the organization which will be charged with supervising the execution of the treaty of Versailles after the adjournment of the Supreme Council is named. Italy, France, Great Britain and Japan are all named their Ambassadors at Paris to represent them on the committee. The committee will be following the example in selecting Ambassadors.

The committee will not come into being until the Supreme Council has finished its work.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, having considered the report of Mr. George Clerk, who was sent to Romania as Commissioner for the Council, has sent to Bucharest a note stating that the Council is ready to consider a modification of the clauses of the St. Germain treaty with Austria guaranteeing protection to racial and religious minorities as soon as the Rumanian Government is ready to sign the convention, according to the 2nd Article.

BRITISH CABINET
DEFEATED ON BILL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

alliance registration bill, but there is no ground for supposing that the Government must regard the check as of any greater significance than that ministers must reconsider their position on the measure.

There existed a certain amount of dissatisfaction among members of the Coalition Party, at a reduction of the drastic powers passed by the Grand Committee on the bill. They attacked the Home Secretary in a modified way during Wednesday's debate and yesterday carried their protest against the Government into the division lobby over an amendment dealing with the ban upon any alien holding a pilotage certificate. The difficulties of the Home Secretary were taken advantage of by Labor Members. Seeing an opportunity in the revolt of Unionist "anti-alien" of scoring off the Government, they took a line opposite to that which they adopted on Wednesday and joined the bulk of the Unionists in voting against the Home Secretary's amendment.

The Labor Members were delighted at the successful outcome of their amendment from one side to the other, but the victorious Unionists have not made too much of the incident, justifying their action by claiming that they acted constitutionally in upholding a decision of the Grand Committee, by assisting a proposal that was opposed to the principle which the committee had laid down.

The anti-Government Daily News says that although the Government may treat the affair as of no consequence, it cannot fail to shake unpleasantly their position. It continues:

"The humiliated has been inflicted upon them by their friends and its importance lies in the fact that it is the result of something very like an organized conspiracy powerfully assisted, no doubt, by the general feeling of distrust and irritation with which members have rallied."

Robert Law announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that he had been asked to resign his position of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

One day had already been promised by the Prime Minister, and the extension to two, taken in conjunction with various other Ministerial answers to questions in the House yesterday was interpreted as a Governmental recognition of the fact that the campaign for economy started by the Northcliffe press has the strongest public backing.

Mr. Lloyd George airily dismissed this campaign as a "stunt." In his first speech since the election, he said that with no particular desire to see "Northcliffe stunts" successful, now do describe the Government as tumbling all over itself in a panic to get out of an untenable position.

"The election must find it hard," says one paper, "to keep alive their respect for the money that is willing to take any road and lick any boot." A new turn was given to the question yesterday at a special meeting of the Miners' Federation when a resolution was passed blaming the Government for the continued high cost of living and suggesting that the forthcoming Trades Union Congress should initiate a policy which has for its object a reduction in the cost of living.

During the proceedings one speaker advocated an ultimatum to the Government to the effect that unless the cost of living was reduced 50 per cent. within three months, the trade unions would cease to produce altogether.

Although later heads at the meeting deprecated this "economic blind alley," the general tone of the discussion was menacing. There was strong condemnation of the Government's anti-inflationary measures, which have worked out most unsatisfactorily, as indeed, was predicted by those who carefully studied the bill which was hurriedly conceived and hurriedly rushed through Parliament as a result of the Northcliffe newspaper campaign.

By a fate of irony the Northcliffe press and the Lloyd George press found themselves booming the anti-inflationary bill to show how well it was working. Their united voices, however, failed to convince the public, which speedily discovered by sad experience that the vast machinery set in motion by the bill caught only a few careless individuals, who got their fingers pinched, without any advantage to the rest of the community.

The present developments are much more serious than the Government appeared to realize when it met Parliament on Wednesday and the comment was general. Westminster yesterday that the Cabinet "has got the wind up." [A war expression which signifies the beginning of panic.]

TRIES TO STRANGLE
SWISS PRESIDENT

Assailant Seizes M. Ador, Who
Is Quickly Rescued from
His Grasp.

REDS FIGHTING THE LEAGUE

Attempt to Break Up Meeting in the
Favor and Rejoice in Wil-
son's Illness.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERNE, Oct. 23.—Swiss Presidents have hitherto been spared from molestation by anarchists or madmen, but since the Bolshevik propaganda has penetrated this small republic even the venerable and highly respected chief of State, M. Ador, has been the victim of something much resembling an attempt on his life.

Yesterday an individual named Weisenbach, pushing aside the President's woman secretary, forced an entrance into M. Ador's room and is reported to have seized the President by the throat. He might have strangled M. Ador had not the brother of the Swiss Defense Minister rushed in and rescued him.

Weisenbach was one of those who recently took part in a meeting in opposition to Switzerland joining the League of Nations. It is not yet known whether he is a Bolshevik or is crazy or both.

Last Sunday, when Federal Councilor Calonder was addressing a mass meeting at Winterthur in favor of Switzerland joining the League, a number of Bolsheviks attempted unsuccessfully to break up the meeting. It is now believed that the Bolsheviks and the Pan Germans are co-operating in an endeavor to prevent Switzerland from becoming a member of the League.

Nevertheless, the Swiss Government, realizing that should Switzerland join the League within the stipulated time, Geneva might not become the League seat, has called a special session of Parliament for Nov. 10 to decide this question.

As the decision must finally come to a referendum, many of the ablest Swiss intellectuals, historians, and others, are addressing mass meetings explaining the objects of the League, and they urge that Switzerland join it immediately.

This would probably have been needless but for the Pro-German and Bolshevik propaganda and press. All Swiss newspapers, which during the war served the cause of the German General Staff, are now opposing the League, while in which were and are friendly to the Entente, including the entire French-Swiss press, are advocating it.

President Wilson's illness has cast a positive gloom over French Switzerland and is sincerely deplored by leading German Swiss papers, such as the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Although it would hardly be credited, yet Bolshevik, Sinn Fein, and pro-German circles are positively rejoicing, and the hope is openly expressed that now that the President has prostrated his Senatorial opponents will succeed in wrecking his policy and prevent America from joining the League.

CHURCHMEN FOR LEAGUE.

National Congregational Council
Favor It.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 23.—Resolutions urging ratification of the League of Nations covenant "without amendments and with only such reservations as shall strengthen the moral influence of the United States" were sent to Washington today by the National Council of the Congregational Church in convention here.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—At the final business session of the Baptist missionary convention of the State of New York here, resolutions were adopted favoring the League of Nations and prohibition enforcement.

REPUBLICANS ADD
FOUR RESERVATIONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

ing that no appointments be made to the League of Nations Assembly or Council, or by any commissions created under the treaty, without the special authority of Congress.

No. 13—Also passed over yesterday, stipulating that the provisions pertaining to alien property, as disposed of under the treaty, must not contravene the rights of American citizens in such property. This was originally No. 15 in the committee program, but was renumbered when Article 2 today was written into No. 4, adopted yesterday.

No. 15—Offered by Senator Shields, as follows:

"The United States declines to accept any interest as trustee, or in her own right, or to accept any responsibility, for the government or disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany to which Germany renounces her right and title to the principal allied and associated powers under Articles 218 to 217, inclusive."

The votes on Nos. 7, 12, and 13 were 10 to 7, Senator Shields voting in favor of and Senator McCumber against them.

In putting the original Reservation No. 5 into No. 4, which provides that the United States reserves the right to determine what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, the committee added to the latter reservation the phrase: "And the suppression of the traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs."

One reservation, offered by Senator Jones, Republican of Washington, and another by Senator McCumber, Republican of New York, were offered in the Senate early in the week. Senator Jones' reservation, which was adopted, provided that the United States, on entering the League, would give notice that it would withdraw within two years, unless, in the meantime, the independence of Ireland, China, as affecting Shanghai, and Ryuk had been asserted by the League and military conscription had been abolished.

This was defeated. This had been asserted by the League and military conscription had been abolished. This was defeated. This had been asserted by the League and military conscription had been abolished.

Republicans Oppose Amendment.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. (Associated Press).—In the Senate debate on the

League of Nations treaty, a plan was made by Senator Johnson for his voting amendment, and it was adopted by Senators Lammot of Wisconsin, Clark of Rhode Island, Edge of New Jersey, and McCumber of North Dakota, all Republicans.

Senator Johnson said that every other nation was acting in its own national interest, and the United States could not afford to be the only country in the world acting on a disinterested and altruistic basis. Under the treaty, he held, British colonies might secure places on the League Council, as well as in the Assembly, the way having been paved when the Peace Conference fixed their respective seats of "separate, distinct and sovereign States."

It was only "the pall of internationalism" declared the California Senator, which influenced Senators to oppose making American representation in the League equal to that of any other nation.

Mr. Johnson assailed what he called the "Anglo-Japanese press" in this country, which, he said, was ready to "club and bludgeon" any man who spoke for American interests against the interests of the British or Japanese Empires.

The committee's new reservation program got into the debate when Senator Lammot took exception to the reported statement by Senator Hitchcock that the committee preamble requiring specific acceptance of the reservations by three of the principal powers would necessitate negotiation of the treaty. Senator Lammot said that action by the powers could be had by notes through the usual diplomatic channels.

Attacking the Johnson amendment, Senator Lammot said that it did "not accede to a single American right nor safeguard any American interests," and urged instead a strong reservation regarding equality of voting in the League. He said that he could not stand with Senators seeking to defeat the treaty.

Senator Edge announced that he would vote against the amendment, "because it would not protect America in a practical way," to the extent to which the result would be accomplished by a reservation.

The amendment was opposed by Senator McCumber, as not only impracticable, but as making for "gross inequality," because it would give the United States six votes in many matters, where the great nations have only one vote each, such as France and Italy, had only one.

Taking exception to some of the methods employed in the arguments against the League in its present form, Senator McCumber said he was weary of being called un-American because he stood for world peace.

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F. R. TRIPLER & CO.

LISLE HALF HOSE

\$1.00 a pair

Made of the best quality silk lisle, durable, pleasing in appearance and eminently satisfactory to men who appreciate the combination of refinement and economy.

Black Blue Cardovan Gray Tan

BOSTON GARTERS

35c to 65c pair

With the famous Velvet Grip. In pad or cord styles. Comfortable and efficient.

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Power for Country Needs

Furnish your own power for home electric lights and running water. You can do it easily, satisfactorily and economically with Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Kerosene Engines. All equipment guaranteed. Also do your farm power work with Wallis time-tested Kerosene Tractors.

Fairbanks, Morse & Company,
30 Church Street, New York City.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE WALLIS
Kerosene Engines Kerosene Tractors
For pumping water, generating electric current and other uses. Perfect power for plowing, harrowing, cultivating and many other farm needs.

LAST TWO DAYS to save big money on a smart all wool Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoat at \$39.75—a special price on some very fine overcoats to celebrate our 32nd year in business.

Authoritative

Hart Schaffner & Marx are great designers of men's clothes; season in and season out, they create more new styles that please and satisfy New York than any tailoring establishment in the world.

However, "style" as we see it and practice it, is not a matter of clothing every man alike in an arbitrary way. A Wallach Customer suits his taste and type from our immense variety.

So long as Hart Schaffner & Marx made it he knows it is good style, just as he is unalterably convinced that it is all wool and good value.

Style, Quality, Value!—It is a wonderful thing to be able to take these three big clothes points for granted—and then proceed leisurely to select a suit or overcoat to suit your purse.

Hart Schaffner
& Marx
Good Clothes

Fine Suit Values
\$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, up to \$85
Great Overcoat Values
\$35, \$40, \$50, \$60, up to \$115

Decided Overcoat Savings

If you are interested in Overcoat Economy, our beautiful assortment at \$50, demands your inspection—smart close-fitting coats; belted models; swaggar English types; single and double breasted; young men's Ulsterettes; and Chesterfields.

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3d Ave., cor. 123d

Announcement to Express Patrons

The American Railway Express Company is extremely anxious to get its New York City organization on an efficient basis as quickly as possible, to do which it is particularly desirable in the interest of all concerned that the accumulation of inbound business be delivered before beginning the acceptance of outbound traffic.

By Saturday morning, October 25, the entire vehicle force will be employed in calling for business.

Arrangements have been made with the police authorities permitting of the continuation of this service during Sunday, the 26th, and shippers desiring pick-up service on Sunday will please telephone Chelsea 7100.

It is believed that the four days thus employed, two days for incoming business, and two days for the receipting of accumulated outbound business, will place us on a normal basis by Monday morning.

With a further view of avoiding congestion and the resultant delay to the handling of outbound traffic, express shippers are respectfully requested not to send their express shipments to offices or terminals by their own vehicles; instead of which hold the traffic for the regular express vehicles, thus insuring the business moving in a regular and orderly manner.

AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS COMPANY.

Macy's
We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30



Your prettiest Self

belongs, beyond a doubt, to your negligee. All your whims for soft or strange coloring, all your dreams of drapery, all your moods for the gay or wistful, find aesthetic expression in some Will o' the Wisp affair of chiffon that glimmers artfully into the mirror, cloudlike and tipped with tassels.

For every woman

we have her fairest caprice woven into talented lines of silk. An azure tinted luster of crepe meteor flowers into one bewitching corsage bloom of blue, shaped like an amazing orchid, but of a color that an orchid never dreamed of. This youthful model is only \$46.28, including the war tax.

Stately and dramatic

is a haunting robe of George crepe, blended mysteriously from woodland tones of brown and green and dim lead reds—all over a slip of green George crepe. Juliet might have worn it, listening over her balcony. It is cut and fashioned in that old Italian way. \$70.74, including the war tax.

Day by day

we shall tell in this column of some type of apparel which holds a large place in the life of the smartly gowned woman. Tomorrow we have news of coats.

Can We Abolish Death?

Are we too material to accept Mr. King's statement that communication between two spheres so mysteriously separated by endless space, by Life and Death itself, is possible?

"We are nearer to you than you are to each other, dad, and we can prove it if you will let go of yourself. We do come to you." Thus, the pathetic little message from a dead father to a living father—but read Mr. King's all-absorbing, all-intense volume for yourself.

The Abolishing of Death
By Basil King \$1.12
Macy's—Main Floor, 5th St., East

CHARGES SWANN IMPEDED INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

that charged by the Mayor, may be open detection.

The Grand Jury confidently trusts that you will exercise the power of your office to relieve it of the summary and unfortunate treatment of being without proper legal counsel; counsel to which it may assuredly refer for unprejudiced and learned advice to guide it in its deliberations and in the fulfillment of its sworn duty.

Therefore the Grand Jury, by unanimous vote, very earnestly and respectfully petitions you to cause the designation of such an advisor—a man whose probity and ability are securely entrenched in public opinion. I am, with great respect, faithfully yours,

RAYMOND F. ALMIRALL

Swann Makes Warm Reply

The District Attorney's letter follows: My Dear Governor: Your Excellency has shown to me this day the letter of Raymond F. Almira, Foreman of the Extraordinary Grand Jury of the County of New York, addressed to you under date of the 21st inst. I desire to direct your attention to the following facts:

Immediately after this Grand Jury was organized, I directed the Foreman to call upon the members of the Grand Jury to consider the charge made that the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had conspired with its employees, known as the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees, to foment a strike. I proceeded to present all the evidence upon that subject which was available.

Among other things, it had been charged that the Brotherhood of Employees was organized by the Interborough Company, and care was taken to see that these employees did not affiliate themselves with any other labor organization; that for a considerable period prior to August, 1918, the company had made application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York for permission to increase its fares to 8 cents, which application was denied; and that the company had entered upon a systematic propaganda amongst its employees, making plain to them that their wages would be increased if the company was granted an increase in the rate of fares; that 200,000 circulars were distributed in the cars of the company, addressed to the public and containing under the heading of "Warning," in which attention was called to the fact that an increased fare would permit an increased wage to the employees, and that immediately upon the authorization to charge an 8-cent fare, wages would be "readjusted to the cost of living."

It was further charged that the meetings of the officers of the Brotherhood and its various officials were held in a meeting room provided by the company, and that the so-called strike literature of the employees was printed at the expense of the company, and its distribution paid for by the company, and that although the officials of the company had notice that a strike was impending, no effort of any kind was made either to prevent or counteract the strike when it occurred, and that the action of the officials of the company in this regard was in marked contrast to their action in 1918 when a previous strike of the employees was called, and when the most extensive preparations were made by the company in the matter of employing strikebreakers and guards and furnishing sleeping quarters and food to the so-called strikebreakers, in order that the business of the company might not be interfered with.

Denies Impeding Investigation

It was charged that when the strike of August of this year was declared, contrary to experience in such matters, the most amicable and friendly relations existed between the officials of the company and the officers of the striking Brotherhood, and that there was no animosity or antagonism of any kind between them, but, on the contrary, the property of the company was scrupulously guarded by the men who went out on strike.

I proceeded to present the evidence to the Extraordinary Grand Jury upon which these charges were based, with evidence, in my judgment, sustained each and every one of said charges, together with the many other facts having a direct bearing thereon. In the midst of the examination of Frank Hedley, the general manager, now the President of the company who was called as a witness by the Grand Jury and examined at their request, and before the completion of said examination by the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, without previous notice or complaint to the District Attorney, made the request to the Court that a special Assistant District Attorney be designated and that the Grand Jury be supplied with "such assistants, clerks, stenographers, accountants, etc. as they may require."

I deny in full the statement of Mr. Almira, made in his letter to you, that the examination of the Mayor and the editor of The New York American was in any way impeded or interfered with by the District Attorney, or that their proper examination was in any manner "evaded." The minutes of the Grand Jury disclose an entirely different state of facts.

So long as the Grand Jury was willing to confine its inquiries to the matters which it was charged by the Court to inquire into, the Grand Jury was given every aid in my power to give; but when a Grand Jury seeks to go beyond the plain scope of such an inquiry and inquire into matters which are extraneous and in no way related, I deem it my duty to advise a witness that his constitutional rights, under such circumstances, may be so that the official position of an individual Grand Juror may not be taken advantage of by him and used for official oppression of a citizen.

Says Jurors Were Not Impartial. I did not assail falsely critics in open court or elsewhere the Grand

Jury or any member of it. When the Grand Jury filed into court and read to the court a request to permit them to open a general inquiry into the transit situation in Manhattan, and asking that certain stenographers and accountants be provided for them for that purpose, the District Attorney, in open court informed the court, in accordance with his official duty, that some of the Grand Jurors were disqualified, by reason of interest, to participate upon such a question.

The foreman, Raymond F. Almira, had been in the employ of the Interborough Construction Company, 98 per cent of whose stock was owned by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the two companies occupying the same offices and under the same management, and that the said Almira had been on their payroll for \$500 per month for four years, and had received checks in large sums from the company under investigation; that he was a near neighbor at Hempstead, L. I., where he lives with the man who financed the subway and who was for many years the President of the social club that the said Almira selected as his counsel to bring an action against the city, the office associate of the receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; that Mr. Almira, the Secretary of the said Grand Jury, holds his business position as the representative of J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Morgan owning approximately 50 per cent of the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, a first lien upon the business conducted by Mr. Almira; that Mr. Almira is an active member of the said Grand Jury, is a Wall Street stock broker specializing in the purchase and sale of the securities of the Interborough and other traction companies under investigation; that the above mentioned members of the said Grand Jury, there were at least three other members who were members of the said Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Thinks They Bought 8-Cent Fare

As soon as the District Attorney obtained evidence of the facts which precluded, in his opinion, a fair and impartial inquiry, he requested that the Grand Jury confine itself to the inquiries as to criminal anarchy, for which it had been originally impaneled.



Remember The Number 254 Sale

To auspiciously open the Winter Season at our new building and impress the new number, 254 Fifth Ave., on your memory, we offer these under-price specials, featuring the figures 254:

\$3.50 Madras Shirts.....\$2.54
3.50 Union Suits.....2.54
65 Fibre Hose; 6.....2.54
40.00 Suits & O'coats.....32.54
50.00 Suits & O'coats.....42.54
12.00 Shirts.....9.54

and numerous other items.

SALE ONLY AT
254 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. 28th and 29th Sts.



Remember The Number 254 Sale

To auspiciously open the Winter Season at our new building and impress the new number, 254 Fifth Ave., on your memory, we offer these under-price specials, featuring the figures 254:

\$3.50 Madras Shirts.....\$2.54
3.50 Union Suits.....2.54
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40.00 Suits & O'coats.....32.54
50.00 Suits & O'coats.....42.54
12.00 Shirts.....9.54

and numerous other items.

SALE ONLY AT
254 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. 28th and 29th Sts.



Smoky Fireplaces

Also expert services on general chimney work, cleaning and venting.

Made to Draw

Frederic R. Whitley, Inc.
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Bidding

5th Ave at 46th St.
PARIS NEW YORK

Young Women's Apparel

The youthful figure demands a phase of style distinctly its own, tempered with a touch of simplicity in line and detail which is thoroughly in harmony with the wants of the young woman.

SUITS—Original Gidding ideas and reproduced Paris models for the Debutante—The College Girl or the Small Woman.

DAY WRAPS—For street, motor or semi-dress occasions.

FROCKS AND GOWNS—Tailored models for street wear charming styles in satin, velvet and duvetyne for afternoon or informal wear.

CHIC HATS AND YOUTHFUL IDEAS IN FURS

ed. The District Attorney became convinced that the ultimate purpose of certain members of the Grand Jury was to pervert the true functions of the Grand Jury and to use its powers to secure the payment of an eight-cent fare.

This became manifest as soon as they made their request upon the court to permit them to inaugurate an investigation "of the entire and complete transit situation," accompanied by the request that they be supplied with clerks, stenographers, and accountants. The necessary and unavoidable conclusion from their request for accountants, together with their suggestion as to the high cost of materials and labor now being paid by the company, was that they were seeking an opportunity to go into the financial status of the company for the purpose of recommending to the public the necessity of an eight-cent fare.

I deem it part of my official duty not to sanction, without protest, the use of the prestige of the Grand Jury for the advancement of private business ends.

From nothing that has developed from the examination has the District Attorney been able to determine what is meant in the communication to your Excellency by the words that "a crime which completely overshadows that charged by the Mayor may be detected." If they will indicate either to your Excellency or to myself the crime to which they refer, we will be able to direct every available resource of my office will be directed toward the prosecution of the evidence before either one of the other Grand Jurors now sitting in the County of New York which your Excellency or the court may direct, regardless of whom the proposed defendant may be.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD SWANN.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 2.

Turner for Concrete
13% of all Turner's work has been winter built including—

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Chalmers Knitting Co.
Shaw-Worth Box Co.
Bush Terminal, Nos. 9 & 10
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.
Great A. & P. Tea Co.
American Woolen Co.
National Biscuit Co.

TURNER Construction Co.

FOUR BACK HOME.
The great reception given to Marshal Foch on his first visit to his home town since the day of the war depicted in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday—Advt.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS

What a blessing to mankind is a cup of good coffee!

It lightens the sensation of fatigue and sustains strength under prolonged exertion.

It produces a feeling of buoyancy and exhilaration which does not end in depression or collapse.

At CHILDS, 40,000,000 cups of coffee are served a year—that's because it is good coffee, nourishing, stimulating and delicious.



Best quality coffee, whole beans and ground, at CHILDS.

Liggett's The Safe Drug Stores REDUCTIONS

On Your Every Day Drug Store Needs.



SAVE MONEY

By Buying These Necessities At Our WEEK END SPECIAL PRICES

COFFEE Every Day 55c 2 lbs. 82c
Friday and Saturday

OPEKO TEA Every Day 50c 2 1/2-lb. Cartons 56c
Friday and Saturday

PURE COCOA Every Day 25c 2 1/2-lb. Tins 36c
Friday and Saturday

Mayonnaise Dressing Every Day 25c 2 Bottles 39c
Friday and Saturday

Chocolate Pudding Every Day 10c 2 Packages 20c
Friday and Saturday

Cooking Chocolate Every Day 50c 2 1/2-lb. Cakes 36c
Friday and Saturday

CUT PRICES

Just a few examples of hundreds of similar money saving opportunities

60c BROMO SELTZER Reduced Price.....45c

25c CUTICURA SOAP Reduced Price.....20c

60c CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS Reduced Price.....42c

10c EFSOM SALTS, 1 LB. Reduced Price.....8c

50c JAVA FACE POWDER, NO. 45 Reduced Price.....36c

35c FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Reduced Price.....24c

30c KOLYNOS TOOTH PASTE Reduced Price.....21c

50c LAVORIS, 8 OUNCES Reduced Price.....39c

65c LEVY'S LA BLACHE FACE POWDER Reduced Price.....44c

\$1.00 LISTERINE, 14 OUNCES Reduced Price.....73c

25c LYON'S TOOTH POWDER Reduced Price.....18c

\$1.10 NUXATED IRON TABLETS Reduced Price.....74c

15c PALMOLIVE SOAP Reduced Price.....9c

50c PERECO TOOTH PASTE Reduced Price.....37c

50c PEPSEMENT TOOTH PASTE Reduced Price.....39c

30c RESINOL SOAP Reduced Price.....20c

60c SAL HEPATICA Reduced Price.....40c

50c WATKIN'S MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL Reduced Price.....39c

25c WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP Reduced Price.....19c

50c ASPIRIN TABLETS (U. D. CO.) Reduced Price.....69c

Special Cigarette Prices FOR ONE DAY SATURDAY OCT. 25th

200 Black and White.....	\$1.53
200 Camels.....	1.53
200 Chesterfield.....	1.53
200 Lucky Stripes.....	1.53
200 Piedmont.....	1.53
100 Lord Salisbury Foll.....	1.89
200 Fatima.....	1.98
200 Omar.....	1.98
100 Egyptian Straights.....	1.17
100 Helmar.....	1.17
100 Turkish Trophies.....	1.17
100 Malachrine No. 9.....	1.59
100 Plain or Cork.....	1.59
100 Mured.....	1.59
100 Mogul.....	1.59
100 Naturals.....	1.59
100 Egyptian Delites No. 3.....	2.16
100 Fall Mall Natural.....	2.16
100 Philip Morris.....	2.16
(Cambridge)	

35c to 75c Stationery

29c box

We bought 25,000 boxes for our chain

of stores. The surplus stock of a famous maker that sells regularly from 35c to 75c a box. A really fine quality paper and a money-saving opportunity that the 210 Liggett stores are proud to present.

7 Days More!

After October 31st the price of Liggett's guaranteed Special Hot Water Bottle will be \$1.50.

Now \$1.19

39c Hand and Nail Brushes

29c each

Many styles, shapes and sizes—there

were 86,000 in the lot we purchased for our stores. All have stiff, durable bristles and are finely made. It is not too much to say that this is a most unusual event in these days.

Chocolate Ice Cream Drops

A hand-dipped, heavily coated chocolate with pure vanilla cream centers. A mouth-melting piece of delicious flavor. Our usual price, 80c a pound.

49c pound

The Rexall Stores

McCreery's English Clothes

PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK FOR JAMES MCCREERY & COMPANY

TWEEDS!

Who said Tweeds? That's where these English Clothes live.

Tweeds of every shade and every shadow.

Tweeds from tweedle-dee to tweedle-dum.

Tweeds that are twilled and twisted as if they came from Twickenham—that English do they look!

And not at all high priced. We're showing them to-day.

SUITS \$38.50 TO \$75
OVERCOATS \$38.50 TO \$95

James McCreery & Co.

Second Floor
5th Avenue and 35th Street
Use the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

"As beautiful as 'twere a dewy flower"

Lortay Pearls

FAINTLY flushed with a tiny flood of misty light, Lortay Pearls are as lovely as the tight-closed bud that half veils, half discloses its promised rosiness.

Though reproductions of natural pearls, Lortay Pearls are truly originals in their own glowing charm. Again Lord & Taylor has sought and attained the beautiful.

Lortay Pearls may be procured in any variation of size and hue, in strands of varying lengths, with clasps of gold or platinum, plain or studded with jewels.

Twenty to Two Hundred Dollars the Strand

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

HANAN

It is always the better part of wisdom to be satisfied with nothing less than the best.

Dollar for dollar there is more style, quality and good workmanship in a pair of Hanan Shoes than any other shoe that you can buy.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS



Self-Possession

KNOWING that one is well-groomed is an essential of self-possession. We feel confident that our tailored-to-order suit, at **Seventy-Five Dollars**, will convey that its wearer is both well-groomed and self-possessed.

MABIE
553 FIFTH ST.

LAW

Pays Big Incomes

because every business transaction is based on some principle of law, and it is conceded that a knowledge of law is almost necessary to the successful execution of business, it enables them to make quick and accurate decisions.

Every big organization has its law department and legal counsel, and it is conceded that a knowledge of law is almost necessary to the successful execution of business, it enables them to make quick and accurate decisions.

\$3,000 to \$25,000

Law-trained men can command salaries from \$3,000 to \$25,000 a year.

Law opens up opportunities not only for independent practice, but for high-salaried business positions.

STUDY AT HOME

By the famous La Salle method, which has given superior legal training to more men during the last ten years than any other institution.

We guide you step by step. You can train at home during your spare time. We save you for the bar examination in any State and confer a degree of LL.B. upon satisfactory completion of the course and passing of final examination under personal supervision.

Part-time volume law library and text materials included in the cost of scholarship.

Call, Telephone, or Write

La Salle Extension University

112 West 42nd Street.

(GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE)

Telephone Bryant 8225.

Open Evenings.

A Blue Melton,

\$49.

Not a plain blue, but one intermixed with black, which subdues the rather light blue, an attractive effect, rather new. The model, a close-fitting, young man's desire, \$49. The same cloth in a conservative fly front, lined throughout, made so well that there will be little difficulty in fitting all average figures, \$52. I make them—that is a good reason why they are reasonably priced. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., nr. 31st St.

BEATS AND ROES WOMAN IN HOME

Thief's Pistol Then Keeps Back Angry Neighbors, but Policeman Captures Him.

WOMAN IN BANDIT GANG

Policemen Believe She Assisted in Attacking Brooklyn Salesman in Front of His Residence.

When Mrs. Freda Vaughan was in the basement of her home, 80 Allison Place, Port Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday morning, she heard some one quietly enter the front door. She went up stairs to investigate and in the hallway on the third floor came face to face with a young man, who sprang at her as she began to scream. He choked her and dragged her into a room, where he gagged and bound her with a sheet. Then he searched the house and took a small amount of cash and four \$50 Liberty Bonds.

The screams of Mrs. Vaughan were heard by neighbors and when the thief came out of the house several of them attempted to stop him. He got away by threatening them with a revolver and ran, with several neighbors following him shouting for help.

Joined the chase and caught the fugitive. The prisoner, when arraigned in the West Brighton Court, said he was Charles H. Dowd, of 90 West Ninety-ninth Street, Manhattan. He was charged with felonious assault and burglary.

When Charles Almendinger, the 17-year-old sailor of 1,021 Fox Street, the Bronx, who was arrested Wednesday night, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday he told the Magistrate that he was the author of a series of kidnappings that have taken place in Central Park. Almendinger asked the mercy of the court on the ground that he was an orphan.

The print of a woman's heel on a newspaper lying beside the victim of a holdup led the police to believe that a woman bandit is assisting thieves in Flatbush. When within fifty feet of his home at 1,230 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, John Roth, a salesman, was yesterday seized from behind, choked, and beaten into insensibility. His money and jewelry were taken. His room-mate, who had seen a man and a woman get out of the car at the time he did, and the imprint of the heel convinced him that a woman had assisted in robbing him.

Ten-year-old Katherine O'Hara of 8 East 112th Street, was sent on an errand to a grocery store last night. When she reached Park Avenue and 112th Street, she said, three boys stopped her, and while two held her, the third took 40 cents away. She screamed for help and chased the boys. Detectives William Cavanaugh and Thomas Bright with three boys whom Katherine identified as having held her up.

Cutting Down Railroad Accidents.

The first three days of the Railroad Administration's "safety drive," which started Oct. 18, showed a reduction in the Eastern division of 80 per cent. in casualties as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It was announced yesterday. Twenty-five of the forty-six Class 1 roads exhibited a perfect score, and only one of the fifty-five Class 2, 3, and switching and terminal properties reported an injury.

Lost and Found Advertisements on

Page Sixteen.

The lunch I like just before bedtime—says Bobby

A dish of

POST

TOASTIES

MEXICO ACTS QUICKLY TO RESCUE JENKINS

Troops and Police Sent to Puebla in an Effort to Save American Consul Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Ambassador Secretary of State Phillips announced today that a dispatch from Mexico City reports that Mexican authorities have taken measures promptly to bring about the release of William O. Jenkins, the American consul agent, who was robbed and abducted from Puebla, Mexico, on Oct. 22.

Today's advice requested that a Federal force, sent in response to the American embassy's representations, formed a cordon around Jenkins's factory and arrested five employees of the factory; that twenty police agents went to Puebla from Mexico City, and ten special military police were sent by the chief of the garrison at Mexico City.

Plan Home as Grear Memorial. Friends and associates of the late Dr. David H. Grear, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, have decided to erect a memorial to him on Hope Farm at Verbank, N. Y., in the form of a house for the accommodation of thirty children, which is to be known as the Bishop Grear Memorial. Bishop Grear established Hope Farm twelve years ago. The farm of 600 acres provides educational facilities, country life and work for both boys and girls. Contributions to the memorial may be sent to Miss Florence Russell, Secretary, 228 East Forty-second Street.

HARBOR NARROWLY ESCAPED CAPTURE

Bandits Held Part of Mission Captive Near Mount Ararat a Few Hours.

THOUGHT THEY WERE FOES

Released Them When Saw They Were Americans—An American Regiment Wanted There.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23. (Associated Press.)—Major General James G. Harbord, head of the American Mission to Armenia, was congratulated upon his arrival here on his escape from capture by bandits a few miles from Mount

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Salto-Nuts

Check says: Every Steno files to munch a lunch of crisp, tasty, nutting Salto-Nuts. It's a treat for you.

35th St. & 6th Ave. 5-306 Herald Sq. 5-454

Saks & Company

Broadway

at 34th Street

"In the heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."



"Small, close-fitting Hats for Mid-Winter," says Paris

Saks & Company feature

Today and Saturday Six Hundred

"Hats Exquisite" at \$10.85

In youthful small brimmed styles, tiny sailors, smart chin chin and draped turban effects—as sponsored by Paris for immediate wear.

"Hats Exquisite" are exact reproductions of the very newest styles shown in leading Paris ateliers, priced lower than any other worthy examples of Paris inspired chapeaux. Not only are the styles correct, the lines as graceful and original as those of their expensive prototypes, but the quality of the materials and the standard of workmanship are most exceptional. For this special exhibition and sale, today and Saturday, we have provided 600 Beautiful Hats, in styles that are suited to every occasion, developed in

Panne Velvet, Lyons Velvet, Hatter's Plush, Metallic Cloth, and Beaver Cloth

in peacock blue, taupe, rich brown tones, and almost every other dress and suit shade. The trimmings are as dainty as they are new, very skillfully applied—fancy pins, novelty ornaments, burnt feather novelties, rich embroideries, and flowers. Three styles pictured. Third Floor.



Exceptional! Genuine Pink Shell Cameo Brooches

Today at

\$5.00

Excellent variety of heads to select from, beautifully carved and mounted on hand-engraved solid gold frames.

You may "shop" all over town, but you will find nothing to compare with these at anything near five dollars.

Main Floor.

Goodyear Glove

KEDS

for Women and Misses at below wholesale cost.

\$1.25

Just 471 pairs, in white and buff color canvas, with rubber soles and spring heels. Nothing better for the "Gym" or sports wear. Sizes 2½ to 7.

Main Floor.

Featured Specially Today and Saturday

Misses' Trig Tailored Suits at \$49.50

Regularly \$59 to \$65

that reflect

Fashion's Newest

Whims for Winter

These are exclusive suits, designed with an eye to both practicality and originality, for the "Miss" of 14 to 18 years.

Tailored according to a very high standard in Wool Velour, Silvertone, Duvet de Laine, and Oxford Cloths, in every wanted shade—

Rich Browns, Taupe, Navy Blue, Pom-pom, Claret and Black.

One style pictured.

A Winter Coat?

in Misses' Sizes—Saks & Company offer a splendid collection today

At \$45

Coats that are different! Coats that express the youthful spirit of the young American Miss if 14 to 18 years! Coats that are as practical as they are individual. Fashioned of Silvertone, Wool Velours, and Cheviot coatings with

Luxurious Seal-Dyed Fur Collars

Some are smartly pleated, others belted, and still others drape gracefully from the shoulders. Fully lined and warmly interlined. One style pictured.

VERY YOUTHFUL

Misses' Tricotine Frocks Special \$39.50

In straight-line model with snug-fitting shoulders, round collar, and the very new extended hip pockets. Trimmed with rows of braid and novelty buttons. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Second Floor.

PETTICOATS

form a very important part of milady's wardrobe. Here are values in the newest of petticoats for Fall

That Should Set New York Thinking

Special at \$2

Fine quality high lustre cotton petticoats with ruffled and pleated flounces, in all wanted solid colors and black. Nothing like them anywhere at two dollars.

Special \$4

Beautiful Taffeta Petticoats with corded and ruffled flounces, and a limited quantity of Silk Jersey top petticoats, in Black only.

Special at \$3

Smart Heatherbloom Petticoats with Taffeta flounces, pleated and ruffled. Excellent range of colors, and black.

Special \$6

Fine Milanese Silk Jersey Petticoats with flounces of Taffeta; Radiant Silk with tucked flounce. Obtainable in street shades.

Third Floor.



A Revelation of Exceptional Comfort Qualities

ATHENA UNDERWEAR

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ATHENA Underwear is tailored to fit the natural contour of the body, comfortably.

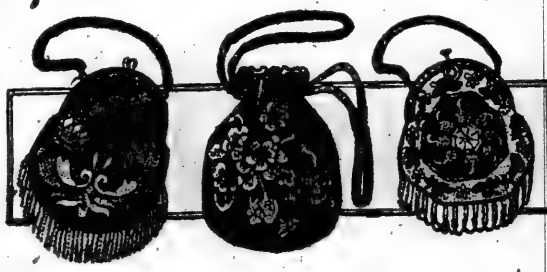
It affords the correct foundation for the corset and fine gown.

Note the striking contrast between Athena Underwear and ordinary underwear, as shown in the illustrations.

SOLD IN NEW YORK ONLY BY

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.



Rare Values Are Offered Today in a

Sale of Exquisitely Beaded Bags at \$25

In Drawstring, Metal Frame and Solid Beaded Effects

These handsome bags are really works of art in beadmaking, so beautiful are the colorings, and so perfect the blending of the tones. Hardly two alike in the collection because they are all hand-made, and not one in the lot has a worthy competitor at anything near this special price.

Good things come but once in a great while—do your choosing while the selection is at its best

Today and Saturday
A Very Unusual Offering of

Smart Winter Skirts

for Women and Misses

At \$10.50

"Velveteen," says Paris, "for the most youthful of skirts." These are of guaranteed fast pile velveteen that will give long and satisfactory service. Excellent assortment of models, in Taupe, Brown, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 25 to 33 waistbands. One model pictured.

Also—A Very Fine Collection of New Winter Skirts at \$6.95 to \$12.75

If secured in the present market they would be at least 15% higher in price. Fashioned of Wool Poplin, Men's Wear Serge and smart Pin Striped fabrics. Sizes 24 to 40 waistbands. Fourth Floor.

TIME

Time is money.
And nobody ever ac-
cused us of wasting
either.

THOMPSON-STARRETT
COMPANY
Building Construction



It's not merely
love of color but
appreciation of
color that makes a
man choose a silk
poplin tie made
for us by Pim, in
Ireland, and spe-
cially priced at

2.00

Plain colors—jade, olive,
mauve, purple, navy blue,
crimson, rose, taupe, beige
and brown.

Today we're having a Special
Sale of Odds and Ends of
Hosiery.



Best & Co.

Gentlemen's Hosiery

MEN'S SHOP—Entrance,
1 WEST 35th STREET

You Never Pay More at Best



BELMONT
Black Kid, Black Calf, Chocolate
Kid, Patent Leather

Good Looking
Feet

are easy to have if you only
take care of them. In the
first place you must wear
comfortable shoes—shoes
that fit you. Secondly, you
should wear shoes that pro-
tect your feet—the Dr. A.
Reed Cushion Shoes.
It is the wonderful cushion
in these shoes that protects
your feet by preventing
shocks and jars of hard pav-
ements from reaching them.
Only in this way can you rea-
sonably expect to have good
looking feet.

Dr. A. Reed
CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by
J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
SOLD ONLY AT

1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.



NUTS of the first qual-
ity are as different
from ordinary nuts as
mushrooms from toad-
stools.

The new crops are now ar-
riving direct from the groves,
deliciously fresh, meaty and
sweet.

Parcel post delivery every-
where.

Call, write or telephone Corlanti 4139
CHARLES S. CASH
Every good nut that grows

223-225 Fulton Street
Half block west Hudson Ter.
309 Madison Avenue
2 doors below 42d St.

PUBLICATION ASSISTED.
Publication of want advertisements in
the Sunday edition of The New York
Times is often delayed through late de-
livery of announcements for help wanted
and situations wanted, rooms for rent
and wanted, business opportunities, real
estate for sale, and other classified ad-
vertisements, should be in the Times
building on Thursday.

WOMEN TURN FROM
TEA TO POLITICS

Stay for Speeches, Just Like
Men, After Luncheon
at Delmonico's.

COL. HAYWARD SURPRISED

"This is a Political Meeting de
Luxe," He Said—Women Dis-
prove Cynic's Prediction.

What a nice thing it is to have women
in politics was shown at a tea party
given yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's
by the Women's Committee for the elec-
tion of William H. Chesebrough for Judge of
the City Court. It was a party given in the
ballroom with tea and coffee, sand-
wiches, toasted muffins, orange marmalade
and little cakes, and as it began to
rain just as the women were arriving.
Judge Chesebrough insisted that the women
should have their tea before they
listened to a single political speech.

"They will all go home," said one of
the few men present who does not know
yet anything about the frilly, flattery,
glazed way in which women can take
their politics and take them seriously.

"There will not be one woman here
five minutes after the tea is over," he
asserted. But not a woman left, and
they stayed straight through to 8 o'clock
and applauded every speaker.

One of these was Colonel William
Hayward of the Buffalo, who talked
to women as "Fellow Voters" for the
first time, and said that he was the
most surprised man in New York.

"I have never seen a political meeting
like this," he said. "I have seen a lot of
old district school houses, or dirty halls
with tumbledown stages. This is a
political meeting de luxe."

The Women's Committee which is sup-
porting Judge Chesebrough is a large and
strong one, made up mainly of Republi-
can women, but also with many Dem-
ocrats, and for the time being Republi-
can principles, as such, go by the board
at the meetings.

Judge Chesebrough paid a tribute to The-
odore Roosevelt in opening his remarks
and spoke of Justice Newburger and
Justice Smith in declaring for an honest
judiciary.

"We have never had an opportunity
here to do anything but watch and
pray," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay,
"but now we can put a ballot in the
box and elect the people we want.
Colonel Hayward thought you would all
go out after you had your tea today,
but I knew you wouldn't. I know you
can trust the women of New York. You
must remember that you are on trial
now, not only in the city, but in the
State, where the women are watching to
see what you are doing down here.
Every woman here ought to go nine or
ten votes for Judge Chesebrough. Take a
bag full of leaflets with you wherever
you go, give them to the people who
sit next to you in the street car. Don't
forget the telephone—only you need not
bother the people to get out and vote
unless they are going to vote right.
Hathbridge Colby was a speaker, and
Mrs. Owen Kildare and Mrs. Frank J.
Shuler presided. Mrs. Jacob Loeb, who
is one of the Democrats on the com-
mittee, has the reputation of having once
turned the district in which she lives
from Republican to Democratic and now,
for the municipal election, she is work-
ing hard to turn it Republican again.

SEEK MULLATTO FOR MURDER

Sister Identifies Body Found in Sand
Pit as Mrs. Emma R. McDonald.

The body of the woman found mur-
dered Wednesday evening in a sand pit
at Winthrop and East Ninety-second
streets, Brooklyn, was identified
yesterday at the Kings County Morgue
as that of Mrs. Emma R. McDonald,
42 years old, of 85 Backman Street.
She was employed as a ticket agent.

Last and Found Advertisements on
Page Sixteen.

McCutcheon's
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

Beautiful Lingerie



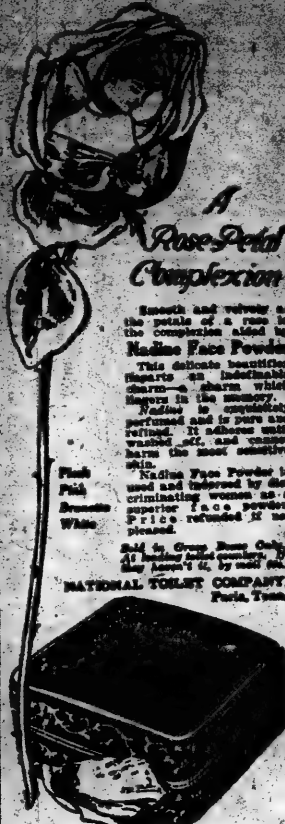
LINGERIE that is fresh and
finely made is one of the
pre-requisites of every
woman's wardrobe.

No season has offered us the opportu-
nity of showing such a variety of charming
Gowns, Envelope Chemises and Chemises,
in Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Satin.

We have just received a number of new
patterns and styles in real-lace trimmed
and embroidered undergarments that are
distinctive.

Our hand-embroidered French and Phil-
ippine underwear of Linen or fine Nain-
sook includes models that will be difficult
to surpass in daintiness of workmanship
and fineness of texture.

TROUSSEAUX—As always, at "The
Linen Store" we are fully equipped to fur-
nish special Lingerie for the Bridal
Trousseau.



Rose Petal
Complexion

Smooth and velvety as
the petals of a rose is the
complexion added by
Rose Petal Complexion

This delicate beauty
product is an indestructible
charm—a charm which
remains in the memory.
Rose Petal Complexion
is completely
perfumed and is pure and
refined. It adheres well
and washes off, and con-
tains the most sensitive skin.

Rose Petal Complexion is
used and admired by dis-
criminating women as a
superior face powder.
Price refunded if not
pleased.

Sold in Great Britain Only
at 100 Strand, London, W.C.2.
NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY,
Paris, France.

SUNDSTRAND

Adding Machine

Office at
101 Park Avenue
Cor. 40th Street.
Near Grand Central
Terminal.

Will be open this week
From 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

We will be glad to show
you all models of the
Sundstrand.

Phone
Vanderbilt 3323.

Lord & Taylor

35th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

How Do You
Judge a Suit of Clothes?

Price, Service or Style?

Looking at a suit of clothes from price alone is false
economy.

Real economy is demonstrated by satisfactory
service.

Service is a matter of fabric and workmanship.

A quality standard lived up to insures the right kind of
fabrics, pattern and color being a matter of personal preference.

Workmanship carried out according to the right speci-
fications is a matter of skilled hands with an artist's sense of
achievement.

Style may be as varied as its many sources, but one could
hardly expect a carver of wooden Indians to compete with a
Praxiteles.

Styles here show a marked degree of discrimination.

It takes many points of excellence
to insure suits that excel.

Forehanded planning means buying fabrics months ahead
of time. Prices have advanced a number of times since we
were arranged for our Fall and Winter clothing. Cost of labor
has advanced since we received our supply. That is why
our prices today are less than we could buy at now, and will
remain so here for some time.

Ready for Service Suits

\$35, \$40, up to \$70

Exemplifies a new order of service apparel. A specific model
and size for every build. A plan that insures a satisfactory fit.

Styles particularly adapted for young men, middle-aged and elderly
men, as well as a distinctive style for men who never grow old. Fabrics
in the newest shades and patterns, tailored with the same care that is
bestowed upon custom-made clothing.

Fall and Winter Overcoats

\$35 to \$100

Imported and domestic materials. Town ulsters, great coats,
"slip-on" models in a wide assortment of fabrics and patterns. Ready
for immediate service.

There is a decided price advantage in selecting now.

Fourth Floor

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

BOYS' CLOTHING

("Altman Standard")

The recently enlarged Boys' Clothing Depart-
ment is located on the Fifth Avenue side
of the Sixth Floor

The new models give that manly appearance
that every youngster demands, and while all of
the clothes are built for long wear, this feature
in no way detracts from the smartness of the
styles

The very little lads, too, can be supplied with
outfits from assortments especially assembled
to meet their individual requirements

Prices are moderate

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

A Clever
O. HENRY
Story
in the
BROOKLYN EAGLE
Every Sunday

COULD YOU USE

a woman supply buyer who buys
paper, twine and office supplies,
who knows and buys printing,
lithography and color process
work, who gets things done
who's fifteen years' ahead of you
what she can do.

Am at present employed—just
want a better opportunity.
Won't you grant me the courtesy
of an interview? R. 225 Times.

When Notified By
PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
Your Check WILL Be Sold at Auction
Come And See Us
—BENJAMIN'S—
715 5th Ave. Bet. 44-45th Sts.
Telephone 5223 Bryant.
All Persons
Selling Securities
Write or Phone to
our Representative
Michael Pines Field For
Furnishings, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Furniture, Stoves and Sinks.



LAPELS

A LAPEL isn't just an appendage to the collar. The shape and roll must be built in, not merely pressed on; and the edge-stitching must be under-beveled, or, technically speaking, "stated," otherwise it appears to give the lapel an uneven and formless effect. Obedience to good tailoring laws such as these makes your Joseph Hilton garment preserve its good looks.



SHOULDERS

THE correct joining of a shoulder seam is one part knock and two parts knowledge. Only after the fore parts and back are basted together can the final stitching result in the correct placing of the fullness, and insure a non-ripping shoulder. Just such elements of superiority cause your Joseph Hilton garment to retain its smart, shapely lines.

MEN'S CLOTHES

BENCH-STYLED • BENCH-SHAPED • BENCH-BUILT

Priced 25% Less Than Elsewhere

THE style of a Joseph Hilton garment is not the result of a presser's iron; it is the result of the tailor's needle. Its shapeliness is built right into the model from the moment the cloth is cut; and from that moment on is skilfully developed with careful attention to every intricate detail.

Today, tomorrow, visit one of our four stores — (be sure it is one of ours — note the complete name and exact address before you enter). As an indication of what Joseph Hilton clothes stand for in quality and value, we have assembled two specialized groups, one at \$29.50, the other at \$34.50. At each price the range is complete, and the selection of fabrics, patterns and colorings

SUITS & OVERCOATS

\$29⁵⁰

AND

\$34⁵⁰

is limited only to your individual needs.

The materials featured are all wool and take in every variety, from the quiet and subdued to the more extreme. In addition to these two special groupings we are featuring 130 styles ranging in price to \$65.00.

Bear in mind, always, that Joseph Hilton prices are made possible only because we bench-tailor every garment we sell, in our own shops, exercising a complete mastery over every step.

The convenience of a charge account will be gladly extended, upon application to the manager of any of our four stores.

Joseph Hilton

Do not confuse these Joseph Hilton stores with any stores operating under similar name. Be sure to note the addresses as given here and recognize the full name "JOSEPH HILTON" on the sign.

Nassau & Fulton Sts.
Raymond's Corner—131 Fulton St.

33d St. & 5th Ave.
334 Fifth Ave.—Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

36th St. & Broadway
1333 Broadway—Directly Opp. Herald Bldg.

243 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park

Courts and Corruption

When a crooked corporation wants to put over a crooked deal its first question is:

"What about the courts?"

When a political gang wants to steal an election, so it can deliver a city over to the grafters, its leaders ask:

"What about the courts?"

We have good and effective laws on the statute books. Under them almost any kind of rascality can be punished, and punished severely.

But unless the courts—which means the judges—will enforce these laws they are useless.

New York has suffered severely in the past from corruption on the bench. This corruption entrenched in the very temple of the law is a thousandfold more dangerous than it would be in any purely executive office.

For the judge not only can interpret the law in cases where he has the sole power of decision, but, as any one who has ever spent ten minutes in a courtroom knows, he can profoundly influence the verdict of a jury through his charge. Indeed, if he chooses, he can calmly set aside a verdict on the ground that it is not in accordance with the law.

There are numbers of instances where a man injured while engaged in his employment has got a satisfactory damage verdict, only to have it set aside by some corporation-owned judge.

In the coming election there is an honest, straightforward, experienced candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court—Joseph E. Newburger.

Justice Newburger is a man of fearless probity, of stainless record. He has many times thwarted the will of the crooks who plunder on the city, and for that reason the bosses in control of Tammany have denied him a renomination.

Now, if you want the courts kept clean, if you want them to serve you as they were designed to serve you, do not permit an honest judge thus to be ordered off the bench by a gang of grafters. Justice Newburger has been nominated by a committee of straight-thinking patriotic citizens. He deserves your support. He will continue on the bench to dispense justice fairly and according to the law of the land—not the law of the profits.

Vote for him and you are voting for your own interests and those of your fellow citizens. Incidentally, you are serving notice on the bosses that their grimy hands must not be permitted to soil the judicial ermine.

Independent Non-Partisan
Judiciary Committee,
Hotel Wallack, B'way at 43rd St.
(To be continued in tomorrow's evening newspapers.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT PRINCETON BURNS

Government Loss Instruments and Equipment Valued at \$50,000.

SOLDIERS' VALUABLES BURN

Wooden Structures, Erected During the War, Destroyed in a Few Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Government property valued at \$50,000 was destroyed here this afternoon when fire wrecked the artillery hall and barracks of the Princeton Field Artillery School. Major M. G. Taggart, who was in the

building when the fire started, gave the cause as the carelessness of a soldier. The building, which utilized hot air, had caused trouble previously. The building, a frame structure erected during the war, went like a flash and was destroyed in ten minutes. Valuable instruments, such as range finders, telescopes, and battery components, were lost. The greater part of the loss, however, consisted of the loss of the building, which was also burned. It was thought at first that the fire extinguishers would be sufficient to put the fire out, but as soon as the door of the furnace room was opened the draft created caused the whole hall to catch fire almost at once, and in less than three minutes the building was a mass of flames.

ALL MOTHERS PRAISE

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

It keeps the children well and saves them doctor bills.

At your drug store in 10, 25 and 50c boxes.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

West 43rd Street

Featuring Exceptionally Attractive Models in

Women's Autumn and Winter Apparel

Models suitable for Street, Afternoon, Travel, Theatre and Evening Wear

Unusually Important Sale

WOMEN'S DISTINCTIVE DRESSES

Priced Extraordinarily Low for Friday's and Saturday's Selling
Displayed on the Third Floor

\$39.50 Values up to \$59.50

Dresses developed in rich and durable Fabrics, including Satin, Tricotee, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Tricotine, Serge, Taffeta and Net; individual and attractive models that will appeal to the fastidious and discriminating purchaser; many novel features in collars, sleeves and belts; most desirable Autumn colorings represented; tailored with scrupulous attention to details—excellent workmanship and finish.

TAILORED CLOTHING FOR YOUNG LADIES

Young ladies from 14 to 19 years for whom we especially design suits, dresses, top coats, sports clothing and riding habits, will find in our assortments appropriate outer apparel for town and country wear produced in exclusive English, Scotch and Irish woollens of our own importation.

Tailored suits in tweeds, jersey cloth, velvet and duvetyne.
Tailored dresses in jersey cloth, English navy serge and tricotine.
Top coats in bolivia, velvet, tweeds, English mixtures and jersey cloth.
Riding habits in cross saddle models, in whipcord, tweeds, homespuns and oxford.

Sport skirts in distinctive designs of wool plaids.
Sport coats of velveteen and English coatings.
Leather coats in short and three-quarter length models.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Attracting Much More Attention Nowadays

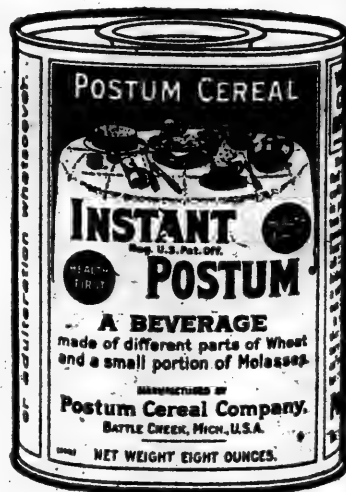
Because of
The High Price of Coffee.

A delicious drink of coffee-like flavor—made instantly in the cup at table.

INSTANT POSTUM

Satisfying! No raise in price
Healthful! Sold by all grocers

Made by POSTUM CEREAL CO. Battle Creek, Michigan.



The Capitol Theatre
is supplied **ELECTRIC SERVICE**
by **The United Electric**
LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

This new theatre, seating 5000 people, is the largest in the world. The architect was Thomas W. Lamb, the builders, O'Day Construction Co., and the electrical contractors, the Edwards Electrical Construction Co.

LAST WEEK'S "DIGEST" SOLD OUT IN ONE DAY!

Eleven Hundred Thousand Copies Of This Week's Issue Will Be Printed Without the Aid of Typesetters

An Astounding Thing.

"The Literary Digest has done an astounding thing. It has come out in its full size of eighty pages without a line of text matter being set by printers. The big thing is that something new has been introduced in printing."—*Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Characteristic American Ingenuity.

"Printing a million copies of a magazine without printers sounds like an impossibility. Well, that's characteristic of American ingenuity. Always doing the impossible."—*Register*, Springfield, Ill.

A Household Necessity.

"The enterprise that enabled the publishers of The Literary Digest to counter the blow aimed at stopping publication is on a par with the resourcefulness and energy that have made them one of the most widely read weeklies in the country. They are on the job and equal to the occasion 365 days in the year. They have transformed into a household necessity a publication that, a few years ago, was considered a high-brow luxury."—*Star*, Indianapolis, Ind.

"A Wonderful Emergency Achievement

upon which the publishers are to be congratulated."—*Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, Mo.

An Interesting Experiment.

"To be able to look at the Literary Digest with less interest in its content than its form is a sensation which even the renaissance in printing of which William Morris was the prophet can scarcely match."—*Evening Sun*, New York City.

How the Tables Were Turned.

"It is a startling dish of mental food that the Literary Digest serves up this week to those self-complacent printers in New York who fondly imagined their going upon 'vacation' would utterly suspend the publication of most of the periodical press. The Digest has neatly turned the laugh upon the strikers."—*Record*, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Ripping Success."

"In a perfectly polite way the publishers of 'The Literary Digest' have told the striking compositors to be damned. And in order not to disappoint their subscribers the publication has met the situation with ingenuity and tried a new experiment in printing with ripping success."—*Tribune*, New York City.

Digesting a Strike.

"The Literary Digest has lived up to its name in assimilating a disastrous strike and opening the way to an innovation full of possibilities."—*Transcript*, Peoria, Ill.

A Revolution in Printing.

"The Literary Digest has set the pace in what may prove a revolution in printing. It has broken new ground, scored a great stroke of enterprise, and furnished fresh proof that American ingenuity is equal to any emergency, even in surmounting the seemingly insurmountable."—*Republican*, Scranton, Pa.

Necessity Breeds Ingenuity.

"The Digest's effort proves that there is a limit beyond which the power to force concessions from employers ceases and becomes null; also that man's ingenuity is equal to man's necessity."—*Register*, Mobile Ala.

NEVER since the introduction of typesetting machines, over thirty years ago, has such a sensation been aroused in the publishing field as was caused by the appearance of THE LITERARY DIGEST last week without the aid of typesetters. As our readers were told in the "Digest" of October 18th, there is a fight on in New York City between the International and local unions in several branches of the printing business, which has crippled every printing establishment in the city. To cap the climax, the compositors, who set the type for most of the magazines, decided to take what they termed a "vacation," despite the orders of their chiefs to return to work. In this extremity THE LITERARY DIGEST was confronted with the alternative of ceasing publication or evolving some other method of getting out the magazine. The method was evolved and the full press run of the "Digest" was published—a handsome eighty-page magazine with the usual colored covers. To accomplish this the photo-engraving process was utilized, and the services of the compositors wholly dispensed with.

The demand for this unique number of the "Digest" was tremendous. Every copy was practically sold off the news-stands the first day, and it is now almost impossible to secure one. Hundreds of newspapers throughout the country have given front page articles and editorials to this radical experiment, the majority recognizing in it untold possibilities of revolutionizing the production of magazines by the elimination of one of its costliest operations—the typesetting. Two newspapers—one in California and one in New York—have already been published by this process. By letter, by telephone, by telegram, congratulations have been pouring into our office from men and women located in all sections of the country.

If You Failed to Get The Digest Last Week, Get This Week's Number at the News-Stand Now.

Although we have printed eleven hundred thousand in all, they are bound to sell quickly. No extra copies can be printed, so we urgently advise you not to delay if you would become acquainted with the most important advance that has been made in magazine publication for many years. The October 25th number teems with live, up-to-date news articles treating important events from all angles.

May Mark a New Era.

"At first glance the innovation is revolutionary, and it is fresh proof of that excellent magazine's enterprise and originality, and striking evidence of its resourcefulness in the face of a strike that ordinarily would absolutely prevent publication."—*Standard*, Amosco, Mont.

Typesetting May Become Superfluous.

"Are workers wise in launching an irregular strike that leads to the adoption of a device that makes them superfluous?"—*Times*, Detroit, Mich.

"Will Have Far-Reaching Consequences."

"This week's issue of the Literary Digest is a typographical achievement that may have far-reaching consequences."—*World*, New York City.

"Pluck and Resourcefulness."

"There is nothing like pluck and resourcefulness. Everybody will be on the lookout for this popular periodical, printed, so to speak, without printers."—*Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Ala.

FROM LETTERS IN ONE DAY'S MAIL

Admires Valiant Effort.

"I think your effort is most admirable, and am sending copies of the 'Digest' to friends of mine in England and this country. I think a new departure has certainly been made by your valiant effort."

From a Subscriber For More Than Twenty Years.

"This last number is a poem and greatly liked—on time, too."

Advises Extended "Vacation."

"It is a wonderful production—it is all right—keep it up for a few months and give the boys an extended vacation."

He Welcomes the Change.

"Congratulations on the neat appearance and legible make-up of the 'Digest.' I hope it is far-reaching 'Type Setter' and welcome 'Typist.' This is now as it should have been long ago. Do not disturb that vacation. Let it live long, and try to be happy."

"Marvellous."

"I have often marvelled at the resourcefulness displayed in the collection of the vast fund of accurate and timely information that is printed from week to week. When this same energy is extended to include the typewriting and arrangement of etchers' copy sufficient to get out on time an 80-page number that practically ignores the Bolsheviks, it is marvellous indeed."

The Only Magazine Received.

"Good for you, Literary Digest! You are the only magazine we have received this week!"

Could Not Buy a Copy.

"I want to congratulate your organization on the reported production of a unique edition, and to protest my inability, for love or money, to get a copy of your much heralded type-written edition. No explanation is necessary, but I will appreciate it if you will mail me a copy and I enclose you herewith 10c. in stamps."

80 Pages—Many Illustrations—Some of the News Features

Red Forces Disrupting American Labor

Effects of the Printers' Strike

What the Soft Coal Miners Want

The Enforcement of Prohibition

New Meaning of the "Almighty Dollar"

A Japanese Proposal for a Free Korea

Cement Cracks to Foretell Earthquakes

Camouflaging the Old Uniform

Rise of the Soviet Press in Russia

Women's Work in the "Y"

American Preachers in England

A Plan to Solve Our Negro Problem

Current Poetry

The Spice of Life

Germany's "Game" in the Baltic Region

Australia's Future in Anzacs' Care

A Turkish Remedy for Race Conflicts

Points on Soda Water

Electricity in the Bath

Immunity of City Dwellers From Disease

Pontoon Building in '62

Send 10 Cents for a Copy If You Can Not Buy It on the News-Stand

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

For a Single Dime at the News-Stands Each Week

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous New Standard Dictionary) NEW YORK

BAKER TELLS HOW MINOR WAS FREED

A. E. F. Judge Advocate, While Thinking Him Guilty, Could Not Produce Witnesses:

LATER THEY WERE FOUND

Minor Was Identified as the Author of Bolshevik Propaganda, but Was Not Re-arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In response to a Senate resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of War sent to the Senate today a report of the circumstances connected with the arrest and release of Robert Minor, the American cartoonist, arrested in Paris on a military charge and sent to Coblenz, headquarters of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, for trial.

The report shows that Minor was charged with having engaged in a campaign of propaganda in Germany with intent to weaken the force and power of the United States Army. According to the report Minor's release was due to the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the American Expeditionary Force that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the man. The Judge Advocate General expressed the opinion, however, that Minor was guilty.

There has been much mystery made of Minor's release. It has been reported that he was set free on account of influence exerted from Washington.

The report of Secretary Baker states that after Minor's release evidence was procured to corroborate the charges was obtained. He was not re-arrested, however.

Secretary Baker's report says:

"The circumstances incident to Minor's detention in Coblenz were as follows: Early in February, 1919, a non-commissioned officer attached to the intelligence section (G-2) Advanced General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Force, was sent from Trier to make an investigation of the activities of the German Spartacist group in Düsseldorf, reported to be planning to spread Bolshevik propaganda among the troops of the Army of Occupation. Representing himself as an American deserter, who wished to do all he could for communism, the officer called on the Spartacist leader, 30 Immunnstrasse, and after a long conversation with the Secretary he was accepted as a comrade, though kept under observation for two days.

"It was explained to him that the main ideal of the Spartacists, like that of their Russian comrades, the Bolsheviks, was to bring about a world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and he was urged to return to the army and do propaganda work among the Americans. He attended several meetings, at one of which it was decided that he should go back and carry on the work of distributing among the Americans pamphlets which the Spartacists would send over from Düsseldorf.

Minor Among the Spartacists.

"At one of these meetings he met two representatives, an Englishman and an American, who introduced themselves as Philip Price and Robert Minor, respectively."

At a later meeting, the report says, in the office of Seidel, a Spartacist leader, Minor volunteered, at the request of Maria Filip, a woman at the head of the propaganda work, to prepare a pamphlet for distribution among American troops. At the next meeting he presented a type-written document which was read by the informant and then given to Maria Filip, who had it printed. Later the informant was given about 8,000 copies for distribution among American troops. This pamphlet was entitled, "Why American Soldiers Are in Europe."

The report then tells of Minor's arrest, and continues:

"On June 23 a cablegram was received from the Chief of Staff, General Headquarters A. E. F., directing that action be suspended pending further orders. Nothing further was done toward bringing the case to trial except that a copy of the proposed charges was served upon Minor by the Judge Advocate, Third Army, June 28. In the meantime the Judge Advocate, A. E. F., and an assistant, came to Coblenz to make an investigation of the case, under instructions from the Commander in Chief, A. E. F.

Judge Advocate's Report.

"On June 28 the Judge Advocate, A. E. F., submitted a report of his investigation. His recommendations and conclusions follow:

"The case against Minor at present amounts to this: He is charged with a serious offense as a man can commit, but there is only one witness against him—himself. Every effort is being made by the Third Army authorities and by the British at Coblenz, to obtain corroborating witnesses."

"There are three persons in the hands of the British and American authorities who it is believed can corroborate more or less the testimony of Minor as to the activities of Minor at Düsseldorf, though it has been impossible as yet to get them to do so. One of them is among the seven undergoing trial by military commission at Cologne, and efforts will be made to get him to tell what he knows as soon as his trial is finished, which will be this week.

"I have interviewed Seidel, the officers of G-2, and the Judge Advocate's department at the headquarters of the Third Army, and have, with Colonel Mayer, a military commission sitting at Cologne, etc. I thoroughly believe Minor to be guilty, but if I were sitting on a court I would not vote guilty on the evidence now available—the only evidence is that of a man acting in the character of a detective and an informer. If his testimony were substantiated by corroborated by other witnesses, I believe a conviction would be justified. It is desirable, of course, that the case be convicted, that the case against him be as strong as possible, in order to justify conviction by a court and approval by the confirming and reviewing authority. It should be supported by the strongest proof, and, since this is a case in which a dangerous element in the United States has the greatest interest, it had better not be tried at all unless there is proof which fully warrants conviction. An acquittal, a disappointed conviction, or an approved conviction on anything short of conclusive evidence would be injurious to the cause of good government. It should be known that a week or ten days at the farthest, I think, whether substantial corroboration of Seidel's testimony can be had, and if it can I think Minor should be tried. If corroboration cannot be had, I think it would be better to dismiss the case.

Concluding his report, the Secretary of War says:

"No corroborating evidence having been submitted on July 3, under orders from General Headquarters, A. E. F., Army, A. E. F., sent Minor in Paris, in charge of an officer, who conducted him from the military prison in Coblenz to the Gare de l'Est in Paris, and then gave him the papers which he had received from the Assistant Chief of Staff. This officer was unaware of the identity of his charge or of the nature of the case. This constituted his release.

Shortly after Minor was released important additional information was obtained as to his connection with the propaganda pamphlet in question. The

day following his release, Meta Filip, owner of the printing press, sent to Minor a copy of the pamphlet. In addition to this, she informed him that the copy to him, obtained from the printing of the same, and who actually directed the printing. This information was corroborated by another establishment. In the month of March an intelligence agent, who was stationed at Berlin and who was supposed to be a Spartacist, was told by Robert Minor that the time was ripe for the spreading of Spartacist propaganda among the American troops of occupation."

Lost and Found Advertisements—Free Sitters.

A Family Trust Company

WHEN we say that this is a family trust company we mean that in many cases it has come to be regarded as the family's financial adviser. Here is an example: In a certain family four of the members keep their personal accounts here. The fifth keeps hers elsewhere, but when anything comes up about which she wants financial advice, she invariably comes to us.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Member of Federal Reserve System
240 Broadway

GOOD COFFEE 32c A POUND

5-LB. LOTS FROM WHOLESALE ON CASH AND CARRY PLAN

Delivered in Greater New York 35c a lb. It's our Restaurant Combination Coffee, the same coffee we supply to Hotels and Restaurants. It has a little chocolate and delicious flavor. Sold ground only, but that's a saving. Use of time and trouble. We grind it for you, and we deliver it in airtight tins for your use. If you want to serve delicious coffee and not save money, come direct to us for the whole sale roaster. You take no risk. Your money back willingly if you want it.

Gillies Coffee Co.
133-135 Washington St., New York
Between Park Place and Barclay St.
Phone Barclay 5027. Established 19 Years.



Wm. Wright, Jr., Co. Factory.

If your business needs a more modern building, why not enlarge and improve the old one? Phone Bryant 2908 for book on Reconstruction.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed and Economy"



Kindex
CARDS IN SIGHT

"Has Jenkins Bought This Season?"
"No Sir, No Order in Six Months"

You grasp the situation—the salesman phoning in to see if a dealer in your adjoining town was ripe for a re-order. You know how vital it is for the Sales Manager to be able to answer immediately. Having Kindexed his records, he found out at once. But if it had been necessary to search through a maze of card-in-box data, there might have been several minutes costly delay.

Here is just one incident in the day's work of every business where Kindex pays in time, efficiency and clerk cost. And every department—from financial to stock room—will run with less friction and more "function" if its details are Kindexed.

One clerk does the work of four with Kindex—no fumbling, thumbing, searching through obscure card-in-box records. There is a Kindex outfit suited for your business regardless of its size. You can start with a thousand-card unit and expand it to a million.

Find out the time and labor economy of converting your present card system to Kindex. Phone us today.

AMERICAN KINDEX COMPANY
8th Floor, Grand Central Palace. Vanderbilt 8023.

Philadelphia Office: 714 Land Title Bldg.
Branches in all Principal Cities.
Hartford Office: 215 D'Espey Bldg.

Kindex Your Business
CARDS IN SIGHT

TO MOVE FOOD INQUIRY HERE

Chicago Bears Investigation of the Packers Will Be Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Preparations are under way, it is reported here today by officials of the Department of Justice for the transfer to New York of the Government's fight against the high cost of food launched in Chicago early in September. The Federal Grand Jury

investigation at Chicago into the activities of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company has been dropped, it is said. Whether an attempt to indict the officials of these companies will be made in New York, Federal agents would not say.

The investigation here was launched early last month before a special Grand Jury, and the announcement was made that indictments against the packers on the charge of violating the anti-trust laws would be sought. The anti-trust laws would be sought. The anti-trust laws would be sought. The anti-trust laws would be sought.

Senator Martin is Critically Ill.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—Senator Thomas S. Martin, Democratic leader in the Senate, who has been ill for four months, was reported today to be in a critical condition at a hospital at Charlottesville, Va. His family has been summoned to his bedside. He is 72 years old.

A Rock Bottom Fact!



THE shoes in our store were made from leather and findings bought months ago before the recent tremendous advances. The actual retail price, based on the cost of labor and materials used, was stamped on the soles during the process of manufacture. That price cannot be raised.



That is why

in our store is selling now from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a pair less than the same shoe would cost if made from materials bought today. But "price" is only one of the reasons why you should buy Emersons. We can show you a wider variety of up-to-the-minute styles than you can find anywhere else in town. A glance at the models shown in our store windows will convince you of that. Whether you prefer the narrow toe, flat English last, or the medium broad toe, we can show you a model that will be the final word in fashionable footwear.

You do not have to worry about the wearing qualities of an Emerson Shoe. The trade-mark stamped on the sole is a guarantee of quality that has been rigidly maintained for over 40 years.

Whether or not you are in the market for a pair of shoes at the moment, it will pay you to call at our store, examine our shoes and convince yourself that Emerson Shoes will give you more per dollar than you can get elsewhere.

EMERSON SHOE STORES

133 Nassau St.
1381 Broadway
1433 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

333 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN
827 Broad St.
NEWARK

*Open Saturday evening.
*Open every evening.

If you cannot secure Emerson Shoes in your vicinity, write direct to factories, Rockland, Mass., for catalog. Shoes sent prepaid.



What soaking in warm water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard.

Shaving soap never should be rubbed in

EVEN men with heavy, wiry beards can stop rubbing in their shaving lather to soften the hair.

Rubbing in is unnecessary for the wiriest beard. It is a sign that the lather is wrong.

Rubbing in with the fingers often irritates the skin, yet it has been necessary in order to soften heavy beards. This is the reason shaving is almost torture to so many men.

The beard, is composed of keratin, the same horn-like substance which makes the fingernails hard.

Each hair is covered with a coating of oil which must first be dissolved by the lather of your shaving soap, before the

keratin of the beard can be reached and softened.

Softens the beard instantly

The new Woodbury's Shaving Soap softens the beard thoroughly and instantly. The lather dissolves the oil film and the keratin quickly loses its toughness.

From the first moment that the brush is applied you will experience a pleasurable sensation of lather comfort that you have never before enjoyed.

The after-effect on the skin will be a welcome surprise, for the face is left smooth and refreshed.

Every druggist is ready to supply you with both the stick in the metal container at 35 cents and re-fills at 25 cents. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati and Perth, Ontario.

The new Woodbury's Shaving Stick

The same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap.



How often do you get a satisfying shave?

Make sure of 500 smooth shaves from every twelve blades

MANY men get a really enjoyable shave only once or twice a week—whenever they use a new blade. The keen, fresh edge slips easily through the beard, and leaves the face velvet-smooth.

How often do YOU get a shave like this?

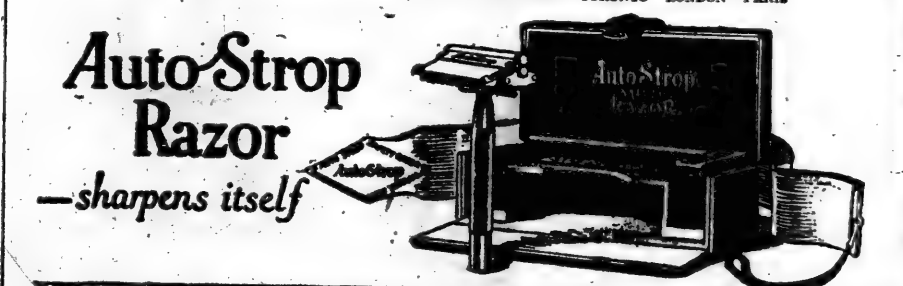
Right after the first shave, a blade begins to dull. Each succeeding shave usually becomes more uncomfortable, until at last you throw the blade away.

With the AutoStop Razor you can get a shave as smooth and clean as that first shave with a new blade—every day of the week. Built right into the frame is a simple, efficient, stropping device which resharpenes the blade in a few seconds—without taking the razor apart or removing the blade.

Five hundred satisfying shaves are guaranteed from every dozen blades.

Begin tomorrow to get the comfort of a fresh, keen edge for every shave. Ask your dealer today about the AutoStop Razor free trial plan.

AUTOSTOP SAFETY RAZOR CO.
NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON PARIS



AutoStop Razor
—sharpens itself

O. HENRY
Story in the
BROOKLYN EAGLE
Every Sunday

DIAMONDS PAWN TICKETS
PROVIDENT PURCHASING CO.
Created for the purchase of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and other precious stones. The diamonds are sold to the company at 50% of their value. The company will buy back the diamonds at 50% of their value. The company will buy back the diamonds at 50% of their value.

PARTOLA "The Dancer in Candy Form"
Ideal mint candy, luscious and in luscious packaging. Buy it young and old.

REAL AND BEEL QUEEN NEWS
Queen of the Belgians and crown princess of the Netherlands, met at Los Angeles, Cal. At the moment of meeting the photographer caught the ladies, and the result is a most interesting picture in the Homeowner Picture Book. The New York Times next Sunday, 4th.

SEES LEAGUE

A SERVICE CALL

Senator Declares
Provision for Ful-
fillment of Real Peace.

NO MORE WAR

Article X, A Pledge of Faith
to Preserve Integrity
of All Others.

United States Senator Robert L. Owen
has assailed the opposition of
the League of Nations yesterday as
far more of party animus
and hostile hostility to the President
of the United States than they give
credit for their attacks." Sen-
ator Owen was speaking at a meeting
of the New York section of the Council
of Women at Temple Beth-El,
Fourth and Seventy-sixth Street,
yesterday afternoon. He gave his
address and that of the
meeting, ex-Ambassador
Charles D. Warren. Irving Lehman introduced
him, who received the unani-
mous approval of the 1,500 women who
were present, as follows:

"The League of Nations
is the only hope of saving
the world from the
perpetual and intimate disarmament
and bloodshed."
The League of Nations
will establish peace on the high
principles of justice and freedom
for all nations as well as to strength-
en the safety and liberty of
our country is in every way
worthy of this covenant, he it
is that the New York Sec-
tion of the Council of Jewish Women,
of 3,000 citizens in meeting
yesterday endorsed the covenant
of the League of Nations.

Senator Owen had asserted that
the League of Nations was
it will not bring peace but
it declared that "this great
the most wonderful act ever

represented by its enemies.
He is as great as that in the
m. of the United States.
movement contains some nice

mind of man has been able to prevent war. It provides a mechanism for the distribution and if no agreement is brought about the country is to be partitioned and the country is to have three months' delivery of arms to the country that wants to have war. The bulk of there being an over-kill of men and the United States being put at disadvantage is false."

Next Nations Sharing.

When then answered the question of the nations of the world, he said: "The nations of the world are warning themselves and that non-discription will no longer be."

"X," he said, "plagues every earth, not only to respect the preserve the territorial integrity in the existing political divisions, even if it costs a million men, that this country, if adopted, will then be called upon to pay a large sum of money which should not be present in the world. It is a minimum of at least three-quarters of the United States, this would look like a very large sum of money. We will not only will we take part in the maintenance of the world."

"The passing of freight or green members of the league of nations is due to the fact that we are to face such a financial disaster as would be."

The below on A
been

high times that the women suffragists had won. The world is still reeling upon the wreckage of the old world. The new world is still in the process of being brought into being. It needs time to be passed and disordered. It needs time to be all over the face of the earth. The new world must return to the peaceful and stable world of the old world. The new world must return to the peaceful and stable world of the old world. The new world must return to the peaceful and stable world of the old world.

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the election in Fitzgerald.
All charges made by Mr.
Fitzgerald told the House
and accusations were "only

by his opponent.
on once," declared Mr. Pitts.
have been told that the two
are going to get me."

KATHERINE B. THAW TO WED CORD MEYER

War Nurse in France Engaged
to Son of Late Democratic
State Chairman.

FIANCE WAS AN AVIATOR

He Was Flying with Bride-to-Be's
Cousin, Lieut. Alex. B. Thaw, 2d,
When Latter Met His Death.

An engagement of interest just announced is that of Miss Katherine B. Thaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. B. Thaw, 2d, of New York, to Cord Meyer, son of the late Cord Meyer of New York and Great Neck, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Thaw, who reside at 21 Washington Square West, are making the formal announcement today.

Miss Thaw, prominent in society and well known in many amateur entertainments for her charity work, was actively engaged in service abroad, where she had spent much of her time, being connected with the Blue Hospital in Paris. She is a sister of Mrs. Scott B. MacSweeney, formerly Miss Barbara Thaw, and a daughter of the late Alexander Thaw, who was killed in the war. She is also a daughter of the late Alexander Thaw, who was killed in the war.

Mr. Meyer, who is a member of the Thaw family, is a son of the late Alexander Thaw, who was killed in the war. He is a member of the Thaw family, and is a son of the late Alexander Thaw, who was killed in the war.

The engagement was announced today by Mr. and Mrs. Thaw, who reside at 21 Washington Square West. The wedding is expected to take place in the near future.

CRAIG MISLED BY ERROR.

Controller Explains Comment on
Corporate Stock Decision.

Controller Craig, in a statement yesterday explained that because of an error in the report published in this New York Times of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the action instituted by William Jay Scheffelin, to restrain the Board of Estimate from issuing bonds for subway construction, he had been led to believe that the court had ruled in favor of the city.

CUT BRITISH GENERAL STAFF

Churchill Gives Notice of Reducing
Personnel 40 Per Cent.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Colonel Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, has sent a memorandum to the General Staff giving notification of a drastic reduction in personnel by the end of the year.

WEDS CASIMIR DE RHAM.

Miss Lucy L. Patterson a Bride in
Grace Church—The Attendants.

One of the largest of the Autumn weddings was celebrated yesterday afternoon when Casimir de Rham, a son of the late H. Casimir de Rham, and of Mrs. Casimir de Rham, married Miss Lucy L. Patterson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Patterson, of 22 East Seventy-second Street, in Grace Church, officiating.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin gown with point lace and tulle and was attended by Miss Mary Patterson, as maid of honor, and Misses Marion E. de Rham, Annette Tilford, Helen M. Moran, Margaret A. Hien Lee, Kate Anderson, Katherine von Ingen, all of this city, and Martha Leighton of Labrador, as bridesmaids.

Mr. de Rham's best man was Henry Simon, and the ushers were Morehead Patterson, Thomas Archer Morgan, Worthington Davis, William de Rham, William P. T. Preston, Francis D. Harwood, Robert J. H. Fowl, Jr., Francis H. Cabot, Jr., Charles Higginson, Albert James Rodway, William Elliott, Jr., Edmund R. Marvin, Richard Combs, John M. Weicher, Jr., and Charles J. Coulter. The reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Patterson, 22 East Seventy-second Street, where the bride and groom were entertained until late in the evening.

Miss Motley to Wed M. C. Jenkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Motley of 21 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Motley, to Matthew Comstock Jenkins, a student at Williams College.

Mr. Jenkins joined the navy and has since the armistice been honorably discharged. Miss Motley is a graduate of the Spence School, a member of the Junior League, and served in the Women's Service. Her brother, Thomas N. Motley, was a member of the University of California and a member of the University of California.

Miss Rose Bernstein Engaged.

Mrs. I. M. Bernstein of 218 West 100th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rose Bernstein, to Henry A. Blumenthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blumenthal of 230 West 100th Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Debutante Plans.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Steyer are to give a dance on Nov. 26 at the Plaza. For their debutante daughter, Miss Virginia Steyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamont of 137 East 87th Street will give a luncheon

for their daughter, Miss Mary Lamont, at the Plaza, on Nov. 26.

Center Degree on Otto H. Kahn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In recognition of his services as a financier and his devotion to the war, George Washington University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Otto H. Kahn, who received a letter from the University of California a few months ago.

MUSIC

By RICHARD ALDRICH.

The New Symphony Orchestra at its

second concert, the first of a pair in Carnegie Hall, last evening afforded difficult things untried. In three movements of Debussy's "Iberia," from his "Jasques" and the orchestral part of Brahms's violin concerto, itself an undertaking of symphonic proportions and presenting symphonic problems.

These were preceded by Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," and were followed by two excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," the "Queen Mab" scherzo and the Rakocsky march. Mr. Jacques Thibaud was the soloist in Brahms's concerto.

The overture was played with precision and with the kind of brilliancy that the music calls for; the kind that a decisive beat and a rhythmic impulse can elicit from players sufficiently skilled to furnish them. Mr. Bodanzky brought out all the sharp contrasts, the square-cut rhythms, the incisive spirit that he felt the music and the orchestra to have.

Debussy's Spanish suite is the most important of the program, and the most important of the evening. It is a high point of the music, and it is a high point of the orchestra. It is a high point of the music, and it is a high point of the orchestra.

Mr. Thibaud brought fine qualities to the performance of the old-time dance of sugar refineries. Dick and Meyer, who left his son a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000.

Obituary Notes.

TERENCE NUGENT, for fifty-four years a wine and liquor dealer in Brooklyn and for many years Democratic leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, died yesterday at his home, 163 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 72 years.

CHARLES MORRIS GAFF, formerly head of the oyster and chop house of Chapin's, died yesterday at his home, 586 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

MONTMERE J. GLEESON, who was President of the Junior City Police Court, died yesterday at his home, 111 West 11th Street, New York City.

JAMES A. REYNOLDS of 2335 Seventh Avenue, who was a private in the 113th Infantry, died yesterday at his home, 2335 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

JOHN J. LE MOYNE, President of the Municipal College from 1886 till his retirement in 1915, died yesterday at his home, 111 West 11th Street, New York City.

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Born.

ALBERT H. BROWN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Brown, born Oct. 22, 1918, at 111 West 11th Street, New York City.

Engaged.

MAAS-MAYER—Mrs. Frances Mayer of Cedarhurst, N. Y., announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frances Mayer, to Mr. John Mayer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mayer, of Cedarhurst, N. Y.

Married.

COTTON-JACOBSON—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 111 West 11th Street, New York City, Mr. and Mrs. John Cotton, of New York City, were united in marriage to Miss Frances Jacobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacobson, of New York City.

Born.

ANTIC—At Manhattan, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1918, at 111 West 11th Street, New York City, Mr. and Mrs. John Antic, of New York City, were united in marriage to Miss Frances Antic, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Antic, of New York City.

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GEORGE H. BROWN, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brown, died Oct. 22, 1918, at 111 West 11th Street, New York City.

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MAAS-MAYER—Mrs. Frances Mayer of Cedarhurst, N. Y., died Oct. 22, 1918, at 111 West 11th Street, New York City.

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COTTON-JACOBSON—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 111 West 11th Street, New York City, Mr. and Mrs. John Cotton, of New York City, were united in marriage to Miss Frances Jacobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacobson, of New York City.

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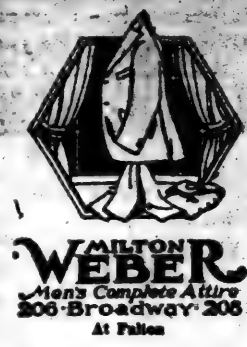
TERMS OF SALE.—1. Bids are to be addressed to Supply and Sales Dept. of U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 110 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penna., and to be opened by the Board at 10 A. M. on the day specified, to be opened here, 31, 1915.

2. Bids are to be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the total bid, made payable to United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and to be deposited with the purchase of the successful bid and returned in the case of the unsuccessful bidder.

3. Bids are to be based on taking delivery within 30 days.

4. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation
140 N. BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA



WEBER
Men's Complete Attire
300 Broadway 206
At Fulton

May we tempt you to wear the best?

ADLER-ROCHESTER
CLOTHES

\$35 to \$75

These custom garments require so few alterations that some of our patrons have them delivered the day of purchase.



A reliable, safe skin treatment

You need never hesitate to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap in the treatment of severe or simple skin troubles. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface.

Resinol

is a doctor's prescription which, for over twenty years, has been constantly used by other physicians for itching, burning, unsightly skin affections.

They prescribe Resinol, knowing that its remarkable soothing, healing action is due to ingredients so gentle and harmless as to be suited even to a baby's delicate skin.

All druggists use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For trial size of each, write to Dept. 21, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



Safeguarding Your Fuel Supply

Large users of coal—railroads, traction lines, central stations and big manufacturing plants—find in the present unsettled conditions a source of anxiety. They must be certain that they have eliminated—so far as possible—all chances for failure in their fuel supply.

To those having their own mines we offer engineering and management service that reduce cost of production as well as giving assurance of supply.

To those contemplating the purchase or sale of coal mines we offer services as independent appraisers.

Having developed our business from small retail coal merchants, 36 years ago, to operating twenty-eight mines with an annual capacity of thirteen million tons, we believe we have a knowledge of fuel production and distribution that you will find of value to your company.

If you have a fuel problem, we will be glad to assist in its solution.

FEABODY COAL CO.
CHICAGO

Fresh Fruit Desserts—2c
Jiffy-Jell desserts, rich and fruity, cost but 2 cents per serving.

Each package contains a vital of fruit essence, made from condensed fruit juice.

Add boiling water, then this flavor, and you have a fresh-fruit dainty.

Compare Jiffy-Jell with the old-style quick gelatin desserts. You will find it five times better, yet it costs no more.

Millions now enjoy it.

Jiffy-Jell
10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
8 Packages for 35 Cents

SUGAR HOARD LOST IN MAZE OF BROKERS

One Lot of 2,000,000 Pounds Traced Through Ten Sales Without Finding the Sugar.

HOLDERS SEEK TO UNLOAD

One Man Pays \$800 for an Introduction to a Broker—Secretly Seen May End.

Further investigation yesterday by Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams following clues which developed work on his part has revealed in the matter of the hoarding here of more than 10,000,000 pounds of sugar, have yielded only the information that whoever it was that had the sugar was keeping both himself and his sugar well concealed.

The Food Administrator believes the sugar in the case is part of a supply bought for export, either in good faith with an idea of speculation, and that the person holding it has decided that the time is ripe to dump it on the New York market. The price set by the Sugar Equalization Board is forcing the owners to use device methods in getting rid of their sugar, Mr. Williams pointed out. The results so far, in two instances where the transactions are under investigation, are interesting.

In one case, on Tuesday, Leo W. Hammel, a broker, offered Mr. Williams, following his identity. Two million pounds of sugar at 10¢, cents a pound. When told that he was talking to the Food Administrator the broker immediately said he had no sugar himself, but was to get it from another source. That concern, on being telephoned, said it had indeed, offered the sugar to Hammel, but that it had come to them from a third party. The broker named a fourth, the fourth a fifth, and so on, until Mr. Williams said last night he had been to ten brokers and had not yet found the sugar on which admitted passing the sugar on, and had not yet found the end of the trail.

The second case occurred on Wednesday and investigation has developed features which, Mr. Williams says, make it plain to him that the sugar that is being withheld from the market will be put in motion to help relieve the shortage. From a brokerage firm, Aber & Leming, the Food Administrator learned of 10,000,000 pounds of sugar which the brokers told him, not knowing who he was, they could deliver the next day. When he revealed his identity and demanded particulars, Mr. Dempsey declared that the firm had no sugar but was acting for a man who was introduced to them by a Mr. Dunn, located yesterday, proved to be Stephen Hines, manager of the drum department of the Barrett Chemical Company. Mr. Dunn was John Dunn of the credit department of the bank.

\$500 for an Introduction. Mr. Dunn went Hines to Mr. Williams' office, where he told what the

nourishing

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

"always fresh"

Preferred by Particular People Everywhere

Sold Everywhere

Cordon & Dilworth
— REAL —
ORANGE MARMALADE

MADE from wild better oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional household relish with the English and Scotch for centuries.

Sold by leading dealers

If unsatisfactory of yours call

Buyers \$244

Best assured—Well groomed sleep—

Faultless
Pajamas and Night Shirts

The "New" of a Nation's Exceeds Expectations

Disseminated by 1000 Dealers

MADE WITH THE
Iron Collars

OVAL BUTTONHOLE

RAILROADS TO ASK FOR HIGHER RATES

Executive Decide on Independent Action After Hines Again Refuses to Discuss Advances.

ACCEPT HIS OFFER OF DATA

Association Will Use Information of Traffic Experts to Draft Request to Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The decision to obtain increases in transportation rates for independent action after Hines again refused to discuss advances, was taken by the railroad executives. The decision by the railroads to apply at once to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a readjustment was reached at a conference today between Walter D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, and representatives of the Association of Railway Executives.

After Mr. Hines had reiterated the decision of the Government not to initiate advances in rates before January 1, which he made clear in his letter to Dr. W. C. Clegg, Chairman of the Association, under date of October 1, the executives advised him that they would take advantage of his offer to put at their disposal all the information in his possession bearing on this subject.

The executives also decided to avail themselves of the offer of Mr. Hines to put the services of traffic experts of the Railroad Administration at their disposal. The companies will themselves make the question of rates of 1919 in the light of the Interstate Commerce Commission's request for a revision of railroad rates.

At a separate meeting after the conference between the executives and Mr. Hines, the executives agreed upon the following statement which was left with the Director General.

The Railroad Administration's request for a revision of rates is a subject of great importance to the public and to the railroads. It is a subject which has been discussed for many months. The railroads have been forced to make a revision of rates in order to meet the needs of the public and to maintain the standard of living.

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COTTON HAS SLUMP OF 50 TO 85 POINTS

Breakup of Industrial Conference Causes Sharp Setback in the Market.

CROP REPORTS ALSO BAD

Professional and Trade Sentiment, However, See Another Sharp Advance.

The upheaval in the industrial conference at Washington and the highly erratic action of the stock market on the receipt of this news, had a markedly bearish influence on yesterday's cotton market. Instead of prices being carried forward into new high record ground for the movement and for the year, as many ring observers had predicted would be the case yesterday, the trend was in just the opposite direction, and on the bad break which occurred around midnight not losses from the preceding night's closing ran to 70 to 80 points for the active options. These low levels, as it turned out, were not far removed from the closing levels, for in the afternoon, despite some considerable degree of irregularity, the market finished weak, off anywhere from 50 to 80 points on the day.

At the outset the market was heavy. There was a good deal of profit-taking after the call showed the market down 45 to 50 points and throughout the first hour there was nothing to inspire confidence in the bulls. Then, on fresh and very bad crop advices from the South, the market began to improve, so that shortly before noon December and January were back where they had left off on Wednesday night, and the others, with the exception of October, which was persistently heavy, were within 5 to 10 points of their previous closing.

But the apparent breakup of the industrial conference proved the deciding factor and sent the market down again sharply. In the break many of the Wall Street houses, doubtless influenced by the break in security prices as well as by the uncertainty of cotton, were heavy sellers and the trade demand was not sufficient to offset the supply of contracts which poured into the ring. At the close of the day, however, professional sentiment, and so far as could be judged, trade sentiment as well, were decidedly optimistic, for it was contended that the selling had greatly improved the technical position of the market and made it ripe for another sharp advance. The crop reports from all parts of the belt continue poor; in yesterday's budget there were some extremely poor Texas reports and it is generally felt that there will be no improvement in advices from now until the end of the month.

Southern spot markets yesterday were firm, but most of them showed some concessions upward of one-quarter of 1 cent from the record high prices of the previous day.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Oct.	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
Nov.	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
Dec.	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
Jan.	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
Feb.	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
Mar.	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
Apr.	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
May	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
June	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50
July	33.00	33.00	32.50	32.50	32.50

The local market for spot cotton was steady, down 25 points to 34.50 for middling upland, sales 200 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 34.50; New Orleans, 34.50; Savannah, 34.50; Augusta, 34.50; Memphis, 34.50; Houston, 34.50; Little Rock, 34.50. Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yester.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	41,327	43,105	22,880
Exports	22,414	22,414	22,414
Stocks, season	888,020	888,750	858,114
N. Y. stocks	99,484	99,484	91,615
Port stocks	1,101,373	1,101,373	1,101,373
N. Y. arrivals	2,019	2,019	2,019

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in good demand at 22 1/2 for middling.

Sales, 18,000 bales of which American, 8,000; imports, 8,000 of which 1,000 American. Futures opened steady, 14 to 18 points up and closed quiet, 18 to 21 points off on the day.

Oct. 22.60; Dec. 22.40; Jan. 22.15; Feb. 21.80; Mar. 21.50; Apr. 21.20; May 20.90; June 20.60; July 20.30; Aug. 20.00; Sept. 19.70.

Manila: Yarn and cloths were firm.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. C., S. C. and Ga.—Local showers Fri. and Sat.; mild temperatures.

Tex.—Generally fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat.

Extreme N. W. Fla., Ala. and Miss.—Local showers Fri. and Sat.; no change in temperatures.

Tenn. and Ky.—Local showers Fri. and Sat.; probably Sat.; lower temperatures.

Ind.—Showers Fri. and Sat.; colder Sat.; lower temperatures.

Ohio—Showers Fri. and Sat.; colder Sat.; lower temperatures.

Lower Mich.—Showers Fri. and Sat.; colder Sat.; lower temperatures.

Upper Mich.—Snow or rain and colder Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Rain Fri.; colder Sat.; clearing; much colder.

Mo.—Rain Fri.; colder Sat.; clearing; much colder.

Wis.—Rain, colder Fri. Sat.; cloudy; much colder.

Minn.—Snow, colder, n. and w.; snow or rain, colder, s. and e. Sat.; fair; clearing.

Iowa—Rain, colder Fri. Sat.; cloudy; colder.

N. Dak.—Snow, colder Fri. Sat.; fair; rising temperatures.

S. Dak.—Snow, colder Fri. Sat.; fair; rising temperatures.

Wyo.—Snow, with cold waves and fresh northerly winds Fri. Sat.; warmer.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Alpha, 10; Beta, 10; Gamma, 10; Delta, 10; Epsilon, 10; Zeta, 10; Eta, 10; Theta, 10; Iota, 10; Kappa, 10; Lambda, 10; Mu, 10; Nu, 10; Xi, 10; Omicron, 10; Pi, 10; Rho, 10; Sigma, 10; Tau, 10; Upsilon, 10; Phi, 10; Chi, 10; Psi, 10; Omega, 10.

PLAN TO ISSUE \$30,000,000

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation to Vote on Expansion.

The Directors of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, which was announced yesterday, have called a special meeting of shareholders for Nov. 20, to act on the authorization of an issue of \$30,000,000 convertible 5 per cent. preferred stock, and an increase in the common stock of 100,000 shares without par value. The preferred stock is to have a par value of \$100. The capital raised through the new stock will be used for the extension of the corporation's business.

According to the plans of the management, it is proposed to issue \$10,000,000 of the new preferred stock immediately. Of the new common stock, 100,000 shares will be set aside to provide for the conversion of the \$10,000,000 preferred stock which it is proposed to authorize. If the shareholders of the present common stock, holders of record of Nov. 15, will consent to the conversion of 100,000 shares of the preferred stock up to Nov. 15, at par, at the ratio of one share of common for one share of preferred, the conversion of the new stock will be made to the satisfaction of the management.

The proposed preferred stock issue will be underwritten by a banking syndicate headed by Dominick and Dominick and Hallgarten & Co., who were in charge of the \$10,000,000 issue of the new common stock last year. It was also stated yesterday that a conversion of the new stock will be made to the satisfaction of the management.

The new preferred stock carries the privilege of conversion at the option of the holder. Into common stock at \$110 per share up to and including Nov. 30, 1928, and at \$100 per share thereafter. Provision will be made also for a reduction of the conversion price if additional common stock is issued at less than \$100 per share.

The balance sheet of the corporation as of Sept. 30, 1918, giving effect to the sale of \$10,000,000 of preferred stock, shows net assets, not including good will, of \$22,328,443, or 223 per cent. of the total amount of preferred to be issued. Net earnings for the first six months of 1919 amounted to \$1,038,377 before taxes, or at the rate of nearly \$5,000,000 for the year.

SELL LESS TO CANADA.

Dominion's Trade Turns to Great Britain and South America.

The Dominion Statistician in Canada has issued a summary of the trade of that country for the twelve-month period ended with Aug. 31, 1918, which showed that trade with the United States was steadily decreasing. The figures show that in the period the volume of purchases from the United States decreased by \$50,000,000 compared with the year ended with August, 1918, and \$100,000,000 compared with the similar period in the preceding year. On the other hand, purchases by Canada from Great Britain, the British West Indies, and from Cuba showed increases which were substantial, while the same was true of the merchandise and products of Brazil and Argentina.

In exports, on the other hand, Canada increased her sales to this country for the same twelve months by \$114,000, which was an increase of \$50,000,000 over the year ended with August, 1917. In Canada the viewpoint is that as long as Canadian money is at a discount in New York sales to the United States will increase, while imports from this country will decrease.

FLEET FOR GREEN STAR LINE

New \$10,000,000 Corporation Buys Five Modern Steamships.

It was officially announced yesterday that the Green Star Steamship Corporation, which was recently incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$10,000,000, has acquired a fleet of five modern steel steamers from the Nafra Company, Inc. It is planned for the new company to operate its fleet in established trade lanes and through its stockholders to control the shipments of a number of well-known trading companies.

Among the Directors of the Green Star Corporation are: Robert McGreggor, Jr., Vice President and General Manager; Alvin W. Kreh, President of the Equitable Trust Company; William C. Lane, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; R. T. Marshall, Joseph Mercaderes, President of the Nafra Company, Inc., and D. R. Engler.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name	Maturity	Rate	Bid	Ask
Balt. & Ohio	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Buff. Rch.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Can. Northern	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Can. Pac.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Chicago & N. W.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Chi. R. I. & P.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
C. & St. L.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
C. & O.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
C. & N. Y.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Erie Railroad	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Illinois Central	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Ind. & N. E.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Mich. Central	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Min. & N. W.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Mt. Kan. & Tex.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. C. & N. H.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. C. & O.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. C. & P.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. C. & S.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. C. & W.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Penn. Rch.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Reading Co.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Seaboard	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Southern Ry.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Southern Ry. & N. C.	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Union Tank	1919-20	4 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Guy E. Trippe, Chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was elected President of the American International Corporation yesterday to succeed J. Ogden Armour, who resigned.

It was announced yesterday that the issue of \$10,000,000 of 5 per cent. convertible preferred stock of the Pandemonium Producing and Refining Corporation, which was authorized by the board of directors, Home & Co., Memphis, Mo., and C. & P. Southern & Co., had all been sold.

C. R. Schicks, President of the Union Oil Company of California, has notified the New York office that the operating management of the Columbia Oil and Producing Company had been transferred to the Union Oil Company of California.

The Liberty National Bank has prepared a booklet entitled "Steam Traction Locomotives and Transfers of Stock" for the use of the public.

The East Coast Fisheries Company has announced that the rights of its shareholders to the stock of the company have been transferred to the company.

The Metropolitan Credit Corporation has declared its first dividend of 10 per cent. on its \$1,000,000 of common stock.

A second dividend of the same amount will be paid on or about Jan. 1, 1919.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed trustee for the Pandemonium Producing and Refining Corporation.

The Central Union Trust Company has been appointed trustee for the Pandemonium Producing and Refining Corporation.

Morgan & Co. have issued a booklet describing the new oil fields of South America.

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Our clients continue repeatedly to avail themselves of our service, and call upon us to recommend securities to them whenever they have funds to invest because they have found they need never worry as to principal or interest of investments purchased on our recommendation.

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\$250,000 U. S. Government Liberty 3 1/2%	June 15, 1947	3.41
(Optional) 23		
250,000 U. S. Government Victory 3 1/2%	May 20, 1923	3.80
(Optional) 23		
100,000 New York State Coupon 4%	Mar. 1, 1967	3.95
150,000 Federal Land Bank, Farm Loan 4 1/2%	May 1, 1939	4.20
(Optional) 24		
500,000 Territory of Hawaii Coupon 4 1/2%	Sept. 15, 1949	4.20
(Optional) 25		
350,000 City of Rochester, N. Y., reg. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1933	4.25
300,000 City of Buffalo, N. Y., reg. 4%	Feb. 15, 1959	4.275
150,000 City of Buffalo, N. Y., reg. 4%	Apr. 15, 1959	4.275
80,000 City of Schenectady, N. Y., reg. 4 1/2%	Sept. 1, 1920-35 incl.	4.30
50,000 City of Kingston, N. Y., reg. 3 1/2%	Aug. 1, 1938	4.30
100,000 Schenectady County, N. Y., reg. 4 1/2%	Feb. 1, 1920-29 incl.	4.30
150,000 New York City Coupon 3 1/2%	Nov. 1, 1954	4.40
50,000 New York City reg. 3 1/2%	Nov. 1, 1928	4.40

Offerings made subject to prior sale and change in price.

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Due 1949, opt. 1924
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Arthur, Tex., 5s**
Due 1921-1929
To yield 4.90%**\$50,000 City of Port-
mouth, Va., 5s**
Due 1948
To yield 4.90%**\$50,000 County of Hamil-
ton, Fla., 5s**
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To yield 5%**\$35,000 City of Butte,
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To yield 4.80%Further particulars of above and
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6% Bonds**Issued in Franklin County by
Middle River Drainage DistrictDue Serially 1923 to 1931
Denomination \$1,000District located 75 miles from
Atlanta—consists of valuable farm
lands raising cotton, corn, oats
and sweet potatoes—75% cul-
tivated—land values \$40 to \$100 per
acre—annual value of crops raised
\$15 to \$50 per acre—average an-
nual tax to retire principal and in-
terest under \$5.50 per acre
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New York.**Price to Yield 5 1/2%****The Hanchett Bond Co.**
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Municipal Bonds
39 S. La Salle St.
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5,000 SHARES**

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ON REQUEST****C. J. KELLEY & CO.**
Investment Securities
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Phone: Rector 807-500-500**Stone & Webster**
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FOR WORLD'S CREDIT****Dwight W. Morrow and Sec-
retary Redfield Offer Remedies
to Trade Leaders.****NEED THRIFT, SAYS BANKER****Redfield Urges Great Credit-Grant-
ing Organization—Both Say
We Must Buy from Europe.**Special to The New York Times.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23.—
More production and thrift are the
American ingredients of a solution of
international credit, according to Dwight
W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co.,
who spoke tonight before several thou-
sand delegates to the International
Trade Conference.The banker's credit remedy was the
second of the day to come before the
gathering of business men, who in their
discussions have started on various
and sundry topics, but always ended
by talking about foreign credit and
foreign exchange. The first plan in-
sisted that the delegates came from Wil-
liam C. Redfield, secretary of Com-
merce, who suggested the birth of a
big liberty loan-like organization sell-
ing foreign securities to all Americans,
operating within a capital of \$500,000,
and doing it under Federal reserve
supervision."The great growth of our foreign
trade during the past five years," said
Mr. Morrow, "has forced to the front
in America a new kind of problem, a
problem which vitally affects all the
people of this country—the problem of
international credit. The world has
gone through four years of unprece-
dented destruction and it is now get-
ting its bearings for a fresh start.
Many men have many answers to the
present problems of international
trade, but many of the facts which
underlie the problem are still obscure."

America's Trade Balance.

The banker cited figures showing
America's balance of trade, and draw-
ing a conclusion from his figures, de-
clared that the country could not con-
tinue piling up an export balance of \$4-
000,000 a year. He declared that the
excess of exports over imports for the
seven months of the year was \$2,675-
000,000 as compared with \$1,000,000,000
for the same period in 1918.
"I believe," he said, "that the
turn has now come. I believe that the
excess of exports over imports from
Europe must gradually diminish and the
imports from Europe must increase.
Never in the history of the world has
the world been better off as a result of
the war than it is now. The world has
gone through four years of unprece-
dented destruction and it is now get-
ting its bearings for a fresh start.
Many men have many answers to the
present problems of international
trade, but many of the facts which
underlie the problem are still obscure."

The Ability to Save.

"The first question," he went on, "is
fundamentally a question of our own
ability to produce and to save. The
central figure in that part of the prob-
lem is not the manufacturer as such,
nor the producer of raw material as
such, nor the banker as such, but the
man who saves. I should like to sug-
gest the hearing of the high cost of liv-
ing upon this whole problem of savings.
I should like to touch upon the impor-
tant question as to what difference
makes it that the man who produces
spends less than he produces and thus
creates the fund without which all of
the plans for restoration of Europe must
come to naught. He may be a teacher,
or a wage earner. But he must be a saver.
For it will be in the future, as it
has been in the past, that there is only
one way for the capital fund to increase,
and that is by the accumulation of sav-
ings."

See Duty to Other Nations.

Secretary Redfield said that he had
been uncomfortably impressed by the
status of current American trade with
its overwhelming preponderance of ex-
ports over imports, and in inferring that
there must come a breaking down of
protective tariff, said that America must
become a buyer, not merely a seller.
He also declared that we must get
away from the cash basis of foreign
trade, and especially the present
method of carrying over America's
provisions to Europe, and that the
average citizen was strongly op-
posed to present to Europe the cash
in domestic affairs. He went over in
detail the problems facing financiers
and business men, and declared that
"How are we to deal with the core
of this whole problem? That core is
the man who produces and who saves.
What they owe will not be burdensome
to them, and they will not be a burden
on an adequate scale with the thousands
of things they need, but for which they
have not the funds to pay at present."
Before the war there were considered
to be about 200 million investors in sec-
urities in the United States, but with the
underwriting of the Government loans,
America has increased in number to
21,000,000 persons.

Redfield Has Credit Plan.

"It has seemed to me," he continued,
"that a new organization must be cre-
ated, or organizations, one or more, of
a kind, as yet novel to our policy, but
yet growing normally out of our own
and conscientious friends, as anxious as
I am to see this problem solved, and
quietly, when they say that our banks
are able to deal with it. I doubt if that
is either correct or if it is correct, that
it is wise."What we must do, if we can, in
the matter is to bring the entire credit-
giving power of the country to bear on
this problem. We place our great
loans because every bondholder be-
came a partner in them. We must place
a great credit on the same principle."Telling what he had in mind for this
organization to promote foreign credit
selling foreign securities, Mr. Redfield
said that it should have a capital of at
least five hundred million dollars, and
that it should be a national organization
with the supervision of the Federal
Reserve Board.

Schneider Assails Radicalism.

Mr. Schneider, discussing Europe to-
day, found it at the lowest ebb in the
history of world production; never were
wants greater, more desperate, more
urgent. He said that the eight-hour
day had contributed more to de-
crease production. According to the
French trial maker, radical ideas for
nationalization of industries have proven
failures."It behooves us, however," he de-
clared, "to stop ever before us the
Bolshevikism in a social plague which
must be prevented from spreading at**KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE**The wealthiness to you of the knowledge of the
experts in our various departments is greatly in-
creased by the accumulated experience of many
years, during which we have transacted every form
of foreign and domestic financing, and have grown
steadily in resources and in efficiency.**The
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON**Deposits - - - \$170,000,000
Resources, over - - - \$260,000,000
Branch at Boston, Mass., and
Branch at New York, N. Y.**EMIR SEEKS POLK'S AID
IN SYRIAN QUESTION****Son of the King of Hedjaz Pre-
dicts Bloodshed if French
Troops Replace British.**Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Emir of Faisal,
son of the King of Hedjaz, spent an
hour with Frank Polk, head of the
American peace delegation, today, try-
ing to enlist American support of his
opposition to France and England, which
are between them settling the fate of
Syria, part of which, according to Peace
Conference plans, was to have been in-
cluded in the new Arab kingdom.This was not the first time he had tried
to get America mixed up in the Franco-
British disagreement over Syria. Today
he expressed the desire to get the matter
before the Supreme Council at once in
order to prevent bloodshed, which, he
said, would take place if General Gouraud
and his troops marched into
Syria, as the British withdrew on Nov. 1.
The Emir declared that much as the
Arabs disliked to have the British in
Syria, they like less to have the French
there. He argued with Mr. Polk that
the secret understanding between Eng-
land and France in 1918 should not pre-
vail, and urged self-determination, say-
ing that the Cyane report agreed with
his contention.Recent reports from Syria say that the
Arabs have threatened that if the
French occupy Syria they will go over
into Palestine and start massacres.
It is not understood that Mr. Polk
gave the Emir much encouragement.

ACTUARIAL SOCIETY MEETS.

Insurance Men Discuss Effect of
Prohibition on New Risks.A joint meeting of the Actuarial Society
of America and the Association of Life
Insurance Medical Directors was held
yesterday morning and afternoon at the
Astor Hotel. The effect of prohibition upon
life insurance was one of the topics of
discussion which ranged from the
influence of heart-murmurs on mortality
to the treatment of overweights.
As regards prohibition, the consensus
of opinion was that the status of ap-
plicants for insurance who have formerly
been intemperate drinkers will not be
materially affected by the new legisla-
tion. It was felt, in fact, that the in-
surance risk would be increased by the
prohibition laws in effect, on account
of the bad whisky which will be im-
ported by those deprived of their usual
stimulants. It was pointed out that a
large number of those formerly ad-
dicted to intoxicants would now turn to
soft drinks and candy, which may ren-
der the consumers liable to diabetes
through the large amount of sugar taken
into the system.There were about 125 actuaries pres-
ent, and some eighty members of the
medical organization. Insurance com-
panies throughout the United States were
represented, mostly through their Vice
Presidents.The meeting at the Hotel Astor the
thirtieth anniversary of the two as-
sociations were celebrated. The speak-
ers were: Dr. H. C. Rogers, Dr. H. C.
Sadding, Dr. F. H. Wells, and Messrs.
J. K. Gore, Henry Mohr, and A. A. Welch.
He said:Seven Per Cent. Notes Instead of
Cash for \$11,280,500.The \$11,280,500 first mortgage 6 per
cent. bonds of the International and
Great Northern Railway Company,
which fall due on Nov. 1, will not be
paid off in cash, it is understood, but
holders of these securities will be
offered in exchange for their bonds
three-year 7 per cent. notes, which have
the same preferred position as to se-
curity of principal and interest that
now attaches to the first mortgage
bonds.Those bondholders who agree to the
exchange of securities will receive the
enterprise of the railway bonds in
cash, but, it was said yesterday, no
will be the case in the exchange of
likely to be made, for those who do not
agree to accept the new securities. It
was pointed out by one banker that
it would be much to the point for bond-
holders to accept the refunding plan,
which would give them the same security
and would receive a 7 per cent. obligation
with a definite date of maturity, where-
as the proposition is not accepted, the
protections will merely receive an
indefinite claim bearing interest prob-
ably at 6 per cent.

FAVORS CIVIL SERVICE PLAN.

Reform Association Indorses State
Government Reorganization.The Civil Service Reform Association
has sent a letter to Alfred S. Marling,
Chairman of the Committee on Retrench-
ment of Governor Smith's Reconstruc-
tion Commission, indorsing its stand on
reorganization of the State Government
and the appointment by the Governor of
a Civil Service Commission.
The plan recommended contemplates
the appointment by the Governor of a
Chairman of the Civil Service Commis-
sion in whom responsibility would be
placed. No change in the makeup of the
commission, which is composed of three
members, was suggested. The two are of
the majority party and one of the party
polling the next largest vote. But un-
less the association disavows the plan,
holders would only act on questions of a
quasi-judicial character, with the
character of a purely advisory capacity
upon questions of administration.
The association disavows the plan, with
the commission's proposal that a general in-
vestigation of the State Government be
conducted by a special temporary bureau created in the
State Association says this task should
be left to the State Civil Service Com-
mission.

Cities Service Co. Makes Report.

Gross earnings of the Cities Service
Company for September amounted to
\$1,400,921, as compared with \$1,207,156 in
September a year ago, while net for the
month decreased to \$300,000 from \$350,000
in September, 1918. For the twelve months
ended with Sept. 30, 1919, net decreased
to \$19,528,187 from \$21,554,130 in 1918.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal
Exchange yesterday: Thursday, Wednesday.
Lead, spot, 10.00 9.95 10.00 9.95
Copper, spot, 15.00 14.95 15.00 14.95
Zinc, spot, 12.00 11.95 12.00 11.95
Aluminum, spot, 22.00 21.95 22.00 21.95
Iron, No. 2, spot, 20.00 19.95 20.00 19.95
Steel, spot, 18.00 17.95 18.00 17.95
Electricity, spot, 10.00 9.95 10.00 9.95
London quotations were: Thursday, Wednesday.
Copper, spot, 10.00 9.95 10.00 9.95
Zinc, spot, 12.00 11.95 12.00 11.95
Aluminum, spot, 22.00 21.95 22.00 21.95
Iron, No. 2, spot, 20.00 19.95 20.00 19.95
Steel, spot, 18.00 17.95 18.00 17.95
Electricity, spot, 10.00 9.95 10.00 9.95

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company, Div. Pay. Paid at
Oct. 23, 1919. Nov. 1, 1919. Oct. 23, 1919. Nov. 1, 1919.
Am. Sav. Bank, 100 100 100 100
Chas. & M. B. Fajardo Sugar, 100 100 100 100
Stone, Prosser & Doty, 100 100 100 100
W. F. & W. J. 100 100 100 100**KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE**
The wealthiness to you of the knowledge of the
experts in our various departments is greatly in-
creased by the accumulated experience of many
years, during which we have transacted every form
of foreign and domestic financing, and have grown
steadily in resources and in efficiency.**The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company**
No. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Foreign Exchange Paris
Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House**NORWAY**
THE OPENING GATEWAY TO TRADE IN THE
NEAR EAST.
**NORTHERN & OVERSEA BANKING
CORPORATION**
HANDELS OG EXPORTBANK
Christiania
Capital and Surplus, \$8,000,000.
J. K. NICKELSEN, President.
Formerly with The Bank of New
York, N. Y. A.
This Bank makes a special study of United States-Nor-
wegian trade developments. Its intimate knowledge of the
various needs and offerings of Norwegian industries makes
its banking service invaluable to dealers in export and im-
port products.
Let us assist you in co-ordinating your shipping arrange-
ments with your banking requirements.
New York Correspondent: Bank of New York, N. Y. A.**Unusual
Opportunity**
6% Yield on a British Government
Convertible Bond.
Circular on request
R. J. McClelland & Co.
INCORPORATED
100 Broadway, New York
516 Fifth Ave., New York
Phone Nector 2718**Will Buy
CARIB SYNDICATE
"OLD"**
WM. McDERMOTT
44 Broad St., New York
Tel. Broad 233-234-554**Tidewater Oil
Magnolia Petroleum Co.
Central Petroleum Co. & Com.
Arkansas Gas Pfd. & Com.
Carbo-Hydrogen Pfd. & Com.
Imperial Oil, Ltd. (new)
Carib Syndicate, Ltd.
Bought & Sold
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220****Central Union Tr.
New York Trust
Bankers Trust
Kirby Lumber Co. & Pfd.
L. V. Coal Sales
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
William C. Orton
35 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7188-1-2 Broad****Amor. Fin. Guarantees Super.
Singer Mfg. Savannah Sug.
Chas. & M. B. Fajardo Sugar.
Stone, Prosser & Doty
32 Wall St. New York 7753****Denver & Northwestern Ry. 5th.
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. 8th.
Term. As a of St. Louis 44, 1933
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
31 Broadway, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 504****IOWA
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5% BONDS**
Free From Federal Income Tax
Due Serially 1920 to 1930
The general obligation of
one of the most prosperous
counties in the state. Land
valued from \$200 to \$400
per acre. Total debt is ap-
proximately 7-10 of 1% of
assessed valuation.
Price to Yield 4.65%
Description Circular T3901
on request.
BANKERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital \$1,000,000
CHICAGO DES MOINES NEW YORK
115 W. Adams St. 121 W. Walnut St. 321 Park Ave.**5 1/2%
INCOME
GUARANTEED**
Seek our advice for the
Safety, Security and
Stability
of your investments.
Ask for
Booklet "T."
**FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEE CO.**
Bridge Plaza North,
Long Island City, New York**MERCANTILE BANK
OF THE AMERICAS**
An American Bank for
Foreign Trade
44 FINE ST. NEW YORK**Metropolitan Trust Company**
pays interest on daily
balances of individuals, corpora-
tions and firms.
60 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.**CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.**
of New York
60 Broadway
BRANCHES
200 Avenue of the Stars
Madison Avenue at 50th Street
Madison Street, Boston to Stockholders
of the Central Union Trust Co.
SOUTH FARMERS BANKING, Providence
Rhode Island, Oct. 23, 1919.**"Follow Through" When
Making Your Will**
THE American Business Man is a curious individual at times. A hard worker,
generous and thoughtful, he nevertheless is prone to stick to old, worn-out
ideas as to some things.
One of his commonest faults is the neglect of one vital step in providing for
his family or other beneficiaries after his death.
He toils year after year, and finally his efforts are rewarded by the knowl-
edge of a task well done and the possession of this world's goods sufficient
for those dependent upon him.
His investments are sought; his life insurance of generous proportions. A
pretty successful career, you would say.
But with all of his industry and foresight he has erred seriously if he has
not made a will and appointed a capable executor.
His failure to follow through may easily lead to disaster.
The wonder is that this final, simple formality is so often neglected. Yet
it may easily set at naught the best laid plans of a lifetime.
Lump sums of money and gift-edged securities tend to melt in the hands
of inexperienced owners. All of the affection and good wishes in the world
can not endow your wife or children with knowledge and experience in
financial affairs.
Then why chance it?
The appointment of this Company as the executor of your will means that
every stipulation will be scrupulously carried out.
Such appointment supplements your own ability and judgment by providing
a permanent guiding force to carry into execution the plans you have made.
Experience indicates that Trust Company executorship is safer and more de-
sirable than that of an individual.
The individual may become disqualified by illness or change of circumstances,
or may not even live to carry out the provisions of a will.
The Trust Company, on the other hand, is a permanent institution, always
accessible, possessed of ample resources and experience, and the fees which it
may charge are no greater than those allowed an individual.
AN OFFICER OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE GLAD TO CONFER WITH ANY ONE
INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT, OR, UPON REQUEST, A COPY OF BOOKLET,
"ESTATES AND TRUSTS," EXPLAINING THIS SERVICE WILL BE MAILED.**Cuba**
A wonderful field for the
American Exporter
**Barco
Internacional**
43 Branches throughout the
Island. Personal, efficient,
Banking Co-operation.
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Commercial Credits, Foreign Exchange
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Head Office: Havana, Cuba.**TO YIELD
FROM
4 1/2 TO 5 1/2%**
Free From Federal Income Tax
Lake County, Illinois, Road 5's
Maturing 1925 to 1930
Monona County, Iowa, Road 5's
Maturing 1925 to 1930
Gary, Indiana, Park 5's
Maturing 1924 to 1930
Scott County, Tenn., Road 5 1/2's
Maturing 1925 to 1930
Bushnell, Neb., Funding 5's
Maturing 1930
Circular T3911 promptly
on request.
BANKERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital \$1,000,000
CHICAGO DES MOINES NEW YORK
115 W. Adams St. 121 W. Walnut St. 321 Park Ave.**The Liberty
National Bank
of New York**
Special Facilities for handling
Scandinavian business.
DIVIDENDS.
PAID BY CHECK.
A quarterly dividend of three dollars
(\$3.00) per share has been declared, payable
November 1, 1919, at the New York
Trust Company, 60 Wall Street, New York.
The dividend is payable to the registered
owners of the shares, or to the order of
any person named in the books of the
bank as the owner of the shares, or to the
order of any person named in the books of
the bank as the owner of the shares, or to
the order of any person named in the books
of the bank as the owner of the shares.
New York, October 19, 1919.**WANTED—FOR EXPORT
Commission Merchant
Located in Switzerland**
Possession a wide distribution through all parts of Europe,
is seeking at once
Lines For Representation
Can furnish satisfactory American and European refer-
ences. State line and territories open.
WRITE N. D., 219 TIMES.**FINANCIAL NOTICES.**
REPUBLIC IRON STEEL COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of
the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held
October 18th, 1919, the following resolution
was adopted:
Resolved, That the Board of Directors
of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, do
hereby authorize the President of the Com-
pany to execute and deliver to the holders
of the Republic Iron & Steel Company's
Five Per Cent. Bonds, maturing 1925 to
1930, a check for the sum of \$1,000,000
plus interest, to be paid to the order of
the holder of the bonds, or to the order of
any person named in the books of the
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BROOKLYN CITY CO. TO FIGHT BUS LINE

Takes Steps to Oppose City's
Establishment of Routes Par-
alleling Its Tracks.

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Says Municipality Will Take Lines
If Inhabitors Can't Operate
on Five-Cent Fare.

That the Brooklyn City Railroad Company intends to oppose the operation of buses in competition with its lines was indicated yesterday by a letter sent to the Public Service Commission by Frank Lyman, the company's President. This letter asks that the company be informed immediately of any application for a certificate of convenience and necessity permitting the running of any public conveyances on routes paralleling the city's tracks.

"The Brooklyn City Railroad Company," wrote Mr. Lyman to the commission, "is giving adequate service to the public upon all its routes, and proposes to continue adequate service, and requests an opportunity to present proof of such adequacy."

Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon replied to Mr. Lyman that no application had yet been filed with the commission for a certificate permitting anybody to operate bus lines in Brooklyn. Mr. Nixon has written three letters to Mayor Hylan protesting against the alleged illegal operation of the buses on the lower east side in place of the abandoned storage battery car service, but the letters have remained unanswered. The city is also operating buses over the Williamsburg bridge in place of the service of the defunct Brooklyn and North River Company.

Corporation Counsel Starr said that he was studying the letter from the mayor and might be ready to express an opinion concerning it tomorrow. It was said that if buses were placed in operation in opposition to the Brooklyn City company, that the latter would seek an injunction, and that this action might be followed by an action by the company to cause the city to cease its bus service until it obtained a certificate of convenience and necessity from the commission.

Grover Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, whom the Mayor has placed in charge of the bus lines, said that he would submit to the Board of Estimate today a plan for three new bus lines, two in Brooklyn and one in Manhattan. He declined to state the proposed routes of these lines, but it was said that the two in Brooklyn would parallel the Brooklyn City lines. Fifteen or twenty buses, Mr. Whalen said, would be started on each one of the routes, and the number would later be increased.

George A. Stanley, President of the New York North Shore Traction Company, has decided that it would be futile to attempt to continue operation of the city's lines for five-cent fare, and that the company would have to cease operation if the city succeeds in obtaining a certificate of convenience and necessity from the commission.

Public Service Commissioner Nixon gave the city's plan to operate buses on the Neck and thence into Nassau County. The company petitioned to establish the same system of charging and the city is trying to have the commission's order set aside.

Mayor Hylan, in a talk yesterday, said that the statements of Frank Hedley, the new President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, relative to the necessity of charging a fare of eight or ten cents if it was to keep out of the hands of a receiver, were provocative of laughter. He said that "this man Hedley is a humorist" and stated that the company could not run its rapid transit lines for 5 cents if the city would take the lines over and operate them as public property.

"Any one," continued the Mayor, "who has an ounce of sense knows that the subway is being run for a five-cent fare, and yet the amusing and not very impressive Mr. Hedley tells a few million intelligent people, who ride on the subway and who have to pay a fare of eight or ten cents, that a larger fare must be charged."

Concerning a suggestion from William Thorn Simpson, a candidate for the Legislature in the Twelfth Brooklyn District, that the Mayor debate the transportation situation with him, the Mayor yesterday sent a reply declining to debate the matter.

Two hundred and ninety-nine pupils of the Public School No. 10, located at 10th St. and Avenue C, petitioned Deputy Public Service Commissioner Barrett yesterday to use his efforts to prevent the city from taking over the school bus lines. The children in the area have to pay in getting to and from school. Many of the children have to transfer to other buses, and each transfer now costs an additional cent. Attention is also called to the fact that many pupils going to high schools in this borough have to pay several fares when they transfer to other buses. Mr. Barrett promised to do what he could to help the petitioners.

HIGHER PAY AT PRINCETON.
Dr. Hibben Says Lowest Salary to Faculty Will Be \$1,500.
PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—President John Grier Hibben announced to trustees of Princeton University at the Fall meeting today that virtually every member of the faculty, many of whom have not been receiving as much pay as the laborers on the campus, will have a substantial increase in salary.

"Although we only recently have begun our campaign for the \$14,000,000 endowment needed by the university as a result of the continued increase in prices," Dr. Hibben said, "some measure of immediate relief is imperative. The President said the pay increase is intended to meet the necessities of living conditions. He said that all instructors of the institution who had been connected with the university more than a year will receive immediately a minimum of \$1,500 a year; all assistant professors a minimum of \$2,000; all full professors a minimum of \$3,000. All members of the Faculty who have received more than \$2,000 will be increased \$500 a year.

The necessary funds were underwritten by a few graduates. The records show that there are 1,300 alumnus and 1,000 alumnae who, at any other time in the history of the institution, the faculty also is larger than ever before.

PRISONERS BEGIN TO SUE.
Writ Granted in First of 4,000 Habeas Corpus Actions.
The first of 4,000 writs of habeas corpus which convicts throughout the State seek from the Supreme Court in efforts to have their sentences commuted was granted yesterday at White Plains and made returnable before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins Monday.

The writ, which is in a test case, was granted to Gordon Battle, a convict sentenced to 15 years in Sing Sing for the slaying of a woman, and who contends his sentence should be sufficiently reduced under a law which went into effect this year to entitle him to apply for parole.

Deputy Attorney General Henry C. Henderson of White Plains will file a writ to be sought, as he had denied all the allegations in the petition presented by the Prison Board, which has counsel for the convicts suit out writs for each man. It was said that at least 400 convicts in Sing Sing immediately will apply for writs.

Hand was convicted in New York City Jan. 20, 1935, and sentenced to from seven years to thirteen years and six months.

BOOK FETCHES \$100,000.

Record Believed Set by Volume of Shakespeare in Philadelphia.
Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—What is said to be a record in the price of books was established by the Rosenbach Company of this city today when it sold a single volume for \$100,000 to a New York collector, who asked that his name be withheld.

The book is the only known copy of the first collected edition of Shakespeare's work, published in London by Thomas Pavier in 1619 and printed by William Jaggard, who also printed the famous folio edition of 1623. The volume at one time belonged to Richard Brome, the Elizabethan collector, but was part of the collection of J. P. Murray, the Philadelphia collector, and was bought by the Rosenbach Company three years ago for about \$50,000. The book is bound in leather and is about half an inch thick.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.
October... 1.25 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29
December... 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30
May... 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30 1.31

COFFEE.
CHICAGO PRICES.
October... 1.25 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29
December... 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30
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PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.
October... 1.25 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29
December... 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30
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COTTONSEED OIL.
October... 1.25 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29
December... 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30
May... 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30 1.31

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.
BUTTER—Receipts yesterday 14,729 packages. Top grades of fresh creamery delivered to the market at 15.00; 15.00; 15.00; 15.00; 15.00. Not much change in medium qualities, the recent heavy buying for export tending to sustain the position. Small sales of renovated at 12c. Lard and packing stock firm. Creamery butter, extra, 15.00; good to prime, 14.50; common to choice, 14.00; renovated, extra, 13.50; second, 13.00; third, 12.50; fourth, 12.00; fifth, 11.50; sixth, 11.00; seventh, 10.50; eighth, 10.00; ninth, 9.50; tenth, 9.00; eleventh, 8.50; twelfth, 8.00; thirteenth, 7.50; fourteenth, 7.00; fifteenth, 6.50; sixteenth, 6.00; seventeenth, 5.50; eighteenth, 5.00; nineteenth, 4.50; twentieth, 4.00.

EGG MARKET.
EGG—Receipts yesterday 14,729 packages. Top grades of fresh creamery delivered to the market at 15.00; 15.00; 15.00; 15.00; 15.00. Not much change in medium qualities, the recent heavy buying for export tending to sustain the position. Small sales of renovated at 12c. Lard and packing stock firm. Creamery butter, extra, 15.00; good to prime, 14.50; common to choice, 14.00; renovated, extra, 13.50; second, 13.00; third, 12.50; fourth, 12.00; fifth, 11.50; sixth, 11.00; seventh, 10.50; eighth, 10.00; ninth, 9.50; tenth, 9.00; eleventh, 8.50; twelfth, 8.00; thirteenth, 7.50; fourteenth, 7.00; fifteenth, 6.50; sixteenth, 6.00; seventeenth, 5.50; eighteenth, 5.00; nineteenth, 4.50; twentieth, 4.00.

MEETING AND ELECTIONS.
FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 400 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the tenth day of November, 1938, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:

(1) authorizing the increase of the number of shares of the Corporation to 1,000,000 shares, all of which are common stock without par value, to 600,000 shares, of which 200,000 shall be common stock without par value and 400,000 shall be preferred stock, 400,000 shares of 100 cents, and the increase of the amount of its stated capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000;

(2) authorizing the creation and issue of said preferred stock of 400,000 shares, 400,000 shares of 100 cents, and the increase of the amount of its stated capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000;

(3) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (4) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (5) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (6) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (7) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (8) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (9) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (10) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (11) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (12) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (13) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (14) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; (15) authorizing the alteration and amendment of the Charter of the Corporation; 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RECORDED MORTGAGES

er's attorney. Interest is at 8 per cent.
None otherwise specified.

[illegible]

10th St., One and interest as per bond.
 torneys, Stewart & Shewer, 45 Wall St.

[illegible]

125TH ST., 306 West, c s, Bklyn. 11, N. Y.
Oct. 22; Morris Levine et al to L. S.
Healy Co., 1,757 Amsterdam Av., 12

Hogpen, 60 East 44th St.
 11318A ST. 440 West, s. a. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852,

Guarantee and Trust Co., 176, Broadway

18,632; Cath. MacLeod and another's estate.
Samuel Stamen, East Moriches, L. I.
Mar. 25 years, 6 p. c.; attorney.
Guaranty and Trust Co., 174 Broadway.
BATHGATE AV., s. o. 154.10 ft n of E
St. 20.00 ft; Antonio Maniscalco to K.
Alchisa, 2,404 Bathgate Av., Oct. 30,
stallments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guar-
anty and Trust Co., 174 Broadway.
GLEASON AV., 2,200 s. o. 154.10 ft
Beckman to J. James Hicks, 2,200 Gleason
Av., Oct. 2, 5 years; attorney, Title Guar-
anty and Trust Co., 174 Broadway.
HOLDING CORP., s. o. 75 ft d of 192d St. Ireland
to H. H. Hirsch, 102 13 Broadway, Oct. 2,
year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title
Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. \$100.

-1-; Della Hoot to William H. Pe
1,535 Silver St. prior mtg \$3,000, Oct.
3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guar

HOE A.V., 035-7, s.o. 304125; Louis HOE
to Samuel Rubin, 1,000 Flinday Av.,
mtg \$95,000, Oct. 18, installments, 6 p.
attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 118 Nassau St.
H

IRVINE ST. 800, c.s. 25x100; Harry J.
son to Lawrence Davis, 78 Grand Ave.,
N. Y., July 1, mtg Sept. 1, 1924, 6 p.
attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.
MELVILLE ST. 1,019; Giovanni Lima
another to Mary John, 1,618 Melville
Oct. 22, mtg Feb. 1, 1921, 6 p.; attor:
C. H. Batchler, 1,126 East Tremont
S

NIMRODE AV., s.e. corner of 175d St.
Alisk Pelgen to Dew Co., 391 East 14th
prior mtg \$15,000, Oct. 20, 3 years, 6 p.
attorneys, Fr. W. Kitzly, 391 New York
St., N.Y.C.

MORRIS AV. w s. 204.6 ft n of 184th
129.11x170.2 to Walton Av x130x179.3; B
Munsell to John Fleming. 3275 Morris

MORRIS AV. 2,304, s. e. 18th St.
Crime A. Mahoney to George Friedrich
Morris Av. Oct. 17, 5 years, 6 p. c. c.
torney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co.

TRAILER PLAZA, 618, s. e. 25-
Gabriele Aguiar and another
Gillies, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Oct. 2
years; attorney, Title Guaranty and T
Co., 118 Broadway

UNION AV. 2, s. old line, 623 7
190106; Solomon Malashev
Edw. W. Wood, 186
\$4,000, Oct. 18, 5 years, 6 p. c.
torney, A. E. Ostzell, 3 Park Row.
-73D 67, 333-7 Kust, n. 3 lota, together

118 West 5th St. Oct. 22, 3 years, 5 1/4 p
attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust
174 Broadway, New York City

136TH ST., 415 East, a. a. 20100; Jo
Siola to . Hammillella Richards.
locatur Av. Oct. 22. 5 years, 54 p. c.
torney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Broadway
146TH ST., 515 East, a. a. 20100; Fra
Ametrano to Bowers Savings Bank
Bowers, Oct. 22. due as per bond; att
Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B.
way

Av. West, 22484.2. Carmela Silvestr
Mt. St. Vincent Co-operative Building
Loan Association, 1.032 Arthur Av.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST. 31; August E. Wendt, tr.
to Title Guarantees and Trust Co.
Brooklyn.

BEEKMAN PLAZA, a corner of 50th
St., Bernard E. Donnelly to John
McRiverside Drive; attorney, Jas. J.
O'Rourke Broadway \$35

BROADWAY, 5,472; 49th St. 225 West
St. 87, Tr. 225 East; Lenox Ave.
Title and Trust Co. to Marguerite V.
Bradley (Caden), 17 Pauletons Square,
London, England; attorney, Kneassell
& H. 48 Cedar St. \$35

LENOX AV. 411; 142d St. 102-106
E. 142d St. 102-106 \$35

WARREN ST. 80; F. de P. Foster, tre.

WTH AV. 2,446; F. de F. Foster, trustee;
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; a
new. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Broadway
ST. 4-27 West. Henry T. Rand
My Remedy, and Ed. Remberg to
S. Morlins, 636 West End
Elkas, V. G. & P., 111 Broadway
two assignments
SOUTH ST. 238 West; Franklin Savings I
to Edw. Ashforth, at Lincolnville, N.
and another, exrs. and trustees; attorn
Edw. Ashforth & Co., 501 6th Av.
63D ST. 2-23. E. J. C. of Lexington
Geo. W. V. & Co.

Cadwalader and another, to Fanny F. de Tinte and Fanny F. de Tinte and other trustees to Greenwich Gardens.

36th ST., attorneys, Middlebrook &
 36th ST., three arrangements, \$1
 70th ST.,
 70th ST.,
 Lawyers Mortgage Co., 90 Liberty St., \$1
 126TH ST., n. a 263.3 ft. of 7th Av. on
 part; David F. Butcher, trustee; to
 R. Wells at Parkers Glen, Pike Co.
 Penn. and another, attorneys, Butcher
 126TH ST.,
 126TH ST., a 323 ft. of 7th Av., Lot
 Title and Trust Co., trustees, to
 Keckelmeier, 3218 Hall Av., Bronx; attor
 H. Cracauer, 221 Broadway, \$1
 144TH ST., 135 West, Shear B. & C. Co.
 144TH ST., 135 West, Shear B. & C. Co.
 attorneys, Morrison & S. 320 Broadway,
 144TH ST., n. a 208.16 ft. of Broadway
 GUARANTEE TRUST Co. of New York, trust
 to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

JOHN S. L. 540 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.; attorney, L. I. Langbein, 302 Br

ANTHONY AV. 2,350-2; Mary A. Tewe
 Helen C. M. Haskins; 50 West 14th
 St., New York; Westchester & E. R. S.
 \$
 HUGHES AV. 1,900; Mary H. Thomas
 Daniel J. Carr, 226 East 18th St.; alter
 Daniel J. Carr, 226 East 18th St.
 KELLY ST. a 103.10 ft. e. of Westch
 AV. 81108; Lawyers Mortgage Co.
 100 West 14th St.
 Brooklyn, attorneys, Lawyers Mortgage
 Co. 1 Cherry St.
 WASHINGTON AV. 1,225; Fanny Schmel
 excavator, to August J. Rakel; attorn
 Black V. & S. 50 Pine St.
 NICHOLSON AV. 1,200; 100 West 14th
 Trust Co. 100 West 14th St.
 Trust Co. 100 West 14th St.

LIBERTY STATION, N. Y. 11780
WYBSTER A. J. 111-17; Anna Lachis
Herman Becker, 21 Winant Av. Ridge

1000 E. 13th St., 1300 St. ...
1347th St. c. s. s. 11 ft. s. of Brook Av. 48
1000; Am. Ins. Co. and another to
Guarantee and Trust Co., 178 Broadway
attorney, Titk's Guarantee and Trust
178 Broadway
1000; Frederick W. DeKays and another,
solicitors, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 39
City St.; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage
Co., Liberty St. ...
1000; Titk's Guarantee and Trust Co., 178
Broadway
1000; Titk's Guarantee and Trust Co., 178
Broadway
1000; Titk's Guarantee and Trust Co., 178
Broadway

PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y., March 18, 1964. — The
St. Louis Post-Dispatch against Brown-
Boatmen at St. Louis, March 18, 1964. —

... against Gustavus L. Lawrence of
Oct. 28, 1906.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

REAR OF 1100-1102, the sixteen-story apartment house, at 1100-1102 Broadway, was sold yesterday by the Murray Hill Realty Co. to the American Realty Co. for \$1,000,000. The property is owned by the American Realty Co. and is being sold by the Murray Hill Realty Co. The property is located at the rear of 1100-1102 Broadway, between 11th and 12th streets. It is a sixteen-story apartment house with a total area of 110,000 square feet. It has 120 apartments, 12 elevators, and a large central heating plant. The property is in excellent condition and is a fine investment opportunity.

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A Home—Your Best Investment

- 1—On Park Avenue, 25 foot four-story and basement house, with splendid rear; has 5 master's, 5 servants' rooms and 3 baths, electric lights and hardwood floors. Exceptionally desirable location. Will consider \$75,000. Immediate possession.
- 2—Murray Hill district, just off Park Avenue, 17 foot four-story and basement house, with 4 master's, 4 servants' rooms and 2 baths. Will consider \$37,500.
- 3—Excellent restricted block, south of 59th St., 23 foot six-story American basement with electric elevator. House is thoroughly modern, has very open rear, and contains 5 master's, 6 servants' rooms. Will consider \$95,000.
- 4—Just off 5th Avenue, block restricted to dwelling houses, 25 foot four-story and basement house, with very large extension; has electric elevator, 6 master's, 6 servants' rooms. Will consider \$90,000.
- 5—South of 65th St., very attractive 19 foot American basement, in good block; has electric lights, modern plumbing, hardwood floors. Will consider an offer of \$45,000.
- 6—In the 60's, between Fifth and Park Avenues, 25 foot, four-story and basement house, with 5 master's, 5 servants' rooms, and 3 baths. Will consider \$77,500. This house is in perfect order; has a baggage elevator.
- 7—Just off Fifth Avenue, 22 foot five-story American basement with 4 master's, 5 servants' rooms; excellent rear. Will consider \$82,500.
- 8—Between Madison and Park Avenues, 23 foot, very sunny house, with 4 master's, 4 servants' rooms, and 4 baths. \$55,000.
- 9—Just off Fifth Avenue, 25 foot five-story American basement, with 5 master's, 5 servants' rooms and 3 baths, electric elevator; excellent rear. \$82,000.
- 10—Just off 5th Avenue, 23 foot four-story and basement house, with 5 master's, 4 servants' rooms, and 3 baths; large two-story extension; good order. \$50,000.
- 11—In the Lenox Hill section, just off Fifth Avenue, 35 foot five-story modern American basement, 8 baths, 8 master's rooms, 9 servants' rooms, electric elevator, dining room and bedroom extension. Might consider \$250,000.

A Matter Worth Considering

New York City Real Estate stood the acid test of war—it proved itself to be the best form of investment. It is now more profitable to own your home than ever before. It will be just as profitable for years to come.

The amount of available Real Estate on Manhattan Island is very limited—the demand is unlimited. There has never been a time when Manhattan property could not be used as collateral—there never will be.

BUY NOW—live in your own home and have an investment that is a REAL investment, one that will last for all time.

We have here recorded a number of houses located in the best residential districts of Manhattan. Any one of them will make an excellent home in every sense of the word. They are all real bargains and some of them may be purchased with very little cash.

- 12—One of the choicest corners on Fifth Avenue, a 27½ foot six-story modern American basement dwelling, electric elevator, 6 baths, 7 master's rooms, room for 10 servants. Might consider \$300,000.
- 13—Just off Fifth Avenue, 37 foot five-story English basement house, has 7 baths, 9 master's rooms, also has an elevator. Might consider something under \$200,000.
- 14—Near Riverside Drive, a new five-story American basement house, 24x100, all modern improvements; Otis electric elevator, six bathrooms, electric light, parquet floors throughout, inter-connecting telephone system, servants' stairway to top floor; mantels were made in Europe; kitchen and laundry tiled to ceiling, steam clothes dryer; 5 master's bedrooms, conservatory, five servants' rooms.
- 15—On Riverside Drive, in the 70's, a handsome five-story American basement dwelling, 25 feet by 100; five master's bedrooms, four servants' bedrooms, parquet floors throughout, electric light, steam heat, back stairway to servants' floor, and all modern improvements. The owner is anxious to sell and will consider a reasonable offer.
- 16—In the 80's, near Riverside Drive, a modern four-story and basement high stoop dwelling, with butler's pantry and bath extension and three bathrooms, electric light, hardwood floors. The house contains 13 rooms. It can be bought under \$40,000, and is free and clear. We consider this a bargain.
- 17—In the 90's, near West End Avenue, a perfect 4½-story American basement house, 17 feet by 100. It has a butler's pantry and bath extension, 12 rooms and three baths, electric light, foyer hall, parquet floors throughout, handsome decorations. This house can be had at a bargain.
- 18—A complete five-story American basement dwelling, in the 70's, with a view of Hudson River. Contains 16 rooms and 3 baths. There is a hot water heating plant in the house, electric elevator, electric light. This house was built to order and is of fireproof construction. The owner is anxious to sell.

Pease & Elliman

340 Madison Ave.

165 W. 72d Street

Near Broadway

55 Liberty Street

Cor. Nassau St.

Near 43d St.

Tel. 6200 Murray Hill

THE FOUNDATION of some of the largest fortunes in this country came from REAL ESTATE.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

by Order of
Central Union Trust Co., et al.,
Executors and Trustees of

THE ESTATE OF

GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Dec'd.

450 LOTS

ready to build on—located in
LONGWOOD AV. SECTION
One of the Best Apartment House Sections of

THE BRONX

Monday, Nov. 3rd—

at 12 o'clock — Noon — Exchange
Sales Room, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City

50% may remain on mortgage 3 yrs. at 4%
60% may remain on mortgage 3 yrs. at 5%
70% may remain on mortgage 3 yrs. at 6%

To reach the property Take either Bronx subway, get off at Longwood Av. station, my representative will be there to direct you to the lots.

SEND FOR BOOKMAP

Phone 6500 Rector.

Residential Bargains

5th & Park Ave. Section

27 ft. House on Murray Hill, near Park Ave. \$75,000.	Lenox Hill, just under 20 ft. Good Block. \$28,000.
29 ft. House, West Fifties, between 5th & 6th Aves. \$42,500.	Lenox Hill, American Basement, nearly 18 ft. \$25,000.
35 ft. House in the Sixties, near 5th Ave. \$105,000.	5-Story American Basement, over 20 ft., in the Seventies. Good order. \$80,000.
Small 4-Story House, Lower Sixties, near Madison Ave. Under \$40,000.	25 ft. House, 90th St. & Park Ave. 4 Story. \$65,000.
15 ft. House in the Sixties, near Madison Ave. Good Block. \$75,000.	20 ft. House, near 67th St. & Park Ave. 4 Story. \$55,000.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Town and Country Residences
414 MADISON AVE. Murray Hill 5000

An Opportunity to Get a Fine Home Cheap

My family, which was a large one, has reduced itself to my wife, myself and the servants. I have bought a smaller property in my immediate vicinity which meets my present requirements, and desire to sell my large home. To do so quickly, I am offering it at a fraction of its real value to some one of culture and refinement who would be acceptable to my neighbors and myself. The grounds, which include an architect several years ago and elaborately planted with flowers and shrubs. Fine trees abound. The house is a gem, in absolutely perfect condition from cellar to attic. The purchaser could move in on 24 hours' notice and avoid the many annoyances and expense incident to occupying a new house. The first floor consists of a huge veranda facing east, a paneled living room 33 ft. long with immense ingo-nook fireplace, a spacious dining room, a tiled breakfast room, 2 butler's pantries and kitchen. Five master bedrooms, one 15x20 ft., with open fireplace, and two very large tiled bathrooms comprise the second floor. The third floor has a pool and billiard room, extensive servants' quarters and a private station, with fine commuting service to New York City. The neighborhood is exclusively residential and occupied by an unusually fine class of people. Elevation over 100 ft. All city conveniences for comfortable living in the country prevail. I will sell for \$18,000 complete, \$10,000 of which can remain on first mortgage, and easy terms can be arranged for the balance. Complete details, including plans and several pictures, can be obtained from the writer by addressing P. O. Box 378, City Hall Station, New York City.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY; \$4,500, EASY TERMS

FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HOME. BALANCE OF \$4,000 ON MORTGAGE.

Easy Commutation to New York City. Express Service.

Two big rooms, two tiled

the two fine sleeping

rooms, a room fireplace,

wide concrete veranda;

beautifully finished through-

out perfect floor, hard-

wood floors, 10 large

recessed grounds, 10 large

recessed grounds, 10 large

recessed grounds, 10 large

recessed grounds, 10 large

recessed grounds, 10 large

HAVE YOU \$100? HAVE YOU \$200? HAVE YOU \$500?

Come to Hunts Point

Auction Sale where

\$10 will secure a \$100 lot worth \$500

\$20 will secure a \$200 lot worth \$750

\$50 will secure a \$500 lot worth \$1500

and then you pay 10% in 30 days and 2% a month thereafter.

I shall sell at Public Auction absolutely to the highest bidder without reserve,

by Order of

CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.,

BRONX TERMINAL CO.,

Executor and Trustee,

to liquidate holdings of

986 Hunts Point Lots

on Hunts Point: Ryaw, Oak Point and Randall Avenues and adjacent avenues and streets.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, NOV. 4TH (Election Day),

at 12 o'clock Noon, in Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City, and continuing thereafter until all are sold.

HERE ARE THE TERMS:

10% cash on day of sale, 10% cash in

30 days and 2% a month thereafter.

Title Policy of the Lawyers Title Insurance

Company free of charge to the purchaser.

SEND FOR BOOKMAP.

31 Nassau St. Phone 6500 Rector.

How to Reach the Property: Take either Bronx Subway to Hunts Point Station. My representative will be there to direct you.

"Come to the Small Town at the foot of the Berkshires." Chatham, N. Y., a village of 2,500 people, free from labor difficulties and strikes, welcomes those who desire to live and do business in the confines of a happy, prosperous community. Situated on the Harlem, Boston and Albany, Hudson Branch (B. & A.) and Rutland Railroads, it offers unexcelled shipping facilities. It has fine water, electric service, new school, churches and up-to-date stores. Several buildings available for small manufacturing. Low tax rate. 120 miles from New York, 24 from Albany, 24 from Pittsfield. It welcomes those who desire to leave the trial and tribulation of the large centers of population.

CHATHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chatham, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Found Near Bronxville.

An Old Colonial Homestead

Charming situated on an acre, among old

shade trees. The house is a wide comfortable

living room 22x28, with two open fireplaces,

dining room 12x12, with open fireplace, large

pantry and bright kitchen; four large bed-

rooms with shower; 2 other bedrooms, with

modern baths; 4 male rooms; 2 female

and bath; billiard room, library, hot water

and electric heat. The house is in excellent

condition, with all modern conveniences, and

is a fine example of old Colonial architecture.

Price \$10,000. Call on Mr. J. H. H. H. H.

4th St.

ASHFORTH & CO.

100 PARK AVE. Phone Van. 1200

BRONXVILLE

22 minutes to Grand Central, 8 minutes

to Station, 10 to 11th St. 8 rooms

3 baths. All improvements. All conveniences.

Price \$12,000. Call on Mr. J. H. H. H.

12th St.

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12th St.

ASHFORTH & CO.

100 PARK AVE. Phone Van. 12



“We deliver the Goods”

At One-Third Less Than Elsewhere

THIRTY-NINE years ago Moe Levy opened a clothing store at 119 Walker Street. A small store, in a comparatively out-of-the-way location, flourished because Moe Levy “delivered the goods.”

Today, Moe Levy & Son is the largest men's clothing store in the world. It is growing larger because Moe Levy still “delivers the goods.”

All-wool Suits and Overcoats, superb in style and skillfully tailored by our own workmen, sell to you at prices one-third lower than elsewhere.

Economical selling methods (no middleman's profits—low rents—big volume) make this possible.

Moe Levy & Son

Our Only Store

119-125 Walker Street

New York City

Every Subway or “Elevated” from Brooklyn and New York transfers direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store.

Four Popular Lines

Super Clothes \$25

Betterbilt \$40

Right-o Clothes \$25 to \$50

KidKlothes \$8.95 to \$25

*Evenings Until 7
Saturdays Until 10*

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS IS ENDED BY COMPROMISE

After a Cabinet Meeting Lloyd
George Summons Rebels in
Commons to Confer.

HIS EXPLANATION ACCEPTED

Ministry Otherwise Compelled
to Reduce a Treaty to a
"Scrap of Paper."

CARSON AGAIN CONSPICUOUS

Vote Generally Described as an Ef-
fort by the Commons to Assert
Their Supremacy.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 25.—The
Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary corre-
spondent writes:

"The Allen bill 'crisis' is over. To-
day the Prime Minister took it in hand,
and by a timely conference with half a
dozen of the leading rebels of Thurs-
day night succeeded in smoothing the
way to a compromise. It is of such a
nature as to save the bill and insure
the adoption in amended form of the
provision which was so ruthlessly re-
jected on Thursday under a mistaken
idea that the Home Secretary was
shifting away an important clause
which the Grand Committee had
adopted.

"The Cabinet met this morning, and
an hour later invitations were flashed
to some of the ringleaders in the re-
volt to come and talk the situation over
with the Prime Minister. It is under-
stood that a full and friendly talk re-
sulted in the clearing away of much
misunderstanding as to the import of
the Government's amendment, and that
it was made abundantly clear by Mr.
Lloyd George and his colleagues how
important it was that existing obliga-
tion to our French allies in the mat-
ter of pilotage facilities at certain ports
should be continued in some such form
as the Home Secretary had proposed
by the amendment which the House re-
jected.

"In the light of additional explana-
tions which the Prime Minister and his
colleagues were enabled to give, the
conference had no difficulty in agree-
ing to the principles involved.

"It is further understood that the op-
portunity was taken to go over the re-
solving amendments, some of which
might have given as much trouble as the
pilotage clause, and to come to a gen-
eral understanding as to how the House
should be recommended to deal with
them."

Meaning of the Vote.

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).
Political experts and editorial writers
in the papers today generally ex-
pressed the view that no one expects
the Government to resign as a result of
the adverse vote in the House of Com-
mons yesterday and that the circum-
stances of the defeat of the Pilotage
amendment in no wise need entail
such a step. The incident, however,
is regarded on all sides as one which has
given the Ministry a severe shock, a
repetition of which it could hardly sur-
vive.

The vote of 180 to 113 against the Min-
istry is generally described as an asser-
tion of the independence of the House of
Commons and a revolt against the al-
leged dictation of Ministers—a deter-
mination to reassert the supremacy
which the Commons surrendered to the
Cabinet during the war.

More than one hundred members of
the Coalition, including Sir Edward
Carson, were conspicuous, voted against
the Government. These represented the
intense anti-alien feeling prevailing
among the conservative Coalitionists
and the fear that the Government is
trying to force the vote of the bill to
annual amendments which those host-
ile to aliens secured in the commit-
tee stage. Some surprise is expressed
that the labor members and the so-
called Free Liberals joined in the vote
against the Government on this issue,
thereby identifying themselves with the
anti-alien faction, contrary to the
avowed principles of their leaders.

It is believed in some quarters that
the Government on Monday will ask the
House to reconsider the vote, and in
view of certain circumstances it is re-
garded as possible that the House may
comply. These circumstances concern
the convention entered into between
Great Britain and France in 1913, in
which it was agreed that French pilots
might bring French ships into certain
English ports and that English pilots
should be granted a reciprocal privilege
in French ports. It is contended that
unless the House of Commons revises
yesterday's vote the Government will be
compelled to denounce the convention
and incur the reproach of treating the
compact as a "scrap of paper."

To this the anti-alien reply is that the
convention was concluded secretly, and
that information about it was only
dragged from a reluctant Government
during yesterday's debate.

Disaffection is also expressed at the
way in which Edward Shortt, Home Sec-
retary, handled the bill in the Com-
mons, strengthening the belief that he
will probably resign.

"SHEPHERD POLICE"
Will be in New York TODAY and
Wednesday. They will be in New
York and New Jersey. They will be
in New York and New Jersey. They
will be in New York and New Jersey.

Ex-Kaiser Threatens Suicide on Day Entente Demands Him

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
THE HAGUE, Oct. 24.—A letter
from a reliable diplomatic source
states that the ex-Kaiser recently went
through the solemn ceremony of
loading his revolver in the presence
of the members of his family, in-
cluding his eldest son, and de-
clared that the day the Entente de-
manded his extradition from the
Dutch Government he would shoot
himself.

VOTE TO EXCLUDE BERGER FROM SEAT

House Committee Find the Wis-
consin Member-Elect Was
Disloyal During the War.

AGAINST HIM BY 8 TO 1

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—By a vote
of 8 to 1 the Special House Committee
considering the case of Victor L. Ber-
ger of Wisconsin, recommended that he
be excluded from membership of the
House, and declared the seat in the
Fifth Wisconsin district vacant, assert-
ing in the report "that Victor L. Ber-
ger was disloyal to the United States of
America, at a time when its existence
as a free and independent nation was
at stake, there cannot be the slightest
doubt."

The report also characterized his acts
as treasonable in character during the
war.

Representative Rodenberg of Illinois,
filed a minority report, in which he
argued that the House should delay its
decision until Mr. Berger's appeal had
been disposed of by the Court of Ap-
peals. The Seventh United States Dis-
trict Court had decided that his
writings were disloyal, and Mr. Berger
had appealed from that decision.

The committee recommends the adop-
tion of the resolution:

Resolved, That under the facts and
circumstances of this case, Victor L.
Berger is not entitled to take oath of
office as a Representative in this
House from the Fifth Congressional
District of the State of Wisconsin or
to hold a seat therein as such Repre-
sentative.

Summarizing the case, the committee
reported as follows:

"The House of Representatives has
always insisted upon its right to ex-
clude members-elect and has also con-
sistently refused to expel a member
who has been sworn in in default of
a vote committed by him previous to his
becoming a member, on the ground that
the constitutional power of expulsion
is limited in its application to the con-
duct of members of the House during
their term of office.

"A mass of testimony was introduced
showing the nature
and history of socialism, with which
Mr. Berger has been identified since
1911, when he had been elected as a
Socialist to the Sixty-second Congress,
no objection was made to his being
seated, and the further fact that in
December, 1915, when the House of
Congress convened, no objection was
made to the admission of Representa-
tive-elect Meyer London of New York,
who had also been elected as a Socialist,
is a sufficient answer to such an in-
sult."

"The only question of fact at issue
in this case is whether or not Victor
L. Berger was disloyal to the United
States during the war between this
country and Germany. The evidence
presented, and gave aid or comfort to
its enemies. The contention was made by
him and his counsel that he opposed
our war with Germany because of the
opposition of the International Socialist
party in general. As a matter of fact,
the Socialist parties of other countries,
including Germany, supported their
Governments, and the Socialist
Party in the United States might have
been the same if it had not been for
the efforts of Mr. Berger and his as-
sistants."

"Furthermore, in a book entitled
'Some Anti-Socialist Voices of the
Press,' published by him in 1911, he
declared that if war should break out
between this country and Japan, the great
enemy of the United States, he would
oppose the war. Moreover, both at the
Chicago trial and before the House of
Representatives, he declared that the
German submarine warfare was a
necessary and justifiable means of
everybody, including American rights."

"In other words, the testimony is con-
clusive that Mr. Berger was a favor-
er of protecting American rights except
when they were invaded by the Im-
perial German Government."

President Continues to Gain Strength; "Dry" Enforcement Bill Awaits Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President
Wilson continues to gain in strength,
according to announcement made by his
physicians today, and no new compli-
cations have developed. During the
day the President did a little work,
acting as his pardon cases, and
talking the letter to the miners, and
operators urging them to settle their
difficulties or submit them to arbitra-
tion in order to avert the threatened
coal strike. His appeal was written
within three hours after the deadlock in
the conference was brought to his at-
tention this afternoon.

Tonight's bulletin read:

White House, Oct. 24, 10 P. M.
The President has had a good day.
GRAYSON.
The morning bulletin was as follows:
White House, Oct. 24, 11:15 A. M.
The President continues slowly to
gain in strength. There is nothing
additional to report this morning.
GRAYSON.
RUFFIN.
BITT.

WILSON TO DECIDE FINAL PARTY ACTION ON RESERVATIONS

Senators Said to Decline Re-
sponsibility for Rejecting
Treaty if Opponents Win.

CONSULT WITH MARSHALL

Both Sides Seek to Know Prob-
able Rulings in the Coming
Parliamentary Battle.

ALLIES VOICE DISAPPROVAL

Paris Delegates Find Reservation to
Curb Reparation Commission
Especially Obnoxious.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President
Wilson will have the final word as to
whether Administration Democrats are
to vote for rejection of the treaty in
case the reservations now proposed by
the Senate Foreign Relations Commit-
tee are included in the resolution of
ratification, according to the general
belief here tonight.

Senator Hitchcock and Senator Swan-
son, leaders of the Administration
forces, both denied that any definite
program had been determined upon, but
Republican Senators are authority for
the statement that the decision as to
the final vote will rest with the White
House. Democratic members of the
Foreign Relations Committee are said
to have made this statement to Repub-
lican members.

Democratic Senators have conferred at
length with Vice President Marshall, it
was disclosed today, and every detail
of the procedure to be followed when
the resolution of ratification comes be-
fore the Senate has been gone over.
Senators Hitchcock and Swanson par-
ticipated in the conference. Their pur-
pose is to know in advance just how the
Chair will rule on the various manoeu-
vers in which both sides will engage
when the treaty enters its last stage.
Senator Lodge has also consulted with
Mr. Marshall on this matter.

All interest at the Capitol today was
centered on this approaching crisis over
the resolution of ratification, and the
parliamentary battle it is expected to
excite in spectacular floor work any-
thing which has taken place in the Senate
since civil war days.

Each of the reservations reported out
by the Foreign Relations Committee will
be voted on separately, according to
the majority leader. The preamble re-
quiring the assent of three of the lead-
ing allied powers will likewise be voted
on separately, and an amendment to the
resolution of ratification will be voted
on.

Administration Senators are said to
have decided that when the individual
proposals have been acted upon in the
amended form, ready for final adop-
tion, the President will be brought in
on the play. The crucial question for
Democratic Senators will be whether
the treaty is to be accepted with the
reservations agreed to or whether the
resolution of ratification shall be re-
jected. This question, it is said, is one
which President Wilson must decide,
and his decision must be made in the
brief interval before the final roll call
begins.

It is too great a responsibility to be
assumed by any one but the President
himself, according to the belief of many
Democratic Senators. In this connec-
tion, it was recalled that in a recent
letter to Dr. Grayson Senator Hitchcock
said no conference with the President
would be necessary for a week or ten
days. By that time it is expected, the
reservation question will be practically
decided, and it is thought this is what
Senator Hitchcock may have had in
mind.

Senator Hitchcock has been fearful
that Republican leaders might be able to
secure a vote en bloc on the reservations
approved by the committee; but Repub-
lican leaders said today that no such
plan was contemplated. Inclusion of
the sweeping Reed reservation might
defeat the measure's constitutionality,
and this method, it was pointed out,
was the one which the President de-
clined to use. The amendment, suggested by Senator
Reed of Missouri, one of the Demo-
cratic opponents of the League of Na-
tions, provides that the United States
shall not be bound by the League of Na-
tions.

Continued on Page Three.

Bill Provides Penal Colony in Philippines for Anarchists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—One of
the Philippine Islands would be an
anarchists' penal colony, to which
persons convicted of attempting to
overthrow the Government would be
deported, under a bill introduced
today by Senator McKellar, Dem-
ocrat of Tennessee, a member of
the Senate committee investigating
the steel strike. Senator McKellar
introduced another bill providing
for the deportation of aliens within
five years unless they become nat-
uralized.

HYLAN'S STRIKE CONFERENCE FAILS

Both Sides Firm, but O'Connor
Predicts End of Port Tieup
by Tomorrow.

MAY, APPEAL FOR MILITIA

Longshoremen's Strike Has
Cost Shipowners \$4,000,000
—495 Vessels in Harbor.

With the local officials of the United
States Shipping Board announcing last
night that there was nothing concrete
in the report from that body on Thurs-
day that an ultimatum had been given
the longshoremen that unless they were
at work by 5:30 o'clock yesterday an
appeal would be made to the War De-
partment for troops for this work, the
strike of the longshoremen remained
virtually unchanged as the result of yester-
day's developments, which included a
meeting among Mayor Hyland, the Chair-
man of the Special Federal Conciliation
Commission, and representatives of the
United States Shipping Board and the
shipping interests of the city.

T. V. O'Connor, President of the Inter-
national Longshoremen's Association,
declared last night that he thought the
strike would be over by Sunday. He
predicted that the strike would be over
by Sunday. He predicted that the strike
would be over by Sunday. He predicted
that the strike would be over by Sunday.

When the shipowners left the confer-
ence with the Mayor, after a session
lasting an hour and a half, Frederick
Popkin, Vice President of the Inter-
national Mercantile Marine Association,
spoke for the shipping interests and said
that the shipowners were unmoved in their
position to stand by the award of the
National Adjustment Commission.

About fifteen contracting stevedores
left the City Hall in a huff when they
were asked by Mayor Hyland to leave the
conference with the shipowners and go
up stairs to the Board of Estimate cham-
ber, where he would meet them later.
At least one stevedore who does regular
work for the shipowners remained in the
conference, his name having been in-
cluded in the list which Mr. Popkin had
furnished to the Mayor as the names of
the shipowners desired in the meeting.
Later Mayor Hyland sent for the stevedores,
and a committee of three returned
and held a conference with the Mayor,
who asked that they return at 2:30
o'clock this afternoon with 50 or 75 of
their members to see what could be
done to settle the strike. The Mayor
had a conference scheduled for 3:30
o'clock with "Dick Butler," a spokesman
for the longshoremen, representing the
insurgent longshoremen, and this was
postponed until 10 o'clock this morning.

Approximately 3,000 longshoremen
were at work in the Port of New York
yesterday, according to the United
States Transport Service. At the army
base in Brooklyn 540 were reported
working; Staten Island, 300; Bush Ter-
minal, 300; Piers 23 and 25, East River,
Munson Line, 450; United Fruit Com-
pany docks, East River, all working;
Ward Line, all working. Shipowners
claimed the number of longshoremen
at work as negligible.

Eighteen steamers and two sailing
vessels were cleared yesterday for early
departure. The number cleared, four
were for transatlantic voyages, the
others being for coastwise or Mexican
and Central American ports.

Nearly 600 Ships Tied Up.

There are 495 ships, aggregating
1,000,000 tons, tied up in the harbor as
a result of the strike. Of this number
180 are anchored down the river, being
unable to find a berth at the piers. Of
the total number tied up sixty-five are
passenger vessels, twenty-five being
transatlantic liners. Five of the seven
liners of the French Line are docked,
here. The Lorraine of that line will ar-
rive tomorrow and the seventh of the
fleet, the Niagara, is expected next
week.

Although shipowners admit that they
have already lost upward of \$4,000,000
as a result of the strike, they assert
that they are as determined as ever to
make no concessions whatever, but to
stand absolutely by the award of the
National Adjustment Commission. While
no statement had been given out as to
what occurred at the conference with
Mayor Hyland yesterday, it is believed
that they could not consider any other
position.

Major Gen. F. T. Hines of the United
States Army arrived here yesterday
from his post at the military academy
at West Point. He is in command of
the army in conjunction with the
Shipping Board. He made no an-
nouncement of his plans.

Continued on Page Two.

MINERS UNMOVED BY PRESIDENT'S PLEA; GOMPERS SUMMONS ALL UNION CHIEFS; NEW PLAN FOR CONCILIATORY BODY

PARLEY ON LABOR ENDS

But Public Group Recom-
mends Calling Another
Similar Gathering.

MAKE REPORT TO PRESIDENT

Committee, Headed by J. D.
Roosevelt, Jr., Finds Hope
of Agreement in Future.

GOMPERS CALL TO LABOR

Summons Federation, Railroad
Brotherhoods, Farmers, and
Canadian Union to Confer.

Text of President's Message to Secretary of Labor

Urging Coal Miners and Operators to Arbitrate

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The text of President Wilson's message to Secretary of Labor Wilson on the threatened coal strike as embodied in a letter from Secretary Tumulty follows:

The White House, Washington, Oct. 24, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: The President desires me to say that he has been watching with the deepest interest your efforts to bring about an adjustment of the impending strike in the bituminous coal fields of the country and was glad to have your report of the status of the negotiations now being carried on under your direction. He requests me to convey the following message to you:

"I have been watching with deep and sincere interest your efforts to bring about a just settlement of the differences between the operators and the coal miners in the bituminous coal fields of the country. It is to be hoped that the good judgment that has been exercised by both operators and miners in years gone by in the adjustment of their differences will again prevail in the present crisis."

"All organized society is dependent upon the maintenance of the fuel supply for the continuance of its existence. The Government has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar questions until a reasonable adjustment could be arrived at."

"With the parties to this controversy rests the responsibility of seeing that the fuel supply of the nation is maintained. At this time when the world is in need of more supplies it would be a cruel neglect of our high duty to humanity to fail them."

"I have read with interest the suggestion made by you that the wage scale committees of the operators and miners go into conference without reservation for the purpose of negotiating an agreement as though no demands had been made or rejected, having due regard to the interests of their respective groups. I am in accord with that suggestion."

"No body of men knows better the details, intricacies, and technicalities of mining than do the miners and operators. No body of men can work out the details of the wage scale on a more equitable basis. Their judgment would undoubtedly be based upon a sum total of knowledge of the industry. Whatever their differences may be, no matter how widely divergent their viewpoints may be from each other, it is a duty that they owe society to make an earnest effort to negotiate those differences and to keep the mines of our country in operation."

"After all, the public interest in this vital matter is the paramount consideration of the Government and admits of no other action than that of consideration of a peaceful settlement of the matter as suggested by you. If for any reason the miners and operators fail to come to a mutual understanding of the interests of the public as of such vital importance in connection with the production of coal that it is incumbent upon them to refer the matter in dispute to a board of arbitration for determination and to continue the operation of the mines pending the decision of the board."

Very truly yours,
J. P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President.

Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

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J. P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President.

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Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

600,000 COAL MEN TO QUIT

President Intervenes
When Secretary Fails
to Adjust Differences.

APPEALS FOR ARBITRATION

Operators Agree, but Union
Refuse to Go On Unless Re-
sults Are Predetermined.

MINERS ACCUSE EMPLOYERS

Issue Statement Asserting Op-
erators Had No Intention
to Reach Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A direct ap-
peal by President Wilson from his sleep-
ed late this afternoon failed to bring
the soft coal miners and operators late
agreement in the face of the threatened
strike of 600,000 bituminous coal miners
called for Nov. 1.

After the latest propositions submitted
by Secretary of Labor Wilson in a
desperate effort to effect an agreement
had been rejected, the President
made three proposals. These were:

First.—That the representatives of the
miners and operators resume negotia-
tions in an effort to reach a peaceful
settlement.

Second.—If for any reason the miners
and operators failed to come to a mutual
understanding, then to refer the
matters in dispute to a board of arbitra-
tion for determination.

Third.—To call off the strike and con-
tinue the operation of the mines pend-
ing the decision of the board.

The President's proposals, as embodied
in a letter which was delivered through a
Secretary Tumulty to Secretary Wilson,
was placed in the hands of Secretary
Wilson at 4

Today—Rumania's Frontier

presentation of the reply expired today. The answer comprises three paragraphs. The first paragraph states that the Government is not prepared to discuss the matter further. The second paragraph states that the Government is not prepared to discuss the matter further. The third paragraph states that the Government is not prepared to discuss the matter further.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—Leon Trotsky, Foreign Minister of War and	session today. It will meet tomorrow, however, and take cognisance then of the invitation.	By EDWIN L. JAMES.	Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.	Special Cable to The New York Times.	I deprecate pessimism views which are prevalent regarding the country's financial condition.	Special Cable to The New York Times.

The Petrograd theatres are closed and the streets are permitted on the street after

This commission was jointly announced last week as a co-ordinating com-

[illegible]

his headquarters says.
The reported plan is for the removal
she receives cities like Arad, one of
the two great railroad centres in Southern
Council of the League of Nations. The
treaty very clearly puts upon the League
none having suffered any ill effects
from the rather strenuous experiences
of the Balkan countries and Germany
on then obtained a majority, a monarchy
Santo Prime at 7 o'clock this morning.
Learoy who deemed ill for some time,
tative circles, which are determined to
stand by their obligations.

[illegible][illegible]

been fought by the Kolchak armies. The right flank has passed Tobolsk and the Austrian Peace Treaty, says the Petit Parisien today. The signature, however, the Enforcement Commission will keep at work after the Peace Conference adjourns.

General Harbord refused to discuss his views on the situation in Siberia. "What was the use of all these negotiations, concerning peace, mediation, a violent mass minority. The ex-Crown Prince has had serious

What the Senator had feared is perhaps coming to pass. Nitti has given

CHANGE RHINE COMMANDERS

from any
any

Ample Financed Agents in Ger-
many, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal,
Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway,
Sweden, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia,
Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria,
Romania, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland,
Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, and
the Baltic States.

NO STATE OF WAR IN FRANCE

BULGARS LOOTED XANTHI.

Store Hours 9 to 5:30—Open All Day Saturdays

Special (Cable to The New York Times).
PARIS, Oct. 23.—The charge that Bo-

gram of a worldwide proletarian dictatorship. In a statement quoted yesterday, the Foreign Office said:

"The Government are aware of the fact that the U-boat war, and in order to gain more time telegraphed to the Admiralty, and in order to gain more time telegraphed to the Admiralty, and in order to gain more time telegraphed to the Admiralty."

in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Germany. These men are known, holy alliance" and said that acceptance of the Shantung provision would mean that Germany would be bound to that in imposing economic restrictions upon German commerce the United States would be free to include the examine papers in the Foreign Office and found among them the telegram that the United States had been

Gimbels, by merchandising on a gigantic scale, have

just cause for grievance. Public sympathy is thus likely to be on the side of the wise. Its adoption would seriously impair the treaty," Senator Hitchcock should not have the same right. The King of England exercised absolute authority until Congress gave its approval. Those familiar with American politics to act until Congress gave its approval.

FOUND GUILTY OF ANARCHY.

coats are superior to what men expect

these are at the... For Simp...

General Agreement That Allies

strikes on a large scale speedily followed.

Bohmerian agents, who thus pass through Europe with impunity. Last July this	could be able to do so. The	Relations. The general tenor of comment among French, British, and Italian	mandated in regard to unnecessary, because it American was unwilling to take a mandate no one	Philadelphia at the time of the publication of the article.
325	Winter	Ulaters	325	35

abortive attempt at a general strike was organized by a Russian named [redacted] of North Dakota and shorter ones by Senators Shields of Tennessee and Hale of Maine. [redacted] that the Allies could accept them, others are absolutely impossible of acceptance. [redacted] would not amount to much. There is no archy [redacted] expression of opinion regarding the State on the charge of criminality. [redacted] it was brought under the statute enacted in 1902 following the assassination of [redacted]

superior, Captain Sadoul, went over to the Bolshevik body and said, "Deafare the reservation permitting nationals of the United States to make the relations with the nationals of a country scorn- authority of the Reparation Commission in questions concerning German com- Madison Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, was successfully operated on for

Have no definite details yet, but the source from which my information comes has traced the source of the "Irreconcilables" course, and so-called "Irreconcilables" who may be expected to vote against the proposed bill, to the "League of Nations" which would mean involving the welfare of all nations in American domestic politics. The "League of Nations" which affect the rights of the Allied in enforcing the treaty and holding Germany responsible for the war, and the "League of Nations" which would mean involving the welfare of all nations in American domestic politics.



25.75

14.75

Expressing in their clever lines that spirit of youth so essential in all fashions for girls.

Developed in fine quality Wool Vellour, loosely draped at back and belted in front, showing large cape collar of Mole-dyed Coney fur. Fully lined and warmly interlined. *Illustrated.*

Also—Highly Practical

Winter Coats for Girls

Special \$16.75

Very effective in their unusual lines, yet practical from every standpoint. Fashioned of lustrous Broadcloth, Vellour or Polo Cloth, with large collar of self material or fur. Warmly lined and interlined. Sizes 6 to 10.

None More Youthful—

Girls' Velveteen Frocks

Today at \$14.75

A very pretty dressy model—as pictured—expertly developed in good quality Velveteen, richly hand-embroidered, and finished with ribbon sash. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second Floor.

**\$500,000,000 a Year
Lost in "Wildcats"**

Houston Thompson, Federal Trade Commissioner, says that the amount is squandered annually by the public in "wildcat" investments.

There is a sure way for you to save yourself from sharing in these losses.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates furnish you secure investments for any amount with interest at 5%.

Both principal and interest are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Company and your interest begins when you leave your money with us.

These certificates are for sale at any of our offices and are in great demand.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

Capital \$5,000,000
Surplus \$11,000,000

69 Broadway, 137 W. 12th St., 370 E. 14th St.
175 Nassau Street, Brooklyn
330 Fulton St., Jamaica 67 Jackson Ave., L.I.C.
90 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

GLOVES
Capeskin
Real Kid
Mocha and
Buckskin
For Men and Women

The World's Greatest Leather Store.
64 Fifth Avenue, New York; 23 Broadway
Boston—10 Tremont Street.
London—40 Regent Street.

Advertising Manager

now holding responsible post, desires to negotiate for big position with progressive organization, where merit, ability and wide experience will count. Age 35. American, free, fine, perfect health, strong personality. In New York for conference tomorrow, Monday of Tuesday, 3:30 P.M.

THACKERAY FIRST EDITIONS.
Professor Draper Matthews contributes an article on "A Thackeray Library" to the Review of Books section of The New York Times tomorrow, Monday of Tuesday, 3:30 P.M.

**AT WORK ON PLAN
TO GET MORE SUGAR**

**Food Administrator Sees Need
to Protect Men Who Had
Bought for Export.**

HOPES TO ARRANGE PRICE

Continues Search for Big Supply
and Explains Sale by
Bush Company.

Convinced that enough sugar which was bought for export and has never been sent away is lying in the warehouses in this city, Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams announced yesterday that he was working with members of the United States Sugar Equalization Board on a plan which will materially relieve the famine in a few days.

His plan is to amend the regulations governing the sale of sugar here so as to allow a dealer who bought it for export, but who is unable to find a market in Europe, to sell his commodity in this city for a small increase over what he paid.

The Government does not control the price of export sugar and a number of such men have bought with the idea of selling in Europe. They have in many cases as I know paid far more for it than can be charged at either wholesale or retail in New York.

Our idea, therefore, is to amend our rules so that such bona fide dealers may place this sugar on the market at a price commensurate with what they paid for it. They will have to show what it cost them at the refinery, what has happened to it and at what cost, and the basis of profit they themselves are demanding. If they comply with these regulations I see no reason why the city should not benefit from export sugar.

Mr. Williams said last night he had as yet found no trace of the "Roderick Huxley" who offered, through Aber and Dempsey brokers, some 10,000,000 pounds of sugar at 18 cents a pound. He thinks, however, he has found the trail of the 2,000,000 pounds of sugar that one Leo W. Hammel offered him last Tuesday.

Here is the story:

Hearing that the Bush Terminal Company at 100 Broad Street had been contracting to sell sugar at a higher price than that fixed by the Equalization Board, the Food Administrator at once got into touch with the President of the company, Irving T. Bush. Mr. Bush investigated and then wrote Mr. Williams stating that the sales referred to had been made by F. B. Middleton, in charge of the company's foreign department, who was discharged on account of it. In his letter, Mr. Bush declared that the company's profit was to have been less than 7 per cent. His letter read in part:

The sugar seems to be one of the mythical lots which your office has been looking for, and we have as yet not been able to locate it. If it comes into our possession, we will turn it over to the purchasers at the price established by the Food Administration, and assume any loss which may be involved.

This is the first purchase or sale of sugar which has ever been made by anyone representing this company and I am exceedingly distressed without the authority, done anything contrary to the regulations established by your office. This whole transaction seems to me the necessity for lending a hand to sugar men who have bought the sugar at a high price, and who want to sell it here when their credits abroad fall down. Bush people thought they were conferring a favor on the city by putting the sugar here. They could not afford to sell it at the regulated price, inasmuch as that would have been less than they gave for it. I hope we can get the situation straightened in a few days.

SAYS SUGAR COSTS 25 CENTS

Letter to Governor Accuses Dealers
Here of Profiteering.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—In Governor Smith's mail today was a scrawled note which at once enlisted the Governor's sympathy. It was a protest against the prices charged for sugar and came from some one apparently in Madison Street, New York City. It elicited from the Governor the exclamation: "That's pretty tough." The note read:

Kindly pay your attention to the people who have grocery stores. The poor people who have little babies, we need sugar, but can't get it for money. The people who own grocery stores in Madison Street there is man by the name of Marcus who charges 18 cents a pound of brown sugar. I have written in Madison and Scammon charges 18 and 20 cents a pound of brown sugar. Julius of Scammon near Madison in a basement charges people who need sugar for babies that use bottles 25 cents. Kindly send out people to find out and try to make the prices lower. By so doing you will oblige.

The People of Madison Street.

Governor Smith sent the letter to Food Administrator Arthur Williams with this note: "I am enclosing a letter signed by residents of Madison Street. While nothing in it indicates the source, nevertheless contains the names and addresses of people who seem to be profiteering in sugar. Will you have it looked up?"

"Pure Linen Handkerchiefs" and the name "McCutcheon" are inseparably associated in the minds of discriminating women.

The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., New York

Today's Fair Price List

Archer	Medium	100	100
Archer	Small	100	100
Archer	Large	100	100
Archer	Extra Large	100	100
Archer	Super	100	100
Archer	Double	100	100
Archer	Triple	100	100
Archer	Quadruple	100	100
Archer	Pentuple	100	100
Archer	Hexuple	100	100
Archer	Septuple	100	100
Archer	Octuple	100	100
Archer	Nonuple	100	100
Archer	Decuple	100	100
Archer	Undecuple	100	100
Archer	Dodecuple	100	100
Archer	Tridecuple	100	100
Archer	Tetradecuple	100	100
Archer	Pentadecuple	100	100
Archer	Hexadecuple	100	100
Archer	Heptadecuple	100	100
Archer	Octadecuple	100	100
Archer	Enneadecuple	100	100
Archer	Myriad	100	100

NAVY TO RELEASE SUGAR.
Will Sell 3,000,000 Pounds to Its Employees and Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Navy Department will sell 3,000,000 pounds of sugar to hospitals and navy employees throughout the country to assist in relieving the sugar shortage, Secretary Daniels announced tonight.

Any hospital can obtain the sugar from navy cantines or by ordering from the Navy Department direct. A limit of two pounds a week is placed on the orders of individuals entitled to buy sugar from navy stores.

INTERNEED ALIENS TO GO.
Palmer Discloses Purpose to Deport Majority of Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Plans of the Government to deport a majority of the enemy aliens still in custody, with their dependents, were disclosed today in a letter written by Attorney General Palmer to Chairman Clegg of the Senate Immigration Committee, urging early action on the House bill empowering the Secretary of Labor to expatriate enemy aliens and aliens convicted of violation of certain specified statutes.

"Three hundred alien enemies, approximately, are now interned in the custody of the War Department at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah," Mr. Palmer wrote. "While a few of these men may perhaps be released upon the ratification of the treaty of peace, the records concerning a majority of those now interned indicate that they should be repatriated with their dependents to their native countries."

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

A man never knows how good a hat can be until he wears a Young's.

Soft Hats, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$8.
Derbies, \$5 and \$8.

Branches: 6, 100, 211, 201, 202, 203, 1197, 1201 Fifth Avenue
Fifth Avenue Branch: 610 W. 116th St.
Broadway Branch: 610 Fifth Avenue
Third Avenue Branch: 271 Fulton St.
No. of 140th St. Opp. Borough Hall
Newark Branch: 321 Broad Street

The Book of Knowledge
The Children's Encyclopedia
10,000 Educational Pictures In Five Languages
English French Spanish Italian Portuguese
350 Colored Plates

If You Are Wise
Your child's mind is like a fertile field. It must be ploughed, it must be enriched, if the seed of knowledge which is planted is to bring forth a hundred-fold. If you send your child to school without having first prepared his mind at home, you can not expect him to progress easily and rapidly. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is a new factor in the home and school which counts tremendously in making the children of today the 100% citizens of tomorrow. If you are wise you will not delay in equipping your home with THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

Curiosity—The Great Teacher
CURIOSITY is the beginning of all knowledge. Do you know any subject about which your child has not asked you a dozen questions? Let him ask as many as he likes, and be sure to answer them correctly. That is the parent's most important and most easily neglected duty. If you discourage your child's curiosity you will injure his mind, and the bright boy or girl becomes stupid or indifferent. Through curiosity Columbus discovered America. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the simplest and most natural method of helping the child to educate himself. IT ANSWERS EVERY QUESTION A CHILD CAN ASK IN PLAIN AND SIMPLE LANGUAGE. So captivating is this great original work to the mind of a child that he absorbs with little effort the profound truths and great facts of the world of knowledge, while reading its delightful pages and looking at the thousands of striking educational pictures.

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE contains the important and essential knowledge of the world in plain and simple language, and illustrated with over 10,000 fascinating educational pictures. This splendid original work was made for the children of the whole world in five different languages. It is so organized and arranged that the child who is fortunate enough to possess it will have a mind stored with valuable information which he can make use of, not a jumble of facts which have failed to make proper connections. IS YOUR CHILD STILL WAITING FOR THE GREATEST EDUCATIONAL HELP OF THE CENTURY?

Your Child is Unique
Your child is like no other child in the world. He has his own peculiar taste and need for both physical and mental food. If you put a meal before him and let him choose what agrees with him best, he will thrive. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the right kind of nourishing food for the child's mind during the growing years. Give your child this remarkable, original work, and watch carefully which of the 16 Great Departments interests him most, Nature, Science, History, Biography, Astronomy, Physiology, Art, Literature, Poetry, or Manual Training. It will prove THE KEY to his natural bent, and the kind of work or profession in which he will most easily succeed.

Your Child's Chance
In round numbers, what is your child's chance to become successful? If uneducated, he has one chance out of 150,000; with a common school education, 4 chances; with a high school education, 87 chances; with a college education, 800 chances; WITH THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in the home every chance. It is not a luxury, it is an absolute necessity. It is an INVESTMENT in your child's future which will pay dividends as long as he lives. In over 600,000 homes today the children are being educated with THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. Give your child his chance to compete with them.

If You Have Children of School Age Mail This FREE COUPON Today
Times readers may obtain free of charge the valuable and attractive illustrated book of specimen pages from THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. Let the children decide whether this new method of education interests them. Send for FREE 80-page book which contains the following subjects: The Sun and His Family; What Our Skin is Like; How the Nail Grows on the Finger; How the Teeth Grow; The Nerves of Small; The Marvel of Hearing; The Lords of the Wild Kingdom; A Concrete Ship in the Water; The Wonderful Birth of the Wheat; How We Dig Up Sunshine; Making the Desert Blossom; Canada the Wonderland; The Republics of South America; The Boy Carpenter's Box of Tools; West Point and Annapolis, and Others.

The Grolier Society
2 West 45th Street NEW YORK

THE GROLIER SOCIETY
2 West 45th Street, New York
Please mail descriptive book containing specimen pages and illustrations from THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and explaining the use and meaning of the work for the child and the parents.
Name.....
Address.....
7-12-24

Quality Counts in Clothes
And you can depend on quality at these stores.

You don't need to be concerned about quality when you buy in a Brill store. We sell Kuppenheimer clothes and we sell our own dependable Brill clothes, and no better clothes can be had anywhere.

There's something unusually graceful about the new suit models. The lines lend themselves to the figures of mature men as well as to young men. It's in the tailoring—softer construction, less padding. Single and double breasted models. The new fabrics are as fascinating as the styles. Original colorings; superb values, and wide variety at..... **\$45**
Others at \$35, \$40, \$50 up to \$100

The new styles in Overcoats have the grace and lines which always distinguish Kuppenheimer clothes and Brill clothes. The tailoring is in a class by itself. The belted and form-fitting models are the favorites. Other models, of course, in plentiful assortment. Choosing the right one is easy for any man. Feature values now at..... **\$45**
Others at \$35, \$40, \$50 up to \$100

Stetson Hats for Fall and Winter, \$6.00 to \$15.00

Brill Brothers
279 Broadway Broadway, at 49th St. 125th St., at 3d Ave. 2 Flatbush Ave.,
44 East 14th St. 1456 B'way, at 42d St. 47 Cortlandt Street Brooklyn
Ask for the New Kuppenheimer Style Book.

M'CARVER DENIES LIQUOR GRAFT STORY

Says He Did Not Accept Money Himself or Charge Any One with Bribery.

CHORUS GIRLS WITNESSES

Minton Says Graft Will Exceed \$50,000—Brewers Will Stop Delivery Monday.

Charles Pinckney McCarver, a special agent of the Department of Justice, who was indicted with four others on a charge of conspiring to permit a number of well-known cafés to sell whisky and other liquors without interference, denied yesterday that he had made any disclosure incriminating himself.

"I never at any time took from any person any money, property, or anything of value in consideration for violating my duty in connection with the enforcement of wartime prohibition," he said in a statement to District Attorney Swann.

"I never at any time said that I knew of large sums of money, or of any sums of money whatever, being paid to anybody for the refusal to enforce wartime prohibition. I did talk, and most freely, and answered every question that Chief Flynn or Mr. Minton asked me, but I never at any time suggested to them or either of them that anybody in the District Attorney's office had asked me not to do my duty in regard to the law."

McCarver said that he had telephoned to the District Attorney because he had read a statement attributed to him implicating a member of the staff of the District Attorney, Swann, as the owner of a café protected by the alleged conspiracy of Government agents and café keepers.

John M. Minton, Jr., special United States District Attorney, who presided over the hearing, said that he had interviewed a number of lawyers representing restaurants, cafés and saloon keepers implicated in the alleged whisky graft, but that no developments had been taken place. He said that the Assistant District Attorney, mentioned by him on Thursday, had telephoned to him, making an emphatic denial that he had sought to influence any Government official to violate the law.

Graft More Than \$50,000.

Mr. Minton was asked how much the graft would amount to. He would not make an estimate, but said that \$50,000 would be a low figure. Mr. Minton will begin placing witnesses before the Grand Jury on Monday. Besides a number of restaurant and saloon men, alleged to have contributed to the fund for protection, the witnesses will include chorus girls, who are alleged to have aided the special agents to spend the money. One man, who will be called to testify, is said to be a close friend of the accused Federal agents. This man is said to have placed \$50,000 in the bank in the last week and will be asked to explain where the money came from.

More indictments and arrests are probable in a short time in connection with the sale of Federal protection to saloons and cafés, according to the Grand Jury. It is asserted that one member of the conspiracy visited distillers in different sections of the country with offers to deliver Government protection in return for large bribes and to aid them in finding a market for whisky in inland resorts.

Another phase of the investigation, it was said, would be the following up of evidence that Federal agents, commissioned to suppress the drug traffic, had spared illicit dealers who paid tribute to them.

Chief William J. Flynn of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who directed the investigation which led to the entrapment of men in his own office, said yesterday that it was the first time in his career that he had been forced to "clean house" in such a fashion. He said that during the years he spent at the head of the Secret Service there had never been a scandal of this kind.

The National Civil Service Reform League took occasion yesterday to point to the necessity for having a carefully sifted personnel for the enforcement of Federal liquor laws and to attack the bill now before the President as dispensing with Civil Service.

Brewers Stop Deliveries Monday.

Brewers sent out word yesterday that Monday would be the last day for the delivery of 2.75 per cent. beer, if the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement bill goes into effect, as it will do, unless the President vetoes it. Either his signature or failure to act upon it will make it the law of the land. Brewers will deliver so-called "beer" on and after Monday containing less than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

Newark brewers yesterday notified their customers that after today more 2.75 per cent. beer would be sold to them until the Volstead enforcing wartime prohibition is tested in the courts. Letters were sent to the saloon keepers yesterday advising them of the attitude of the brewers and suggesting that no beer be sold till the test case is brought.

The brewers expressed confidence that the courts would hold the Volstead law unconstitutional, as contended by counsel for the brewers.

The Eternal Hustle

of American life is calculated to bring about deterioration of mind and body.

McGovern's Gymnasium, 5 West 66th St., assists men and women to recuperation by a system which includes comfort and luxury. There are sports and exercises conducive to restoration amidst surroundings habitual to club men and others of good social position.

Letters from eminent physicians testifying to the success of McGovern's course may be seen at the gymnasium.

Evening classes for women.

Telephone numbers 2928-9100 Columbia.

Manager, Arthur McGovern, former boxing champion. Physical Director Cornell University Medical College.

THE GROPER

By H. G. AIKMAN

"Perhaps the best novel in the current crop."—H. L. Menckes, in the Smart Set.

"A realistic story of contemporary ambition... The novel is indeed an unusually good one."

—Boston Transcript.

NEW YORK: \$1.60

BONI & LIVERIGHT

A Clever

O. HENRY

Story in the

BROOKLYN EAGLE

Every Sunday

WIFE SUES DANIEL G. REID.

Financier Accused of Misconduct in Divorce Court.

Daniel G. Reid, financier, who filed a suit for divorce from his wife, Mrs. Margaret C. Reid, several months ago on the ground that she went to California for the summer with a Serbian army officer, was sued yesterday by his wife for a divorce. She alleges that since March 27, 1918, when the couple signed a separation agreement, her husband has been guilty of misconduct with various women who are known to her.

The papers were served on Mr. Reid at his home, 267 Fifth Avenue, by Frank H. Merrill, Jr., clerk for the law firm of Blundy, Mooney & Shapson. Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Mrs. Reid, stated that she returned recently from the West and is now living in New York. He said that the purpose of her suit is to vindicate her name of the charges made in her husband's suit in case he does not promptly press the case for trial.

STOLE \$62,000 FROM ARMY.

Ex-Officer Sentenced to Serve Six Years in Federal Penitentiary.

Wesley E. Verrill, 36 years old, a former Lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., was sentenced yesterday to serve six years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for having stolen and cashed army pay checks to the amount of \$62,000. Verrill pleaded guilty and sought clemency by testifying that a man who knew that he had formerly served a term in prison had blackmailed him.

It developed, however, that Verrill had used \$46,000 of the stolen money in investments, purchasing automobiles, in buying old stamps, of which he was a collector, and that \$12,000 had been lost in gambling. A large part of the rest of the stolen money was spent in expensive living at Atlantic City, where he was arrested by Agent Peter A. Rubano. Judge Hand carefully investigated the case in order to assure himself that Verrill was mentally competent.

If Verrill's prison record is good he can be paroled in two years. He goes to prison with \$300 which he had when arrested, and the court directed should be returned to him.

Korea's Population 17,087,082.

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 27. (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—An official census shows that the population of Korea at the end of 1918 was 17,087,082. This shows an increase of 26,085 as compared with the end of 1917, and of 3,744,018 over the figures for 1910, the year of annexation by Japan. Japanese residents number 280,572.

BEST & COMPANY

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

NO one who knew would ever buy the ordinary type of boy's suit in preference to a Best & Co. boy's suit, made in our own shops, any more than he would buy a six-year size suit for a ten-year old boy. It isn't logic!

Fur-Trimmed Overcoats for boys 2 to 6 years. \$8.50
All-Wool Ulsterettes for boys 8 to 16 years. 28.50
All-Wool Button to Neck or Reefer Overcoats for boys 2 to 10 years. 22.50
All-Wool Knicker Suits of mixtures or blues, 7 to 18 years. 22.50

We have one of the most interesting assortments of Boys' Haberdashery in New York

SPECIAL

KNICKER SUITS, all-wool, medium weight, sizes 7 to 18 years. 15.50

WASH SUITS of durable, high quality fabric; 3 to 10 years. Six suits for 18.75, or 3.25 each.

CLOTHES for BOYS

Made in Our Own Shops

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

You Never Pay More at Best's

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

Second Floor

34th Street

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department 62 Years of Merchandising

We're all set for another whacking Saturday!

311 MORE
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S
SUITS ADDED FOR TO-DAY!

AT

\$39.⁷⁵

Regularly \$50 & \$55.

We've had to go deeper into our reserve stock to fetch out these 311 suits. And this stock was being kept inviolate for our \$50 and \$55 grades. So you can see that at \$39.⁷⁵ our profit is all shattered and shorn. That, however, is our loss; but if you don't come in and tuck away this tidy saving, it'll be your loss. Incidentally, every one of these suits are fresh from our tailors' hands, thus embodying all the last-minute styles!

For To-day Only!

Not heretofore offered

257 Selected Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats at \$43.50

Regularly \$50.

That is to say, regularly \$50 at McCreery's. You couldn't begin to touch them elsewhere at that price. Every coat specially selected for this One Day Sale. Among those present: Ulsters and Town Ulsters, quarter lined, as well as Black and Oxford Chesterfields, full satin lined, to give pomp to their distinction.

Last Day Men's Shoe Sale: About 600 pairs of \$12.50 Shoes at \$8.75

Use the 5th Ave. Arcade

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

An Important Purchase

Women's Fur-Collared Coats

On Sale Today

\$49.50

No Approvals

None C. O. D.



To feature handsome Winter Coats of smart style and assured quality at so low a price is indeed an achievement in these times of advancing cost.

This event, arranged for at a time when the demand for such Coats is at its height, provides values that every woman who studies economy will appreciate.

Three Smart Models in Fine Silvertone and Velour Coatings — with Large French Seal Collars (dyed cone) in Muffler and Draped Effects.

New silhouettes with clever style touches and finishing details that make for distinction.

In shades of brown, beaver, reindeer, taupe, navy and trooper blue; lined with fancy silks.

Third Floor.

Continuing the Sale of Women's Jersey Suits

\$25.00

All wool Jersey Fabric in model with smart pinch-back and inverted pleats. In heather mixtures and smart dark shades.

Practical—Modish—Suits At a Price of Especial Economy

Third Floor.

Today—A Great Sale Misses' Winter Suits

Five New Fur Trimmed Models

\$45.00

Copies of High Cost Tailor-mades in the Most Fashionable of the Season's Fabrics and Colors. Sizes to 18 years.

Third Floor.

A New Collection of Distinctive Hats

Featured Today—\$16.50



Millinery, with becoming youthfulness as its characteristic, appears in delightful new guise.

Gold and Silver Tissues lend their radiance to the Mode, and as Turbans softly draped, or combined with velvet brims or crown form a group of marked style interest.

Fur adds a luxurious note to many models, while others owe their charm to plumage.

The Draped Hat—preferably of Velvet, that frames the face in becoming fashion; the Picture Hat with its engaging grace of line.

Matrons' Hats with ostrich or burnt goose feathers, or smartly posed wings, add to the display's interest.

A Hat for every occasion: for every type of woman.

Fourth Floor.

The Store is closed at 5 P.M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

The Initiatory Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats

is now being held on the Sixth Floor

These Overcoats are made of Oxford gray and black melton, are lined throughout with silk; exceptionally well tailored, and finished with a velvet collar

Specially priced at \$47.50

Continue the Habit

During the war many people learned for the first time to save—to save and invest. If you are one of these you now feel the personal benefit of having accumulated some capital.

Do not forget the helpful lesson you have learned—it is better to continue to save some portion of your money than to spend it all.

You cannot and a safer investment for your savings than our First Mortgage Certificates. They pay 5% interest and you can invest your money for from three to five years.

We have guaranteed \$700,000,000 in the past 17 years and no investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000
170 Broadway, New York
175 Nassau St., 100 Nassau St., Albany
350 Fulton St., Jamaica
67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City

A Clever
O. HENRY
Story
in the

BROOKLYN EAGLE
Every Sunday

PALMER WOULD END PRICE-WAGE CHASE

Urges, in Boston Speech, Greater Production in Order to Break "Vicious Circle."

FAVORS FAIR PRICE BOARDS

They Will Be Formed Throughout the Country, He Says—Massachusetts Cities to Help.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Appointment by the Mayor of each Massachusetts city of a Fair Price Committee to co-operate with the State Commission on Necessaries was decided upon at a Cost of Living Conference at the State House today after A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, had made a vigorous address. The conference, called by Governor Coolidge, was attended by many Mayors and District Attorneys, members of the State Commission on Necessaries, the State Attorney-General, the Federal Marshal, and the Federal District Attorney.

In his address, Attorney-General Palmer demanded the ending of the "vicious circle of higher wages and higher prices," urged increased production, declaring that "idleness is a sin in this emergency," and said that the Department of Justice was making every effort to punish profiteering.

Mr. Palmer said this policy was to be worked out through fair price committees in every city and county in the country.

"The people," said Mr. Palmer,

"find themselves chasing about in a vicious circle of the economic forces and higher wages chasing higher prices. We have not yet to the time when we must stop the operation of this vicious circle, when we must ask the nation's people of America to halt their desires to better their own conditions selfishly and to look out for the interests of the whole, to hold the line steadily with the natural economic forces to operate, production begins to increase, and the demands of the public may be met at reasonable prices."

That time will come when our four millions of men who wear the khaki in their country's defense get back into the great army of industry in America. Americans can produce more in mill and factory, upon the farm and in the warehouse, than any people on earth, and when production begins to boom we can supply America and supply the necessities of other parts of the world.

"Everybody recognizes that the one great thing which will bring back normal conditions to America is a normal production. We may get back to it in the near future."

The worldwide conditions, the economic causes, these things which are the aftermath of the war, we cannot adequately reach in any campaign by the Government against the high cost of living, but there are men everywhere in all lines of trade, in the wholesale business and in the retail business, who take advantage of these natural causes and natural conditions to add on profits for themselves unconscionably, unreasonably, and unjustly, and seem able to do it because their patrons understand that conditions are bad and assume that everybody is doing it.

"Thank God, everybody is not doing it; ninety-nine out of a hundred in the retail business and in the wholesale business are taking only a fair profit, all conditions considered. It is as much to their interests as it is to the interests of the general public that the ninety-nine men shall see to it that the one man who does wrong shall be compelled to go straight."

We have asked the Congress to strengthen the Food Control act by doing two things to it: First, to include in the necessities of life to be controlled, as defined by the act, wearing apparel; and, second, to fix a penalty for the straight-out profiteering in all the necessities of life.

Some will say that is very difficult of enforcement. My answer is that we propose to ask the people in the business to enforce it themselves, so as to

avoid the public scorn which will come to them if they do not drive out every man who charges an unjust and unreasonable profit.

"We have also taken advantage of the provisions of the Food Control act which punish hoarding. Already this has had a very material effect by way of reduction of prices in many commodities."

Fatally Stricken in Jury Box.
Edward Barry, 35 years old, of 2,507 Heath Avenue, the Bronx, was taken suddenly ill and collapsed in the jury box in a case before County Judge Louis D. Gibbs in the Bronx yesterday, five minutes after he had been sworn in to take the place of another juror who had reported ill. Barry was taken to Fordham Hospital by Dr. Merkin suffering from a hemorrhage of the brain, and died a few minutes after his arrival at the hospital. The trial was that of Milton Traub, charged with burglary in the third degree.

Fined \$1 for Delaying Hylan.
Mayor Hylan was late in reaching his home in Brooklyn from the City Hall on Thursday because Louis Higginman was driving a brewery truck across the Williamsburg Bridge and the Mayor in his automobile could not pass. A policeman served a summons and Magistrate Short fined Higginman in the Williamsburg Court yesterday.

DISCUSS SALARY INCREASE.

Teachers Want Instruction of Lower Grades to Receive \$2,400.

A mass meeting of teachers, under the auspices of the Teachers' Interests Organization, was held yesterday in Public School 37 to discuss the salary question. Charles W. Roselle presided. Miss Agnes Craig, counsel for the organization, explained the increase that teachers in the different grades will receive under the new law. She said that the and Auditor Cook of the Board of Education had differed as to how the increment in the salaries should be paid. At Mr. Cook's suggestion a committee was appointed to draw up a friendly question which would be submitted to the authorities at Albany.

The meeting favored an increase of the salaries of kindergarten to \$3 teachers to \$2,400. Miss Harriet E. Porritt said that if there had been union among the teachers at Albany a more equitable salary bill would have been passed. The meeting voted that the salary of the City Superintendent should be increased so that Superintendents in other cities should not receive higher pay than Dr. Estlinger.

ROBBERS KILL BANKER.

Cashier and Assistant Also Shot in Raid on Pennsylvania Bank.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Oct. 24.—Vincent Sakrada, a director of the State Deposit Bank, was instantly killed and his brother, John Sakrada, the cashier, was seriously wounded when robbers attacked the bank here this afternoon.

Four men drove up to the bank in an automobile and three entered. They ordered the Sakrada brothers to throw up their hands. Vincent Sakrada reached for a revolver and was shot dead. His brother opened fire, wounding one of the robbers almost at the instant he was shot in the side.

The robbers, assisting their wounded companion, retreated to the automobile and drove toward the Ohio border. They are being pursued by county officers and citizens.

Embargo on Arms for Border.

EL PASO, Oct. 24.—An embargo on the sale and shipment of arms and ammunition on the border was put into effect today by the Southern Department of the United States Army, according to orders received by El Paso district authorities.

ON YOUR WAY HOME
stop in the nearest drug store and get a box of

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

EX-LAX is good for you, your wife and your children. It pays to have a box of EX-LAX handy at all times—it saves you doctor bills.

10, 25 and 50c a box, at drug stores

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Men's Half Hose At Uncommonly Favorable Prices

The values offered in this presentation of dependable Hosiery suggest the advisability of purchasing a winter's supply.

Mercerized Cotton

35c pair

3 pairs for \$1.00
The medium weight grades in black, white and colors.

Silk Lisle Half Hose

40c pair

A popular hose, to be had in black, cordovan, grey and other colors.

Cashmere Half Hose

60c pair

A desirable quality, in black, natural, Oxford; medium weight.

Silk Half Hose

75c pair

A good looking hose, in black, white, Cordovan, grey, navy and several other colors.

Cashmere Half Hose

\$1.00 pair

Full fashioned and of medium weight, Oxford, natural and black.

Heavy Silk Half Hose

\$1.83 pair

Fine quality heavy silk full fashioned; black, Cordovan and other wanted colors.

Men's Shoes

That for Quality and Comfort will be hard to Surpass—Excellent Values at These Prices

Heavy tan calfskin laced shoes with medium toes and heavy soles. Splendid wearing winter shoes.

\$10.75

Dark tan Cordovan, tan calfskin, gunmetal, and damp-proof shoes of heavy tan leather.

\$14.50

Men's Black Kidskin Laced Shoes

A comfortable style—For Saturday Only.....\$8.25

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BOCH-SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Compare!

Saddle Tan, Capeskin Walking Gloves; Silk-Embroidered Backs; Soft-Feeling, Long-Wearing Leather. This Glover Bears The Palm; Regular and Short Fingers; \$2.50; Exclusive, But Not Expensive!



Park-Taylor

2nd Floor

Keeping our selling costs low keeps our prices low!



Every garment you buy here is as good as it is possible to make. The fabrics are all wool—the styles brisk and snappy—the tailoring superb. You can't get better quality anywhere else—and you won't pay lower prices anywhere else!

Park-Taylor keep quality high and prices low by producing all their own clothes—selling from economical second-floor shops—to thousands of men.

Master-Tailored \$25 to \$50

Master tailoring puts the finishing touch of superiority on all Park-Taylor Suits and Overcoats.

We have "the newest styles—first." Come up soon and see them—you need not buy, but you will.

PARK-TAYLOR

Open Evenings
Until 9 o'clock

Saturdays
Until 10 P. M.

Four Convenient Second-Floor Shops

173 Broadway Entrance on Cortlandt Street
1333 Broadway 2nd Floor (1551 Broadway)
149th St., Bronx

P. T. Costumers are our best salesmen

HYLAN AND CRAIG RENEW BOARD ROW

Mayor Defends Secretary Haag
When Controller Questions
His Authority.

MEMBERS DIVIDE SUPPORT

Craig Refuses to Consent to Hearing
on Budget Until Public Is
in Attendance.

Mayor Hyman and Controller Charles L. Craig, who quarreled bitterly during the last budget hearing, had another wordy battle during the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday. The encounter started over a question of authority for certain actions on the part of Secretary Joseph Haag of the board and lasted until several other members of the board had been drawn into it, some with the Mayor and others with his opponent.

Trouble first began when a communication from the Municipal Civil Service Commission was read informing the board that the State Civil Service Board had granted the reclassification applied to the exempt class for two positions under the Board of Estimate. These two positions, Secretary and stenographer to the Court House Committee of the board, were formerly under the Court House Board, the Board of Estimate having taken over the court house work.

"I would like to know," inquired the Controller, "by what authority and by whose direction, the Secretary made this application. I contend he had no authority to take this step. The charter expressly provides that the Secre-

tary to the Board of Estimate can take no action on matters of this kind without first being authorized to do so by this board. To my knowledge that authorization was never given."

Don't think that is necessary," said Mayor Hyman.

"Furthermore," replied the Controller, "the Finance and Budget Committee of the board, which is the body that does not authorize the inclusion of these positions in the budget, and yet I find them in there."

"President of the board," said the Mayor, "I am not going to discuss the actions of the Finance and Budget Committee. I am going to discuss the actions of the Board of Estimate. If the Controller has any charge to make, let him make it in the presence of the public."

"I haven't any charges preferred," declared the Controller, "but I am not going to hesitate a minute to call the attention of the members of the board or of the public to any illegal acts."

"Make your charges now, Controller. Make them now," said Mayor Hyman.

"I don't need any suggestions from you, Mr. Mayor," answered the Controller.

"When you can run your office, the Controller," said the Mayor, "and all other offices of the city government you will be happy," said the Mayor.

The item on the calendar, being for the information of the members, was slated to be filed and the Mayor made such a motion. Controller Craig demanded a roll call on which Presidents Boyle of Manhattan, Connolly of Queens and Van Dusen of Brooklyn and Bruckner of the Bronx with the Controller.

The Mayor said the motion had been carried and the Controller declared it had been lost. The latter, however, did not press his point.

Just before adjournment Mayor Hyman announced that he had the heads of his departments present to present statements to the board as to how they could reduce their request for appropriations and he asked that they be heard.

"The budget hearing has been put off till Monday and the public is informed," said the Controller. "I move that the hearing of the Commissioners be put off until that day."

Mayor Hyman protested, arguing that it would only take one day to hear a few moments to present his case, but when Controller Craig insisted that he personally meant to inquire into each item mentioned, the Mayor acquiesced in adjournment. The hearing on the budget of the Board of Estimate comes up Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

SURGEONS RECEIVE 400 AS FELLOWS

American College Concludes Its
Clinical Congress with Re-
ception of Candidates.

BRITISH GUESTS HONORED

Distinguished Service Medals Pre-
sented to Sir Anthony Bowdler
and Sir Robert Jones.

The American College of Surgeons concluded its clinical congress with a convocation at the Waldorf last night, at which 400 American surgeons were received in fellowship, honorary fellowships were conferred upon distinguished foreign surgeons, and by "region of the President of the United States, the Distinguished Service Medal was pinned upon the breasts of Major Gen. Sir Anthony Bowdler and Sir Robert Jones of the British Army Medical Service.

The 3,000 surgeons present from all parts of the United States and Canada heard with profound attention a comprehensive review of the surgical lessons of the war, compiled by Sir Anthony, and the Presidential address of Dr. William J. Mayo, who devoted himself to a discussion of primary educational reform in his relation to university education.

The delegates were all in red-faced, worn and red-tasseled caps when Dr. Franklin H. Martin presented the 400 candidates who were received into fellowship. Fifty of the candidates came from the army and fifty from the navy. The rest are in civil practice.

Amid the hearty applause of the delegates and the visitors who crowded the boxes, Major General Ireland then pinned the distinguished service medals upon Sir Anthony and Sir Robert after reading a letter from Secretary of War

Baker in which the Secretary expressed that the President's honor was in the fact that the British surgeons were in the service of the United States.

The citations accompanying the awards were as follows:

Sir Anthony Bowdler, for exceptional services to the United States. An eminent surgeon and a leader in the American Expeditionary Force, toward co-operating with and successfully placing at the disposal of the American Expeditionary Force his eminent talents, broad experience and knowledge of general conditions in preventing wounds and disease. His research work in wound bacteriology and evacuation resulted in the saving of many lives among our sick and wounded.

Sir Robert Jones: For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the United States. An eminent orthopedic surgeon and chief of the division of orthopedic surgery in the British Army, he placed at the disposal of the medical service of the American Expeditionary Force his eminent talents and broad experience in standardizing methods of treatment of the sick and wounded, and took an active personal interest in the instruction of American medical officers in his very important branch of surgery.

In delivering the fellowship address Sir Anthony, who enjoyed perhaps the most comprehensive and extended view of the wartime lessons of that art than any other individual, said that the whole standard of wounded treatment had been raised so that today no surgeon would say, "You cannot expect to treat war wounded the same as you would those hurt in civil life." These improved methods he said, paid the army and the country. He dwelt upon the greater prevalence of shock among war wounded who already are often suffering from various kinds of exhaustion and said in discussing the advances made in overcoming this condition that Doctors Crile and Cannon were among the American surgeons who had done excellent work in studying the physiology of shock and its treatment upon improvements in first aid treatment and transport, expressing the hope that these might be applied extensively in peace times, particularly in treating those injured in remote places. In this respect he said it was particularly important that surgeons learn and apply generally the apparatus developed during the war.

Church Notices on Page Nineteen.

SAW DANSEY CHILD IN OHIO CITY OCT. 15

Newark Woman Tells of Talk-
ing to Boy Who Said He Was
"Billy Pittsburgh."

WAS CRYING FOR "MAMA"

Interviewer Did Not Know of Kid-
napping—Baby and Woman
Companion Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.
NEWARK, Oct. 24.—Billy Dansey, the three-year-old boy who was kidnapped by an unknown woman from his home in Hammononton, N. J., fourteen days ago, was in this city Oct. 15. This statement is verified by Mrs. Mary Misworth Fuller, prominent in charity work in this city.

Mrs. Fuller states that on Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, while at the Baltimore & Ohio Station in this city, a woman alighted from the train from the east accompanied by a boy who appeared to be about three years old. The child was crying because the woman had stepped and in other ways used forcible means to quiet him. Meanwhile the little fellow was calling for his mother.

Mrs. Fuller inquired what was the matter. The woman answered that the child was sick and that she was taking him to his mother, but did not say where. Then Mrs. Fuller asked the child what his name was. He replied "Billy Pittsburgh." The woman then asked for a dry goods store, to which they went, and the woman purchased underclothes and clothing for the child. Later the pair disappeared.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The parents of little "Billy" Dansey, the two-year-old child who was kidnapped on Oct. 8, tonight wait in hourly expectation of hearing of the arrest of the

kidnappers and of his recovery by the police.

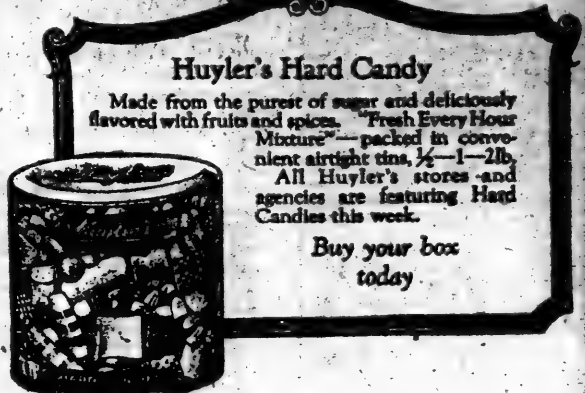
Gradually the police searchers for the child are closing about the woman whose new description indicates, has the child in her power, according to Prosecutor E. C. Beck.

PROPAGANDA IN PALESTINE.

American Delegation Reports German and Turkish Agents Active.

Members of a delegation sent to Palestine for educational and relief work by the Anglo-American Society reported by cable yesterday to the society's headquarters here that they had reached Jerusalem. According to the message the high cost of living has reached the south there. Hotels charge a minimum of \$100 a week and travelers heat their rooms as best they can, as coal is unobtainable and the Turks burned everything wooden in sight.

William D. McCracken, head of the delegation, reported that Palestine was infected with Turkish and German agents engaged in organized propaganda against the British authorities. Mr. McCracken said these agents made special efforts to reach American tourists and spread fictitious reports of uprisings in Egypt and alleged imperialistic aims of Great Britain.

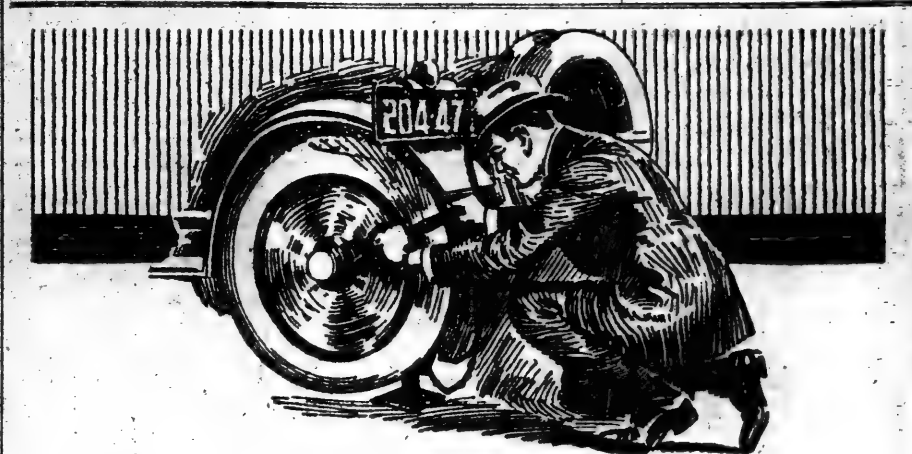


Huyler's Hard Candy

Made from the purest of sugar and deliciously flavored with fruits and spices. "Fresh Every Hour Mixture"—packed in convenient airtight tins, 1/4—1—2lb.

All Huyler's stores and agencies are featuring Hard Candies this week.

Buy your box today



This is What a Skid Does!

It actually grinds away the tire's tread—stretches and weakens the fabric—causes inevitable punctures and blowouts.

Every time you skid you grind off miles and miles of tire service and no matter how careful a driver you may be, when roads are wet and slippery it is next to impossible to avoid skidding unless your tires are equipped with

WEED TIRE CHAINS

For Protection and Preservation

Weed Chains insure safety, economy and tire protection—Always put them on "At the First Drop of Rain."

Weed Chains are also made to satisfactorily meet the demand for an efficient traction and anti-skid device for trucks equipped with single and dual solid tires or with the very large pneumatic tires. They satisfactorily meet the requirements of heavy truck service in mud, sand or snow.

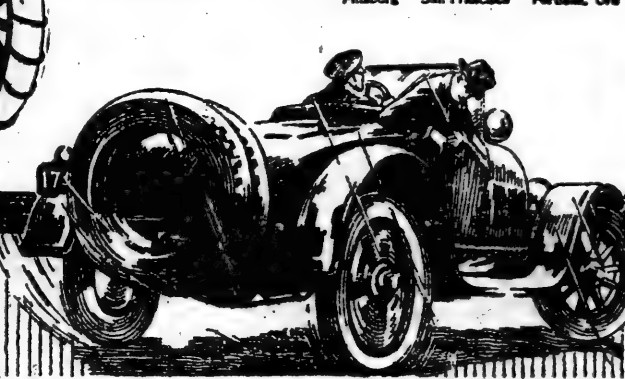
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.

BRIDGEPORT CONNECTICUT

In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario
Largest Chain Manufacturers in the World

The Complete Chain Line—All Types, All Sizes, All Finishes—From Heavy Duty Chains to Ship's Anchor Chain

General Sales Office: Grand Central Terminal, New York City
District Sales Offices: Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Ore.



SALE OF Government Property

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS
FOR SALE THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT OF REAL
ESTATE AND BUILDINGS AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

Condensed Description

REAL ESTATE—Consists of about 48 acres of land, conveniently situated at south end of the city. This acreage, of improved and unimproved lots, is worth well over \$90,000.

UTILITIES—Trunk line, water and sewer mains installed at a value of over \$36,000.

BUILDINGS—290 brick houses of various and convenient types. In construction—from 5% to 50% complete, and represent a fair value of over \$288,000. These houses can be economically finished as a first class suburban development and readily rented to the public at prices insuring a good return—aside from the opportunity of sub-divisions and sales. Electric car line passes entrance to property.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

Sealed bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon, October 29, 1919. The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Certified check for 5% of the amount must accompany bid. Bids should be marked "Bid for Bethlehem Property, Opening October 29th."

For inspection of property apply to Field Custodian at site. For further information and submission of bids address—

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION
HOMER BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Never before has such delight
been handed out to cigarette smokers!

Camels fascinating flavor and remarkable mellow-mild-body make them a cigarette revelation!

Camels are an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. And, so unusual in flavor, in fragrance, in refreshing qualities and in satisfaction that they are in a class by themselves!

You will prefer this remarkable Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight! Your own personal taste will prove this statement!

Camel CIGARETTES

Camels are distinctive; unlike any cigarette you ever smoked! Not only will their smoothness appeal to you, but *Camels never tire your taste*, no matter how liberally you are inclined to keep them in service.

And, again, Camels are free from any unpleasant cigarettey aftertaste or any unpleasant cigarettey odor.

In fact, Camels will so completely meet your favor you'll declare they're made to meet your taste! And, they are!

Just compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price for quality and for the keen delight they supply day in, day out!

Camels are sold everywhere in individually sealed packages of 30 cigarettes; or ten packages (300 cigarettes) in tin containers. We strongly recommend this variety for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS
TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



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SET THE CLOCK BACK ONE HOUR TONIGHT

National Daylight Saving Law Ends Tomorrow, But Stands in New York.

HYLAN SIGNS ORDINANCE

Many Cities and Towns Register Disapproval of Repeal by Congress.

Before you go to bed tonight turn your clock back one hour, for at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning the one hour of daylight stolen from Father Time on the first Sunday in March will be paid back and the Federal Daylight Saving Law, through the action of Congress, will cease to exist.

New York City, however, will not be without daylight saving next summer, for Mayor Hylan yesterday approved the daylight-saving ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen two weeks ago. The ordinance giving this city day light saving was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Robert L. Moran, President of that body.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Daylight Saving Association, predicted yesterday that the extra hour of light would be enjoyed next year, but not in this city but throughout the East and in many of the large cities and industrial centers of the West.

"The New York Daylight Saving ordinance is for seven months or so, and if the law of the New York State Daylight Saving law, which will be in operation next year for the same period," said President Marks. "But when the state Legislature convenes in January, would cause the law to be adopted in Albany, efforts will be made from the amend the law for the same period, but in January in April to the last Sunday in September, which is the way the ordinance read in other cities and towns where they have adopted it. The ordinance which was introduced by President Robert L. Moran, of the Board of Aldermen, will be amended."

"As proof of the demand by the majority of the people for the continuation of daylight saving, we can cite the fact that the Board of Aldermen, in a unanimous vote, has adopted a resolution that the industrial centers of New Jersey and Trenton have initiated campaigns under the direction of the National Daylight Saving Association to obtain the extra hour of light."

Throughout Pennsylvania, with saving ordinances in the industrial communities and cities will be in effect next year. In Trenton, in Philadelphia, and in the out of every six want a daylight saving ordinance. Its passage is assumed.

HARVARD FUND \$7,959,097.

Women's Committee Has Raised \$332,000 of Its \$500,000 Quota.

The Harvard Endowment Fund reached \$7,959,097 yesterday. Harvard women's committee has raised \$332,000 of its \$500,000 quota. The fund is being used for the maintenance of the Harvard University and for the support of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

Boys' books Girls' books Little Children's BOOKS

In our Juvenile Department

DUTTON'S

681 Fifth Avenue

Sport Lovers Read

The Sun

New York's Great Morning Newspaper

For Best Sporting News in every branch of Sport

To a Busy President

I have a capacity with a progressive organization, where merit, reliability and personality will count. I have a wide business experience, am 30 years old, perfect health. Offer for immediate position. Write to Mr. J. M. Sullivan, 100 West 45th St., New York City.

BEAT AND ROB STATIONER

Bronx Man's Fight for \$10. May Cost Him His Life.

In trying to prevent two hold-up men from stealing \$10 from the cash register in his stationery store at 4735 White Plains Avenue, the Bronx, John H. Holmes was so badly beaten yesterday that surgeons in the Fordham Hospital said his recovery was doubtful. The thieves stole the money from the register, as well as some goods from the shelves.

Princess May Stay at the British Embassy—King Albert's Further Plans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—(Associated Press.)—The arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States have been changed, and that he will visit Washington for a few days in November. It is expected that he will arrive here about Nov. 10, and that he will probably be in Washington about three days.

CALLS JERSEY PIVOT STATE.

Stokes Says Democracy Will Win in 1920 If They Carry It This Year.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—(Associated Press.)—Commenting today on the report received at Republican State Headquarters that the Democratic Party in New Jersey would be financed from Washington, Republican State Chairman Stokes said: "I am not at all surprised at this news. They are interested because the result in New Jersey this year is the opening gun for their campaign. If New Jersey goes Democratic, the result will be an unqualified endorsement of the Administration and the Democratic policies. To wit: Their foreign policy in connection with territorial adjustments, the League of Nations without change, the policy of restriction and change, the high cost of living, the enormous tax, the inefficient railroad management, the business and private enterprise, and with bureaucratic instead of democratic policy. I believe that these policies will be endorsed by a Democratic victory in New Jersey, and the result will be a victory for a Democratic President in 1920."

MISS ADEE ENGAGED.

Junior League Member to Wed Francis B. Bradley.

Mrs. Ernest R. Adey of New York, and Francis B. Bradley, announce the engagement of her daughter, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald Adey, daughter of the late Ernest R. Adey and a granddaughter of the late Francis B. Bradley, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fitzgerald of New York City. She was a member of the 1910 class at Harvard, but enlisted in the navy during the war and served on the U. S. S. Albatross. Her brother, Robert B. Bradley, was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy and another brother, Charles B. Bradley, was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

MISS FROTHINGHAM TO WED NOV. 1.

The marriage of Miss Gwendolyn Frothingham, daughter of Dr. Richard Frothingham and Mrs. Frothingham of 244 West Seventy-second Street and granddaughter of the late Rev. E. H. Chapin and of the late Richard Frothingham, historian, to Albert Montague Handy, also of New York, son of the late Thomas Handy and an author and lawyer, will take place on Nov. 1 at St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Rockport, Mass., and a breakfast will follow at the couple's place of the bride's parents.

MISS BURKE TO WED W. L. Strong, Jr.

Charles C. Burke of Plainfield, N. J., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth D. Burke, to William L. Strong, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Strong of New York City. Mr. Strong served during the war in the aviation section of the navy.

PRINCE OF WALES WILL VISIT CAPITAL

He is Expected in Washington About Nov. 10 for a Few Days.

The Prince of Wales, who is expected to visit Washington for a few days in November, will arrive here about Nov. 10, and that he will probably be in Washington about three days.

MARSHALL TO RECEIVE HIM

Princess May Stay at the British Embassy—King Albert's Further Plans.

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FOKKER PILOT LOOMS IN SEA-TO-SEA RACE

Lieut. Col. Hartney Hopes to Get from North Platte to Minneapolis in One Day.

By flying 1,400 miles from San Francisco to North Platte, Neb., in about eleven hours actual time, Lieut. Col. E. Hartney, the only flier who has had any success with the German Fokker, has become a contender for a place in the army's \$100,000 sea-to-sea race. An official announcement on the flight of Colonel Hartney was made yesterday by the Coast Board of the American Flying Club.

GERMAN OPERA SANG AGAIN.

Police Disperse Crowds and Make Arrests as 'Die Fledermaus' Is Given

Police on foot and mounted men, kept breaking up the crowds which gathered outside the police lines around the Lexington Theatre last night, where 'Die Fledermaus' was sung in German.

Carlissini's Oratorio JEPHTHAH

FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK

Miss Olive Kline, Soprano Miss Elizabeth St. Ives, Soprano Mr. Grant Kimball, Tenor Mr. Charles Harrison, Tenor Mr. James Stanley, Bass

CHORUS OF 20 SOLO VOICES

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS SUNDAY, OCT. 26, 7:45 P. M.

Rev. Richard Roberts, Pastor

WOMEN ENDORSE JUSTICE

League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters, which was organized in 1914, has endorsed the justice system in the United States.

CONFIRMATIONS.

FRANKEL, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frankel announced yesterday that the large hall of the building will continue closed to meetings of the Socialist Party. In this, it was stated, the policy adopted in May, 1914, on account of the unsatisfactory results of the Socialist Party, was being followed.

JUDGE J. HENRY WILLIAMS.

Pennsylvania Superior Court Jurist Was a Prominent Mason.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Judge J. Henry Williams of the State Superior Court died in a hospital here tonight after an illness of two weeks. He was 60 years old.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. ROSE MOORE TRULL, widow of George A. Trull, who was cashier of the First National Bank of New York, died at her home, 805 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1915.

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FAMOUS SAILING YACHT FOR SALE

S. Y. "Eken" (formerly the "Germania") built at a cost of 1 million marks at the Krupp works in Germany for a wedding present from Bertha Krupp to her husband, when they were married in 1908, now at Glen Cove, Long Island, for sale at \$100,000, provided immediate decision can be taken. Would cost 1 million dollars to build today. The Krupps were racing her at the Cowes regatta in England, when she broke out. Left behind she was confiscated by the British Government, sold at public auction and sailed across the Atlantic in 1917.

Built of nickel steel, 300 tons Thames measurement, length 122.7 ft., breadth 25.3, draft 17 ft. 6", top of main mast 142 ft. 8" from water line, a number of state rooms with separate baths, music room with piano, dining room, saloon, smoking room, kitchen, cold store, electric light, silver, china and linen with original linings, motor launch, accommodation for permanent crew of 20 (carries racing crew of 45) aggregate sail area around 30,000 square feet, fastest yacht of her kind afloat, recently overhauled, in first class condition. Inspection under sail by appointment. Exclusive selling right.

LIED Incorporated Telephone Brook 3585 32 Broadway New York

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Expenditures \$45,428,400 2,900,100,000

[illegible][illegible]

Investment Securities

*List of Current Offerings
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**Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York**

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Old Stock--New Stock

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Bought, Sold & Quoted

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2 Wall St. N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

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25 Broad St. N. Y. Phone 64 Broad

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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Any Reduction Stock
 Amer. Chilean Com. & Pfd.
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 Bankers Trust Co. Stock
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 Dal. Coal & Western Coal
 Equitable Trust Co. Stock
 Farmers' Loan Bank Stock
 General Trading Com. & Pfd.
 Great American Ins.
 Guaranty Trust Co. Stock
 Home Insurance Stock
 Houston Oil & Refining
 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
 Metropolitan Trust Co. Stock
 Nat'l Liberty Ins.
 Nicholas Copper
 Nitro-Bonnet-Pond Com.
 Penn. Coal & Coke
 Pyral Manufacturing
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 Singer Mfg.
 Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
 Victor Talking Machine Stock
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phone 4900 to 4910 John 30 Wall St., N. Y.

We specialize in

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GILBERT I. POSTLE

Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16-22 William Street
Branch Office 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York

MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES
CARE OF SECURITIES
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
COMMERCIAL LETTERS
ACCEPTANCES

LONDON PARIS
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Member Federal Reserve System
and New York Clearing House

B Safety High Income Probable Profit

These are the three outstanding features of the Citicorp Convertible 7 1/2% (Series C) which we recommend for investment.

The principal is adequately safeguarded by present earnings, which are about ten times interest charges. Income yield is about 6 1/2%. A large profit is likely to arise through the conversion privilege—probably 20% in eighteen months and perhaps much more.

Write for Special Letter T-5.

Bolster & Company
40 Wall St. New York

AG TRADERS IN ODD LOTS

find here courteous attention to their requirements.

An efficient and competent organization for the speedy execution of their orders.

Correspondence Invited

H. GREENWOOD & CO.

7 WALL ST. NEW YORK

Telephone RECTOR 6033

Schorb, Ballou & Company

First National Bank Building
Denver, Colorado

Corporation and Municipal Bonds

All Local Securities Bought and Sold

Marconi—General Electric Combine Announced

Write for particulars.

Frank T. Stanton & Co.

50 Broad St., New York City

Telephone Bronx 5819

Sinclair Central American Oil

Bought—Sold—Quoted

WEBB & CO.

30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 5005.

LIBERTY BONDS

All denominations bought for cash

based on the closing bid price today

\$64.48 for a \$100—3 1/2% Bond, 48 Coupons

\$64.12 for a \$100—4 1/2% Bond, 48 Coupons

\$64.12 for a \$100—4 1/2% Bond, 48 Coupons

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TRUMBULL DRAFTS ARAILROADS POLICY

Favors Federal Transportation Board and 12 to 18 Federal Corporations.

LATTER TO ACQUIRE STOCKS

Government to Give Guarantees for New Issues—Providing for Profit-Sharing.

Frank Trumbull, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley Railway Companies, has forwarded a plan for the solution of the railroad problem to the Chairman of both the Senate and House Committees on Interstate Commerce. It provides for the establishment of an independent Federal Transportation Board, the organization from twelve to eighteen Federal corporations to acquire existing companies on the basis of a valuation of their stocks, and the readjustment of rates, so that the yield would be at least 6 per cent. net operating income in every region, with a fair distribution of earnings above the minimum.

The plan, which has been read by a number of bankers, who are understood to consider it favorably, provides in part:—Establish an independent Federal Transportation Board in Washington, composed of not over five members, chosen from the fields of railway operation, railway labor, commerce, agriculture and banking, appointments to be made for a long tenure, with salaries sufficient to command the best administrative talent. This Federal Transportation Board to relieve the Interstate Commerce Commission of its present executive and administrative functions, and to have such new functions as Congress may determine, and to be particularly charged with financial responsibility in the interest of the public. It shall have the supervision of all railway security issues.

Second—No railroad corporation shall have more than twelve nor more than eighteen in number, to be organized by the Federal Transportation Board, and shall be empowered to issue stock or obligations, to acquire the stock of existing companies, to take over the properties themselves could be taken later, if desirable subject to the approval of the Federal Transportation Board. The Federal Transportation Board to determine the group of roads to be taken over, not more than eighteen, competitive systems. Stocks of existing companies to be acquired by the Federal Transportation Board, and the Federal Transportation Board to determine the group of roads to be taken over, not more than eighteen, competitive systems. Stocks of existing companies to be acquired by the Federal Transportation Board, and the Federal Transportation Board to determine the group of roads to be taken over, not more than eighteen, competitive systems.

Third—As private investors are asked to contribute capital, either as now existent or for new purposes, the Government should contribute security, particularly as the Government has complete control over revenue and in the taking more money and control over operations. The Government should have responsibility as well as power. It should for the private investors do not. The stocks of the new corporations should therefore be guaranteed by the Government. The rate of interest should be such as will sell the stock at par at time of issue. Coupled with this should be a profit-sharing arrangement as hereinafter suggested.

Fourth—The Interstate Commerce Commission to act as a quasi-judicial tribunal and to have charge of accounts; also to be supported by regional commissioners. It should be so re-organized as to yield a net 6 per cent. net operating income on the railway property of the United States.

Fifth—No new or branch line of railroad exceeding 100 miles in length to be constructed without a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Federal Transportation Board.

Sixth—The Federal Transportation Board to acquire the new railroads from all anti-trust laws, because of the previous proposals.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

High	Low	Last	Change
22 railroad	122.25	122.25	+1.25
22 industrial	122.25	122.25	+1.25
50 stock	122.25	122.25	+1.25
DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS			
Oct. 22	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 21	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 20	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 19	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 18	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 17	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 16	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 15	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 14	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 13	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 12	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 11	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 10	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 9	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 8	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 7	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 6	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 5	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 4	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 3	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 2	122.25	122.25	+1.25
Oct. 1	122.25	122.25	+1.25

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE				Net Change	
Issues		Dollars		Per Month	
.....75.33		- 14 + 70			
DAILY RANGE OF '00 BONDS					
Oct. 23.	75.47 - 20	Oct. 18.	75.07		
Oct. 22.	75.87 - 18	Oct. 14.	76.13		
Oct. 21.	75.87 - 18	Oct. 13.	76.13		
Oct. 20.	75.99 + 08	Oct. 10.	76.12		
Oct. 19.	75.91 - 10	Oct. 9.	76.06		
Oct. 18.	76.01 - 08	Oct. 8.	76.06		
Oct. 17.	76.15 + 06	Oct. 7.	76.77		
YEARLY RANGE OF '00 BONDS					
		High	Low		Last
1919.	75.07	22	74.63	24	75.33
1918.	78.07	22	76.68	27	75.33
Full Year					
1917.	82.36	28	75.00	27	75.33
1916.	80.43	31	74.24	26	75.33
1915.	80.18	27	78.19	29	75.33
Date. To Corresponding date of year.					

ANOTHER HIGH MARK IN OCTOBER COTTON

Market Sets New Record at 37.25 and is Halted Only by 200-Point Rule.

FEW CONTRACTS OFFERED

Slight Reaction Before Closing, Due to Anticipation of Today's Ginning Report.

The feature of yesterday's cotton market was the flurry in October contracts, which were only kept from going even higher than they did by the application of the 200-point rule. Yesterday being the last day in which dealings were permitted in October contracts, there was an early flurry on the part of some dealers to cover, and when it was found that there were exceedingly few contracts being offered the bidding became feverish and the price rose to a new high record of 37.25, as against the previous high of 36.05, made on Wednesday.

October had opened up about 35 points at the start and was selling in the neighborhood of 35.80 when the flurry started. The price was rushed forward rapidly until the high record was reached, and after the 200-point rule had been put in force the quotation went back to around 37.10, where it closed at night. This was practically on a parity with spot cotton, which was quoted at 37.25, an advance of 85 points on the day.

Other options were also strong, although not nearly so sensational as October. Further back crop reports and strong trade for the future, which produced yesterday's strength. The labor situation, in contrast to the day before, and the improved tone of the stock market appeared to influence some of the street buying. In trade circles it was said that there was an unusual demand for cotton, with current and in the South, and reports from Germany, as well as for the account of the European neutrals. Southern spot markets were strong and some good advances were recorded.

In the late afternoon there was some reaction from the early high figures, mainly inspired by a feeling of caution. Anticipation of today's ginning report, which some expected would be better than 110,000 bales, was generally profit-taking on the early afternoon high, but so far as could be judged, there was little reaction. A reaction took the market down from its earlier gain of 30 to 35 points at night, but with Thursday's figures, but at the close of December and January while March and the other far months showed only nominal changes on the day.

YESTERDAY'S QUOTATIONS FOLLOW:

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, Close. Rows for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, Close. Rows for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep.

OATS.

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, Close. Rows for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep.

RYE.

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, Close. Rows for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep.

PROVISIONS.

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, Close. Rows for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, Close. Rows for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep.

COFFEE.

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, Close. Rows for Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,618 packages. Price advanced 1c on creamery and 2c on factory. The creamery market was better and there were more reserves offered. Medium quality and extra grades were in demand. Creamery, higher than factory, 10c to 15c more. Eggs, 10c to 15c more.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Price, Yield, etc. Rows for various city bonds.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Heavy offerings of American Smelting and Refining, based in large part on belief that the confused marine and general labor situation may cause extensive delay in the conversion of the company's copper metal into cash, brought a net loss of 7 1/2 to 7 points in the active motor and steel shares, with considerable reaction from the highest figures during the first hour. The initial feature was a 1-point advance to 48 1/2, in which the stock was held for a short time, but it was then sold at a gain of about 30 per cent, in less than ten days.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

Table with 4 columns: Exchange Name, Price, Yield, etc. Rows for various out-of-town exchanges.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Table with 4 columns: Utility Name, Price, Yield, etc. Rows for various public utilities.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Table with 4 columns: Transaction Name, Price, Yield, etc. Rows for various curb transactions.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Oil Stock Name, Price, Yield, etc. Rows for various standard oil stocks.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

Table with 4 columns: Mining Stock Name, Price, Yield, etc. Rows for various mining stocks.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Miscellaneous Stock Name, Price, Yield, etc. Rows for various miscellaneous stocks.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Tobacco Stock Name, Price, Yield, etc. Rows for various tobacco stocks.

AKRON TIRE COMPANY

Incorporated 1919 under the laws of Delaware. Capitalization: 100,000 Shares Common Stock, No Par, All Outstanding, Full Paid and Non-Assessable. Registrar and Transfer—REGISTRAR & TRANSFER CO.—120 Broadway, N. Y. Subscription Price \$10 Per Share.

STATEMENT

The Akron Tire Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware to acquire and take over the real estate, plant and equipment of the AKRON TIRE COMPANY of New York, which company has been in successful operation for a number of years. This company was formed by men closely connected with the Overland Tire Company and has no connection with the previous company carrying the name Akron Tire Co.

FIELD

War brought with it the necessity for restriction and regulation of the motor industry. Automobile production was sharply curtailed, and the plants of the nation's largest automobile manufacturers were devoted largely to the construction of war material. As a logical consequence the country faced a shortage of motor cars, and although all restrictions have now been removed and the energies of the automobile manufacturers are concentrated on regaining capacity output, the visible demand so far exceeds the maximum schedule of supply that it will require several years before the point of saturation is reached.

To-day there are 6,000,000 motor vehicles in operation in this country alone. These cars require a minimum of 36,000,000 tires per annum. Europe is calling for millions of American made pneumatic tires. In the tire industry we have a situation parallel to the motor industry. Here also demand far exceeds supply, and it is in this fundamental condition which is responsible for the sharp and sustained advances in tire and motor issues.

PROCESS

The system to be used is one by which this company can and will rebuild a tire that runs 5,000 miles. The importance and value of the factory rebuilt tire is evident from the fact that the plant has been busy on re-orders which are understood to amount to approximately 90% of the total output.

PRODUCTION AND EARNINGS

The plant as acquired has a present capacity of 750 tires a day, and together with the machinery and real estate has an estimated valuation of \$300,000. On the basis with an estimated minimum profit of \$2.00 a tire on 300 working days a year, net profits would amount to \$450,000 or \$4.50 a share, after all charges and deductions. The plans for increasing production in 1920 coupled with the fact that the demand for Akron Tires is in excess of present output, insure a greatly increased earning power.

DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors purpose to adopt a liberal dividend policy, in keeping with the earnings of the company, while at the same time following a programme of progressive expansion.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Judson G. Wall, of Judson G. Wall & Sons. John D. Olwell, President Overland Tire Co. Burrill Runsky, of S. S. Runsky & Co. A. B. Wilson, of S. S. Runsky & Co. D. N. La Fata, formerly of R. G. Dun & Co. Victor Cohen, Vice-President L. W. Sweet & Co.

OFFERING

In order to carry into operation these expansion plans and policies, we offer for subscription 40,000 shares of treasury stock, full paid and non-assessable, at \$10 a share. Subscription books may be closed without notice. We reserve the right to allot all subscriptions received strictly on a pro-rata basis.

MARKET

Application will be made immediately to list the capital stock of the Akron Tire Co. on the New York Curb Market. Public notice will be given announcing date trading begins.

S. S. RUNSKY & CO.

Established 1877. 20 Broad Street, New York.

JUDSON G. WALL & SONS

Established 1890. 10 Wall Street, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.

MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION. OFFERS \$3,000,000 7% PREFERRED STOCK. PREFERRED AS TO DIVIDENDS AND ASSETS. PAR VALUE \$100.00, NON-ASSESSABLE.

CAPITALIZATION AUTHORIZED OUTSTANDING. 7 Per Cent Preferred Stock Common Stock. \$3,000,000 \$2,500,000. 1,000,000 1,000,000.

Dividends have been paid regularly for the past seventeen years. Payable January 1st and July 1st. There is no better 7 per cent investment in the United States.

If you are looking for a safe and permanent investment we believe this 7 per cent stock will appeal to you. It is an old established business. The net earnings available for dividends after the Federal tax and all other taxes were paid during the past four years have averaged nearly four times the dividends on the preferred stock outstanding. W. L. Douglas's name is known throughout the world. The trade mark is a very valuable asset worth millions of dollars, and is the property of the stockholders. It is one of the best investments in the United States.

You would make no mistake to order at once as many shares of this stock as you can afford to buy, price \$100.00 per share. If you care for more particulars all the coupon and mail at once. Applications will be made to have this stock listed upon the stock exchange.

This company owns and operates 100 W. L. Douglas shoe stores located in the large cities. W. L. Douglas shoes are also sold by over 8,000 shoe dealers in the United States and in the foreign countries.

The past few years our shoes have been more extensively advertised than ever before. Stamping W. L. Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of the shoe before they leave the factory has saved the wearers millions of dollars, and has made the best shoe in the world a reality.

A great demand for W. L. Douglas shoes has sprung up in leading countries in Europe and Asia. Our domestic business has increased so that our sales have actually doubled in four years. In 1917 our sales were \$10,000,000 and in 1918 \$20,000,000. The past six months' business was at the rate of over \$30,000,000 per year.

In common with other great businesses we need additional capital to meet the urgent requirements of increasing demand and design trade. The new conditions of business also demand more capital. The cost of labor and material has nearly doubled so that twice the amount of capital necessary under the old business conditions is now required.

Send certified check, cashier's check, Post Office Money Order or Express Order to W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

COUPON

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.: Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special coupon certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days after the date of issue of this coupon one share of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name _____ Street address _____ City or Town _____ State _____

V. Vivaudou, Inc.

Bought—Sold—Quoted. JOSEPH E. HIGGINS. Specialist. 25 Broad St. New York. Curb Phone 5316 Broad.

STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO.

Preferred Dividend. Common Dividend. The Directors of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend of 5% on the common stock, payable November 1st, 1918, at the rate of \$1.00 per share.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable November 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record October 1st, 1918. The dividend will be paid by check to the stockholders of record October 1st, 1918.

Gillette Safety Razor Company

The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of \$3.00 per share, payable December 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record November 1st, 1918. The dividend will be paid by check to the stockholders of record November 1st, 1918.

WANTED—Male

TO DEMONSTRATE IN

NATURE ARTICLES; MUST
TO STUDY EACH ARTICLE
RAW MATERIAL TO FIND
NOTES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY
WIRE; STATE AGE, ETC.

Y 788 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

24 to 28, as salesman to sell all amounts to married and single; partial payments, miscellaneous; large profits; also for salesman; salary \$1. Box 471, 2 Victor St.

wanted by large jobbing house, 18 to 18 years of age, steam fitting supply business; at figuring, and deal in work in T. 788 Times Downtown.

(18-30) as clerk in office and

YOUNG MAN,
the handling of hardware and
the staging experience and re-
lated Machine and Foundry Co.
Brooklyn.
by large insurance broker,
clerical work; good salary,
groundings. Apply 9th floor,
city.
by large manufacturing com-
pany customers and check re-
sults desired. H 800 Times
strong, to learn trade; start
142 Adams St., Bronx. Tel.

clean cut, intelligent, good
or general office work; ad-
dress 1906, 501 5th Av.
in mailing department. Apply
at 290 Broadway.
earn haberdashery business;
are stocks. Y. L. 411 Times

WANTED
FOR MEDICINE COPY
WRITER
copy writer need apply. What
man who has specialized on
the copy in all its phases—
e. g., testimonials, &c.; must be
educated; state experience, ac-
tual salary and when you can
begin. Times

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Are you in a wrong position. They do
not have the right capabilities. A character
determine your qualifications
on in which you will achieve
success. Our staff will gladly en-
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AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
BROADWAY, (Near Wall St.)
J. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Genl. Mgr.

THE
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
today until 1 P. M.

firm. David Agency, 17
MOBILE EXCHANGE.
 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
 1920 SEDAN. DUAL
 ELCO SYSTEM; NEW; SAC-
 SERIES 57 VICTORIA.
 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
 SERIES 57 PHAETON.
 SERIES 57 ROADSTER.
 M 1918 BROUGHAM.
 48 PHAETON.
 19 SEDAN.
 19 SEDAN.
 13, Fleetwood, London, Road.

6900 BROADWAY, 5th Fl.
 1919, 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER
 2 LAND., LATEST IMP.
 1918 VICTORIA.
 1 SEDAN.
 1919 BB-7 PASS. TOURING.
 1 LIMOUSINE.
 17 7-PASS. TOURING.
 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
 SEDAN.
 1918 SEDAN.
 LIMOUSINE.
 4-PASS. SPORTING.
 7-PASS. TOURING (2).
 1919 1918 38 FRENCH BROG.
 1919 1918 38 LANDAULET.
 1919 1918 48 LIM. LAND.
 1919 1918 48 LIM. LAND.
 1919 1918 48 LIM. LAND.
 1919 1918 48 LIM. LAND.

16 7-PASS. TOURING.
 17-PASS. TOURING.
 N. KARP, INC., EXT. 100.
 CIRCLE 65, OPEN EVEN.

AIRMAIL SPECIAL STORY.

TYPE M7, VICTORIA.

TYPE M7, WEST.

TYPE M7, SUBI RAN.

TYPE M7, TOURING.

TYPE M7, LIMOUSINE.

TYPE M7, TOWN CAR.

TYPE M7, 4-PASSANGER.

TYPE S7, LANDAULET.

MURKIN RUNNER.

SUBURBAN SEDAN

RUNABOUT LANDAUL.

LIMOUSINE.

SEDAN.

1918, CHUMBY ROADSTER.

1918-1918, SPORTING CAR.

TOURING.

18. 6-pass.; wire wheels.
 19. 6-passenger type; slightly used.
 20. Sedan; like new.
 21. 4-48, 7-passenger.
 22. 18 SEDAN; elegant condition.
 23. MOBILE; practically new.
 24. MERBURY BROUGHTON.
 25. CROFTON LIMOUSINE.
 26. 18 SEDAN; slightly used.
 27. CABRIOLET.
 28. brand new.
 29. AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.

1917 SEDANS.
 AND 1917 COUPES. (1)
 1918 LIMOUSINE.
 1918 VICTORIA.
 COUPE.
 LIMOUSINE.
 AND 1917 SEDANS. (2)
 AND 1917 TOURINGS.
 SEDANS. (2)
 SEDAN.
 AND 1917 COUPES.
 INC. WAREHOUSE CO.,
 1017 BROADWAY,
 1017 BROADWAY.
 BROADWAY PRICES FOR
 FOR

passenger touring car now
drives 5,000 miles; good
condition; will sell at bargain.
Downs.

passenger light six, 1917, had
fine condition: \$1,000. Phone
564. Apt. 23.

1919-1918 TOYOTA
1,750 Broadway, 2d floor.

BAFFLED BY STRIKE THE MAYOR ADMITS

Says He Sees No Hope for a Settlement While O'Connor and Another Are Active.

5,000 PIERMEN AT WORK

Army Base Gets More Applications for Places Than It Has to Fill.

CONFERENCES ARE TO GO ON

Stevardes Willing to Raise Wages if Steamship Owners Will Raise Tonnage Rates.

Mayor Hyman admitted last night his inability as chairman of the special Federal conciliation commission to get the striking longshoremen to go back to work "so long as Mr. O'Connor and another have anything to do with the adjustment of the trouble." He refused to give the name of the other person to whom objection is made by the longshoremen. The statement of the Mayor, containing eight typewritten lines, was issued at 7 o'clock last night, at the conclusion of the third conference he had held during the day with the different interests involved in the strike.

Efforts of the Conciliation Commission are to be continued, however, in the hope that there will be a break in the deadlock that will bring about a speedy termination of the strike which has almost completely tied up both transatlantic and coastwise shipping through this port for nearly three weeks.

T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, against whom the strike of the longshoremen is primarily directed, according to the men themselves, declared last night that conditions yesterday seemed improved over the day before. His reports indicated, he said, that 5,000 longshoremen were at work in the port of New York, 2,000 more than on the preceding day. He is still optimistic that the men will soon be back at work. Reports received by United States Army transport, 45 Broadway, indicated that 4,000 longshoremen were at work yesterday. It was said that many longshoremen were turned away from the pier in Brooklyn, as more than the number required to handle the work had applied.

Following is Mayor Hyman's statement: "It is impossible for me to get the men to go back to work so long as Mr. O'Connor and another have anything to do with the adjustment of the trouble. The men feel that O'Connor, their representative, has not properly represented them, and they have no confidence in him.

The men want to deal directly with their employers. Reports indicated that the Mayor named the other person referred to in his statement, but he refused to say a word further than contained in the typewritten statement. P. Paul A. Vaccarelli, member of the board of directors of the Mayor's committee, was present at the last conference, was asked to whom the Mayor referred, and he refused to say. Mr. Vaccarelli, during the conference, was not at the conference, was not at the conference, was not at the conference.

When Mayor Hyman heard last night of the Mayor's statement, he said: "It is too bad the Mayor couldn't settle the strike. Those longshoremen are still working in their refusal to go back to work and carry out the pledge they gave. The Mayor, unable to settle the strike, blames the men. He is wrong. The Mayor believes the men are right in refusing to go back to work. Does the Mayor believe he pledge given should be kept? If he does, then he should urge the men to go back to work at all hazards.

George McGuire, a contracting stevedore, who met with Mayor Hyman at the Grievance Committee of the "Dick" Butler faction from 5 to 7 o'clock, was requested by Mayor Hyman to see the stevedore owners and try to arrange another conference with the Mayor at the city hall tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mayor Hyman met yesterday morning with P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Maritime Union; H. H. Raymond, head of the Clyde and Mallory Lines; Captain Ryland Drennon of the United States Shipping Board, and other steamship men, and Butler Grievance Committee, headed by Thomas Wilson as chairman.

At the conclusion of that conference representatives of both sides declared that the situation remained unchanged and that no progress toward a settlement had been made. The stevedore men had previously declared they would not meet a committee of strikers. Butler did not attend the conference, but remained in the city hall until the City Hall until it was over.

In the afternoon Mayor Hyman met with about fifteen longshoremen, headed by Joseph Parisi of the Northern Stevedoring Company, Inc., in Beaver Street. While those who attended were reluctant to give information, it was learned that the men were still on strike. The Mayor urged that the stevedore men pay more money than the award of 10 cents an hour made by the National Adjustment Board.

Many of the stevedores were willing to increase the pay from 10 to 15 cents an hour, which some thought would be satisfactory to the men, would mean an increase to the shipowners of 10 or 15 cents a ton, he said. It was said that the stevedore men were powerless to pay the award unless the steamship interests agreed to pay more to the contracting stevedores.

Only three or four steamship companies, it was said, are going to work directly with the longshoremen. Two of these are the Barber and Gracie Lines. Several stevedores declared positively that the stevedores would not attempt to do any work until the waterfront with the longshoremen. They said the steamship companies will have to make some settlement with the strikers, and much work could be done in the harbor.

LaSalle, the master of a letter written by William Hyman, Mayor of New York, to Senator Sherman of Illinois, which letter was read a few days ago into the Congressional Record. Washington by Senator Sherman. Following the letter, Mr. Vaccarelli's attorneys have written a letter.

William Hyman, Mayor, 149 Broadway.

"Dear Sir—We have been retained by P. Paul A. Vaccarelli, concerning whom the alleged letter was written, and we are sorry to hear of the character and career of our client. He has proven to our satisfaction that your statements and allegations concerning him are absolutely false. Since you have done irreparable injury to himself and to his family, he has requested that we proceed against you civilly, and, if the law permits, criminally.

"In order to institute any proceeding of any kind, however, it is necessary to have a true copy of the letter which you are alleged to have forwarded to Senator Sherman. We therefore request that at once you forward to us a copy of said letter.

"If you are confident of the truth of the charges made by you then, of course, in fairness to Mr. Vaccarelli you cannot refuse to comply with our request. Your refusal to comply with our request therefore will be taken by us, and we feel by the public of the city of New York, as an admission that you willfully misstated the facts. Mr. Vaccarelli, at the present time is most anxious to give you an opportunity before the public to prove publicly the truth of your charges if you can do so. We trust that you will avail yourself of this opportunity once, and furnish the necessary copy of your letter so that no delay of any kind may ensue.

"Nevertheless, you deny the truth of all the statements made by you, but will put no obstacle in your way to prove anything to his family, he has requested that we proceed against you civilly, and, if the law permits, criminally.

PHILLIPS, MAHONEY & LEBEL

PARIS SHORT-CHANGE COMEDY GROWS TRAGIC

Lack of Small Coins Makes Taxi-Cab Charges Approximate Those of New York.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—I put my hand into my right-hand coat pocket, corral the contents and spread them upon my desk. There are enough postage stamps to mail home all the members of the Peace Conference. There are more than fifty tickets than one would use in six months; there are street car tickets; there are disks like those one used to get in Sixth Avenue stations; there are lots of other things. They all represent two days' change, for there is no silver money loose in Paris these days.

The scarcity of small currency is becoming a serious problem in France. It is understood that the Government is worth one franc fifty in paper money. In other words, if you take the franc in France, you may get 150 francs in French paper money for it. Put it in the United States exchange about twelve cents. The Government is worth one franc fifty in paper money. In other words, if you take the franc in France, you may get 150 francs in French paper money for it. Put it in the United States exchange about twelve cents. The Government is worth one franc fifty in paper money. In other words, if you take the franc in France, you may get 150 francs in French paper money for it. Put it in the United States exchange about twelve cents.

Not one taxi-cab chauffeur in Paris will give you change for paper money. You ride 2 francs to your driver. He takes it, then says he has no change. If you think you are ahead and hold onto your five-franc note until the change is in sight, he calls a policeman. The policeman will tell you that it is not the chauffeur's fault that he has no change. He will also tell you it is against the law to ride without paying in the taximeter. He will run your 2 francs up to 4 francs, and then he will take your five-franc note, grateful to escape from the chauffeur's torrent of abuse.

Because of the situation and dole out stamps and subway tickets and the like. The situation is such that the only way to get out of the city is to take a taxi-cab. The situation is such that the only way to get out of the city is to take a taxi-cab. The situation is such that the only way to get out of the city is to take a taxi-cab.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—Ripe olives, served at a dinner in the Grosjean Pointe home of Murray V. Sales on Saturday evening, Oct. 18, caused the death of Frederick Lewis, a Detroit capitalist; Mrs. Sales's daughter and son and two maids. Bacillus botulinus poisoning, an infection usually confined to animals, had set in, Dr. G. G. Jennings announced as his conclusion today.

And he offered by special messenger from the bacteriological laboratories of the University of Illinois, was administered in vain to fifth victim, Miss Frances Sales, 22 years old, who died this morning.

It is believed, however, this remedy will save the life of the mother of two of the victims, Mrs. Murray V. Sales, who is seriously ill.

Dr. Francis Duffield, President of the Board of Health, has issued a warning prohibiting sale of all canned and bottled foods prepared by the so-called "cold" process. He has also issued a warning to the public against eating such foods, particularly olives. Cold process foods are those in which the heat has been removed. Cold process foods are those in which the heat has been removed. Cold process foods are those in which the heat has been removed.

Fees for Conscripting Labor.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Representative Simon D. Fess of Ohio, in an address at the convention of the Southwestern Ohio Teachers' Association here today, warned that he was ready to order labor should they refuse to work the mines.

from a Colonel by killing Emiliano Zapata, after he had slain Lieut. Col. Pina and Captain Avila as a result of a political dispute. The Colonel was placed in the custody of a military judge at Puebla, the town where the American Consul Agent has just been kidnapped. His two victims were under his immediate command, and the killing was attributed to military motives, which some Mexican papers declare has become the greatest power in Mexico.

SEES STEEL STRIKE AS 'CRISIS' IN AMERICAN'S CRISIS

William Z. Foster Tells Workers That Autocracy Will Reign if Strike Fails.

SAYS 300,000 MEN ARE OUT

Overflow Crowds at Cooper Union Addressed by Abraham Lefkowitz.

William Z. Foster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Steel Workers' Association, speaking last night at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union at Cooper Union, told the audience of workers, who crowded the hall, that despite reports to the contrary there were 300,000 to 350,000 steel men out on strike, that on the success of the strike would depend the future of organized labor for some time to come. "If we succeed," he said, "the trades union movement will go over the top, but if we fail, I do not believe that we will fall, industrial autocracy will reign for a considerable period."

That Foster's conception of the trades union movement is not conservative is evidenced by a number of his statements. For instance, he said that he did not agree with the "policy of one union staying out while the rest of them were at work" for he believed in the practice of "one for all and all for one." Later he said he believed that the laborer, since he put his whole life into his work and the capitalist only his money, should have at least as much to say as the capitalist in determining the conditions of work, but for one would go a whole long way beyond that.

Long before 9 o'clock the hall was filled and when the police arrived they found a mass of men and women standing at the entrance in the hope that the room would be found. An overflow meeting was organized for the night, and the speaker, Foster, was delegated to speak to them. Edward J. Hannan, President of the Central Federated Union, presided, and on the platform and in the auditorium there were many who were not members of the Technical Men's Organization. The meeting was held in the hall of the Technical Men's Organization.

Whereas, our country has been convulsed by a great strike of steel workers, who were exploited by the steel corporation, and forced to battle for living conditions and human rights; and whereas, the steel corporation has used the power of the State to mislead and misinform their readers as to the causes of this economic struggle; and whereas, the recent Labor Conference at Washington, D. C., bore sufficient evidence that the steel corporation as represented by Judge E. L. Tamm, and the American Federation of Steel Workers, if possible; be it resolved, That this great mass meeting of American workers held on Oct. 23, 1919, at Cooper Union, New York City, under the auspices of the Central Federated Union, of Greater New York and vicinity, pledge its moral and financial support to the steel workers, and to the cause of the living conditions and human rights of the steel workers.

Resolved, That this great mass meeting of American workers held on Oct. 23, 1919, at Cooper Union, New York City, under the auspices of the Central Federated Union, of Greater New York and vicinity, pledge its moral and financial support to the steel workers, and to the cause of the living conditions and human rights of the steel workers.

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ADRIATIC SAILS, DEFEATING STRIKERS

Ship's Official Staff Placed on Board.

FIREMEN REFUSE TO QUIT

Ward Line Steamship Mexico First Vessel to Leave Since the Strike Began.

The White Star liner Adriatic left Pier 90, North River, at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with 2,350 passengers and 7,300 sacks of mail for Chaurbourg and Southampton. The mail had to be placed on board by the volunteer staff of clerks, pursers, chief stewards, chefs, office boys, and porters, together with 3,000 additional pieces of baggage, as the crew declined to touch a thing, acting under orders of their unions.

The feeling on the part of the steward of the Adriatic against the strikers was so intense when they saw that the liner was really going, that they began striking longshoremen that they would not allow any food to be cooked in the kitchen, and the kitchen was closed. The Vice-Superintendent of the Inland Navigation Company, who was in charge of the ship, had to arrange for the men to eat on the Belgic, which was lying on the other side of the river. The men on the Belgic, which was lying on the other side of the river, had to arrange for the men to eat on the Belgic, which was lying on the other side of the river.

Colonel William Peart, of the Salvation Army, second in command under Miss O'Connor, who was in charge of the ship, had to arrange for the men to eat on the Belgic, which was lying on the other side of the river. The men on the Belgic, which was lying on the other side of the river, had to arrange for the men to eat on the Belgic, which was lying on the other side of the river.

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ALLIES WANT AMERICAN TO DIRECT REPARATIONS

Wish Is Expressed by England, Italy, and Belgium, but France Does Not Concur.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Peace Conference is marking time until it can get an indication what will be the American Senate's action on the Versailles Treaty. The Supreme Council today again postponed fixing a date for the deposit of ratifications by England, France, and Italy which would make the treaty with Germany effective. It has at hand sufficient reasons, and it knows where to find others, for further delay if that delay will enable America to deposit her ratification at the same time with those of the Allies.

It is officially denied that the Allies are waiting for America, but this denial has more basis in diplomacy than in fact. There are many reasons for the diplomats not saying that the Senate is delaying European peace. A fair statement to make is that it is positive word came to Paris from the Washington embassies of England and France that the Senate would not ratify the treaty until the treaty was made effective. It would be made effective when the treaty was made effective. It would be made effective when the treaty was made effective.

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UNIONS PREPARE TO ACT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

MAURITANIA AT HALIFAX.

Sixty Leave the Liner There to Journey on by Rail.

The agents of the Cunard Line at 22 State Street received a message from Halifax, N. S., yesterday stating that sixty passengers had departed there from the Mauritania and left by the midnight train on Friday for Boston and other points in the United States in order to get away from the strike by the coal miners. The liner was expected to leave Halifax late last night and arrive at her berth at West Fourth Street tomorrow morning.

The Orinda of the same company reached Halifax yesterday morning to coal and will arrive in New York on Tuesday morning.

The Mauritania has 453 first, 282 second, and 340 third class passengers, and nearly 5,000 sacks of mail.

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WARS MEXICO TO RELEASE JENKINS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

And safely delivered by the company's agents.

As soon as the soldier escort reached Tanguito, the soldiers, all in uniform, are reported to have turned about and looted the town, taking all the money they had just delivered, the clothes of the men, and taking everything they could carry off.

The report says the Colonel commanding the soldier escort was intoxicated. The Mexican General Murguía, commander of the expedition, is unable to deliver the payrolls in the districts south of Tanguito.

The Mexican War Department has taken action against General Jesus Guadalupe of the Federal Army, who shot and killed two of his subordinates because they expressed a preference for General Alvarado over General Pablo Gonzales for the Presidency, according to a report from Mexico City.

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WASH. TIMES, OCT. 23, 1919

BUSINESS INTERESTS PLAN WORLD LEAGUE

Details of Move to Boom Trade
Between Europe and America
to be Decided This Week.

TO FORM PERMANENT BODY

Decision Reached During Interna-
tional Conference at Atlan-
tic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 25.—A World
League of Business, which will boom
trade between Europe and America on
a basis of profit to both continents, is
to grow out of the International Trade
Conference, held here this week.

This was announced definitely today,
and leaders of both American and for-
eign interests took steps to arrange the
details, which will be announced through
the United States Chamber of Com-
merce, probably next week.

A committee, which will include two
delegates and two alternates from each
of the five nations represented at the
conference, will be appointed, which
will co-operate with the Economic
Council of the League of Nations and
meet every two years.

Since the beginning of the conference,
Monday, both the American and for-
eign business interests agreed the need
for a permanent organization which
would foster the better business under-
standing between the United States and
Europe. A tentative outline was adopt-
ed Wednesday, and plans were made
to have the organization molded
through the United States Chamber of
Commerce. This league, which in time
may include other countries embraced
in the League of Nations, will be a

replica of the international congress of
Chambers of Commerce formed in 1914,
which was disbanded at the beginning
of the war.
The conference brought out that
Europe, in dealing with the problems of
reconstruction, is depending largely
upon help from America. To extend
this help and work out a plan whereby
American and European business may
derive mutual benefit is the object of
the league.
Most of the American delegates and
some of the foreign representatives con-
firmed today. Most of the foreigners remained
to make a tour of industrial centres
will go to Philadelphia tomorrow and
Baltimore Tuesday.

GIRLS LEARNING TO "BARK."

Y. W. C. A. Workers Practicing for
"Come and See" Parties.

One of the professional sightseeing-
auto megaphone shouters has been giv-
ing lessons to members of the Junior
League, Miss Louise V. Schieffelin and
Miss Eleanor King among them, that
they may be barkers for Y. W. C. A.
sightseeing-auto trips, which are to be-
gin next month. Every one in the city
will then be invited to take a trip to
the Y. W. C. A. centres of work, to
learn what the organization is doing.

"Come and See Trips" they will be
called, and the girl barkers are being
trained in advance. John D. Rockefeller,
Jr., who is one of the largest con-
tributors to the Y. W. C. A. work, will
be one of the first guests at the "Come
and See" parties, held at the Waldorf
Astoria. William Morgan will be barker on
the trip. One of the prominent women who
will bark for the association is Mrs.
Francis Marion Bacon.

DANIELS DROPS ERLANGER.

Ensign Was Acquitted of Bribery,
but Dismissed from Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary
Daniels has ordered that Harry Er-
langer, an Ensign in the Naval Reserve
Force, be immediately discharged and
his commission canceled, it was learned
at the Navy Department today. Er-
langer was acquitted of a charge of
bribery growing out of the recent navy
graft investigation in and around New
York.

In announcing his action in revoking
Erlanger's commission Mr. Daniels said
that while Erlanger obtained an ac-
quittal, he was "not desirable from
the standpoint of what we expect of a
naval officer."



THE SPIRIT OF ETERNAL CHANGE in the INDIVIDUAL SHOPS

Changed are the

**WOMEN'S
COAT SHOP**
FOURTH FLOOR

**WOMEN'S
GOWN SHOP**
THIRD FLOOR

**FRENCH
MILLINERY
SHOP**
FOURTH FLOOR

**NEGLIGEE
SHOP**
BALCONY FLOOR

**UNDERWEAR
SHOP**
MAIN FLOOR

**VEILING
SHOP**
MAIN FLOOR

THE Individual Shops are as a woman,
who sits before her mirror, invoking the
witchcraft of ornament to aid the sor-
cery of beauty. In this they are distinctly fem-
inine, for it is only men who are ever satisfied
with themselves.

If it is the last thing they ever do, the Individ-
ual Shops will be making changes. They can-
not help themselves. They are so imbued with
the spirit of change in fashions that they cannot
keep their hands off the furniture. That must
change, too! That is just how feminine they
are. They have a woman's genius for trans-
forming the landscape of spaces and achieving
new and novel effects by brushing in inspira-
tional touches in the color schemes.

But looks are not all, neither in individuals, nor
in the Individual Shops. The most recent
changes in the Individual Shops, while enhanc-
ing their appearance, are primarily of a practical
and efficient character.

They are designed to contribute to your com-
fort and convenience in shopping, to permit of
more commodious fitting rooms, to shed more
actual daylight into the process of selecting
colors, to afford the dustproof and sanitary pro-
tection of wardrobes and of crystal cases to
garments during their brief period of display,
and to simplify the problem of giving you a
survey of our great selections as comprehensive
as the selections themselves.

*But the Spirit of Change involves no Change
of Spirit, for the Individual Shops are still
dedicated to the proposition of Quality
at the Lowest Prices, but Quality
Whatever the Price!*

Changed are the

**MISSSES'
COAT SHOP**
SECOND FLOOR

**GIRLS'
COAT SHOP**
SECOND FLOOR

**MISSSES' AND
GIRLS' DRESS
SHOPS**
SECOND FLOOR

**MISSSES'
SUIT SHOP**
SECOND FLOOR

**WOMEN'S
FUR SHOP**
FOURTH FLOOR

**WOMEN'S
HOSIERY SHOP**
MAIN FLOOR

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Where to Find
the

**INDIVIDUAL
SHOPS**

MAIN FLOOR

Hosiery, Gloves, Tailored Millinery,
Glove Silk and Knit Underwear,
Neckwear, Veils, Handkerchiefs,
Hand Bags, Toilet Articles, Jewelry,
Novelties and Perfumery.

BALCONY FLOOR

Women's Suits, Women's and Misses'
Boudoir Gowns, Lingerie and Silk
Underwear, Petticoats, Negligees,
Tea Gowns, Kimonos, Bath Robes,
Corsets and Brassieres, Writing Room.

SECOND FLOOR

Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Dresses,
Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Coats,
Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Suits,
Girls' Separate Skirts, Misses' and
Girls' Middy Blouses, Misses' and
Girls' Gymnasium Apparel.

THIRD FLOOR

Women's Gowns, French Gown
Shop, Women's and Misses' Waists,
Women's, Misses' and Children's
Shoes and Riding Boots.

FOURTH FLOOR

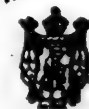
Women's Coats and Wraps, Wo-
men's, Misses' and Children's Furs,
French Millinery Shop, Women's and
Misses' Separate Skirts, Women's
and Misses' Sweaters, Sports Suits,
Riding Habits and Accessories.

FIFTH FLOOR

Infants' Complete Outfits, Children's
Hats, Coats, Dresses, Kimonos and
Underwear from infancy to six years,
Children's Sweaters, Women's and
Misses' Mourning Apparel, Boys'
Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes,
Women's Fitting Rooms, Lounging
Rooms and Telephone Booths.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops—Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets



FEDERAL SLEUTHS TO LOOK FOR SUGAR

Agents of Department of Justice
Will Make Examination of
All Warehouses.

URGE USE OF PROFIT PLAN

Williams Declares Reputable Dealers
of City Have Worked for
Honorable Distribution.

The United States Government, through the office of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, began yesterday a sweeping investigation into the report that great quantities of sugar are being held in the vicinity of New York City for higher prices.

A large number of agents of the Department of Justice left Washington for New York yesterday. They will make an examination of all warehouses, public and private, in the New York district, for stocks of sugar supposed to be illegally held. Announcement of this fact was made by Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator.

The activity of Attorney General Palmer in the sugar investigation was confirmed yesterday by the presence in New York of Judge Charles E. Ames, Deputy Attorney General, who conferred with Assistant U. S. Attorney Ben A. Matthews at the Federal Building. When the conference terminated Mr. Matthews announced that the Federal authorities would urge and were planning to take steps so that they could insist that the price of sugar sold for local consumption be the same as that held for foreign use. If this can be accomplished, it was said, it would keep in the United States a great deal of sugar that would otherwise be sent abroad because of the high prices offered by foreign consumers.

The first arrests made recently in connection with the alleged sale of sugar for high prices were those of Joseph and George Roth, who were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. They were charged with violating the Food Control act in selling sugar at 22½ cents a pound to Max Barnett, a restaurant owner. The complainant was Detective Joseph Sweetman, who asserted that the defendants sold 1,400 pounds of sugar to Barnett. Roth was fined at \$600. The officer said he arrested the men as they were in the act of delivering the sugar.

Governor Wants Sugar.
That the Executive Mansion at Albany is short of sugar was revealed yesterday when Governor Smith telephoned to a friend in this city asking him to make an effort to find 10 pounds of sugar for his family. The Governor, it was said, stated that not only was there no sugar in the Executive Mansion, but that sugar could not be had at any price in Albany.

Governor Smith's friend got in touch with Commissioner of Food and Markets Jonathan C. Day, but Dr. Day replied that he was unable to say where the Governor's order could be filled.

Mr. Palmer has directed the Federal Food Administrator of New York City to ask of every warehouse, firm or individual in the New York district, which

includes the warehouses, public and private, on the New Jersey side of the river, to advise the Food Administration of any sugar in storage for export or domestic use, amounting to or in excess of 50,000 pounds. said Mr. Williams in a statement yesterday.

It is requested that this information shall be made available to the Food Administration for the use of the Department of Justice not later than Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, giving the names and addresses of the owners of the sugar. A large staff of the Secret Service of the Department of Justice left Washington this morning to make an examination of all warehouses, public and private, in this district.

Any one having sugar for export can sell it to manufacturers, he added, provided it is sold at 11 cents a pound or less. The sale of such sugar must be reported to the Sugar Equalization Board, Mr. Williams said, and if the price is more than 11 cents it must first be submitted to the board before the sale can be consummated.

Mr. Williams said that there has been no suggestion of either holding back or supply or of raising prices on the part of any of the reputable dealers of the city, either wholesale or retail. On the contrary, and without exception, he declared, they have used their best endeavors to secure sugar and distribute it as widely and as economically as possible among the consumers; but he did not find this true of a great many whole-

A TEN BILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS NEEDS MEN

The openings are for high-grade men of all types. It is a pioneer business, growing by leaps and bounds, where promotion will come from knowledge and ability rather than length of service. The opportunities for quickly working ahead in this rich and growing field may be in your own company. The field is FOREIGN TRADE.

The New York Foreign Trade Forum, just organized, under the direction of Edward Ewing Pratt, former Chief, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, spells Opportunity to men who realize that advancement in the Foreign Trade field depends upon knowledge rather than upon years of service.

Pin this ad. to your business card or letterhead and mail it to-day. The 16-page booklet describing this opportunity, an admission card to Dr. Pratt's lecture and discussion next Thursday night will be sent you. No obligation on your part. Investigate this opportunity immediately.

Business Training Corporation
Telephone Vanderbilt 3355
185 Madison Ave., N. Y. City

salars less than \$100, or of some retailers, who apparently are willing to sacrifice every local interest to make a few cents more on their sales."

Commissioner Day announced that this week would see the last of the sales of army and navy food for the public schools. The sales, however, will be continued at political clubs and other places and in each borough a central sales depot will be established. He said that up to date the city has sold 1,000,000 worth of army sugar to the public at 10 cents a pound.

A hearing in reference to possible improvements in the rules for the stamping of cold storage eggs will be held at the State Division of Food and Markets, 80 West Street, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock. Housewives and dealers interested are requested to attend.

Extension of French Patents.
A French law recently promulgated provides, it is reported by Commercial Attaché Snow, at Paris, that patents which had not expired before Aug. 1, 1914, and those granted or applied for between then and Aug. 1, 1918, may be prolonged to five years when, due to the war, holders have been unable to exploit them normally. One article in the law provides that in case a patent is prolonged the contracts for exploitation will continue effective.

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR THE RED CROSS

Urges as Generous a Response
to Peacetime as to War-
time Needs.

TELLS OF DUTIES IN EUROPE

Money is Required to Finance
"Comparatively Inexpensive"
Plans of Self-Help There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President Wilson, in a letter written before his illness and made public today, appealed to the people of the country for support

of the third Red Cross Roll Call, which will take place Nov. 2-11. An appeal of the United States President to the American Red Cross, a recommendation and a request to the "Third Red Cross Roll Call" which opens on Nov. 2, with the observance of the Red Cross day and appropriately closes on Nov. 11, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

President Wilson's appeal is a stirring appeal for the support of the Red Cross in its work of relief and reconstruction. He urges as generous a response to peacetime as to wartime needs. He tells of the duties in Europe and the money required to finance the comparatively inexpensive plans of self-help there.

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Finer Influences of Art in Dress—the Consideration of Fitness, Silhouette and Color Scheme Distinguish the Unusual Originations of Bonwit Teller & Co. in

FASHIONS for EVENING WEAR

for the Well Gowned Woman and Jeune Fille

Ever associated with Bonwit Teller & Co. Apparel for Women and Misses is that definite sense of style-culture, that suggestion of gentle manners and graciousness, good taste and cosmopolitanism which bespeak a *savoir faire* and an appreciation of the eternal fitness of things.

EVENING FROCKS and GOWNS

Fifty-five to

Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars

Distinguished modes of an individual type originated by this shop—fashions of high distinction and elegance, of simplicity, refinement and feminine dignity—yet into each gown is translated the lithesome grace and debonnaire spirit of youth. Featured are sumptuous gold, silver and color-toned brocades, black lace and paillette effects, glittering sequins, supple velvets and jewel incrustations. These gowns are interpreted in straightline, bouffant, pannier, tablier and draped silhouettes executed in the full décolletage or in veiled versions.

EVENING WRAPS and MANTLES

One Hundred and Thirty-five to

Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars

Magnificent examples of choicely rare textiles of silver and gold tissues in unusual motifs imposed on high color decorative backgrounds, sumptuous metal brocades, glittering sequins, paillettes, velvets of exquisite draping quality and alluring duvetyn. These wrap and mantle fashions include original Paris models, adaptations and original creations of this house—their beauty and quality are emphasized by the application of luxurious peltry.

FURS for EVENING WEAR

In Rare Pelts of

Quality and Fashion

The art of peltry has no finer exponents than these wondrous specimens of the furriers' craft. Fur wraps, capes and mantles developed in the most elegant versions of the mode of the most rare pelts—original and individualized types, developed in Russian sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Mink, Broadtail, Hudson Bay sable, Scotch moleskin, Squirrel, Hudson seal (died muskrat) and Alaska seal.

THE DINNER and EVENING HAT

the "Chapeau Coiffure"

and Bandeaux

Unusual treatments and variants of the mode developed in fur, gold and silver dipped laces, colored laces, tulle, spangles and metalized effects. Tricornes, turbans, berets, retousse and picturesque types in moleskin, brown and gray squirrel, nutria and Hudson seal. Fur in combination with lace and with Paradise, all-fur hats, all silver and gold lace hats, and interesting combinations.

EVENING SLIPPERS

10.00 to 15.00

Graceful, slenderized types with high arches and Louis heels; in gold and silver metal tissues, brocades, black and vari-colored satins.

EVENING HOSIERY

2.95 to 65.00

Exquisite examples of artistry emphasizing distinctive novelty weaves and Paris lace effects. Hosiery in all the favored shades to harmonize with slippers or costume—or dyed to match.

EVENING GLOVES

5.00 & 7.50

French glace kid gloves in varying lengths—according to the style of sleeves in gown. Large assortments in French white kid gloves.

EVENING CORSETS

5.00 to 100.00

From a mere satin girdle to an extravagant affair of Paris origin of delightful texture and real lace. Individualized types to conform with the figure and the prevailing silhouette.

EVE'G PETTICOATS

and LINGERIE

Rarely fine examples of the most deft needlework, executed in styles and color schemes which form a perfect complement to the costume. Petticoats and underthings specially designed for evening toilettes.

OSTRICH FANS

and OTHER

APPOINTMENTS

Colorful ostrich fans in curled and uncurled effects. Evening handkerchiefs, bags, perfumes and the numerous minor accessories that make the evening toilette complete.

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Direct Especial Attention

To Their Remarkably Diverse
and Unusual Collection of

TAILORED SUITS and COSTUMES

for Women and Misses

A fine precision of fit, perfect symmetry of line, graceful proportions are traditional qualities of Bonwit Teller & Co. tailleurs and costumes.

The tailoring and details of workmanship are of the finest possible character, equal to the very highest degree of custom tailoring.

Here, ready for immediate service, are the smartest interpretations of the current mode—from which selection may be made without the annoyance of innumerable fittings.

Original French models, reproductions and originations of this shop are developed in silk duvetyn, velveteen, chiffon velvet, peachbloom, vellouise, duvet de laine, silvertone, yalama cloth, velour, tinseltone, tricotine, in strictly tailored types, embroidered models, blouse and belted effects, bouffant, godet flare and redingote fashions and handsomely fur trimmed styles enriched with the favored pelts.

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Second Floor

49.50 to 535.00

MISSSES' TAILORED SUITS

Third Floor

45.00 to 450.00

Occasions for
punctiliousness
in dress in the
winter social
calendar are
soon to arrive—
The Horse Show,
the Opera Dinners,
the Debutante
affairs and other
activities of a
social
character

THOUSANDS HONOR ROOSEVELT MEMORY

Fifth Avenue Thronged as Memorial Flag Is Received at Public Library.

JOURNEY ENDED TODAY

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth to Take Part in Exercises at Oyster Bay.

Thousands of people gathered on Fifth Avenue in front of the Public Library yesterday afternoon, where striking exercises were held in honor of the memory of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, after the arrival of the Roosevelt flag, which completes its journey across the State today when it is laid over the grave of the ex-President at Oyster Bay. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth will take part in the services at Oyster Bay by placing a wreath on the grave.

Boy Scouts and members of the Junior Naval Reserve carried the Roosevelt Memorial Flag to the Public Library after the forty-seventh new star had been sewed on it. Traffic was temporarily suspended and thousands stood with bared heads when Colonel Roosevelt's favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," was played as the flag was received by Colonel William Boyce Thompson, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

On the platform was the Roosevelt Guard of Honor, composed of veterans of the civil war, the Spanish-American war and the world war. The flag was raised to the top of the flagpole, while a bugler from the 15th Infantry Regiment (negro) Band sounded "To the Colors." A telegram was read from Governor Alfred E. Smith, as follows:

"I regret that the numerous matters which have accumulated during my absence from the capital prevents my acceptance of your kind invitation to be present at the Roosevelt Memorial exercises to be held Saturday, Oct. 23. However, I cannot refrain from paying my sincere respects to the memory of one who has taken such an important part in the history of our country. Though Theodore Roosevelt has gone, his spirit still lives. The forcefulness of his character, the fearlessness of his utterances have made a lasting impression upon the public mind."

To me, the most important lesson to be learned from a perusal of his life is the lesson of courage, of perseverance, in any activity which attracted him. He was not satisfied with a mere superficial knowledge of his subject. He boldly attacked every obstacle and made it his stepping-stone to accomplishment.

Anthony Flata, the explorer, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on the South American trip, when he discovered the River of Doubt, said that Colonel Roosevelt, then a raw and inexperienced man, had the strength and endurance which could not be duplicated by the younger men, and that he made his way through the jungle on trips at which the native guides balked. He told how Roosevelt went off on solitary exploring expeditions, lost communications with the rest of the party

and gave them great fear that he could never find his way back. Finally, he turned up, soaked wet, with his clothes cut to pieces by the jaguars.

"But," said Flata, "Governor Henry F. Allen of Kansas City, in a talk on Roosevelt, said: 'His home life was as sweet as old-fashioned poetry.'"

W. Anderson, Chairman of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, spoke as the friend of Man.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the headquarters of the Roosevelt Memorial Association stating that President Menocal of the Cuban Republic had announced that he would ask the Cuban Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 for a contribution to the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Popular gifts from Cuba, it was stated, would amount to an additional \$100,000.

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein of the Institutional Synagogue, who spoke to his congregation yesterday morning on "Theodore Roosevelt, the American Prophet," said:

"If ever the American people had a prophet, it was Theodore Roosevelt. He served as a watchman pointing the way to moral safety for the people of our country. We may have gone with him only a part of the way, but he has always shown the way. Theodore Roosevelt was the peer of his people. He was not only a historian, a statesman, and President; he was also the American prophet."

The Roosevelt Memorial Association has sent out telegrams to all of the universities and colleges of the country, suggesting that they follow the example of New York University in founding Roosevelt Clubs dedicated to the promotion of Americanism, as exemplified in the life and writings of Theodore Roosevelt.

The first club was founded at New York University at the suggestion of Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown. He has invited nine New York City colleges to form the Roosevelt College League of New York.

Roosevelt Day will be celebrated by the Women's Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee with political meetings arranged by the Chairmen of the committee, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

More, State Chairman, will open the meeting, and the speakers will be Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Roosevelt

Memorial Committee, Senator Francis M. Davenport of Ohio; Colonel George M. Murphy of the American Red Cross, and Henry E. Curran, candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, who was a former member of the Board of Aldermen under Mayor Mitchell.

METZ THANKS KNIGHTS.

Lorraine City Grateful for Offer of Shaft to Lafayette.

The City of Metz, through Louis Reinert, President of the Municipal Commission of that city, has received with expressions of gratitude the offer of an equestrian statue of General Lafayette, which the Knights of Columbus will unveil next Sept. 8. This announcement was made yesterday by James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the order, who gave out several congratulatory messages received through Marcel Knecht of the French Commission.

Alexander Millerand, former War Minister of France and now General Commissioner of the French Republic in Alsace-Lorraine, sent the following cable:

"I am deeply touched by the message of the Knights of Columbus informing the municipality of Metz of the subscription which they have opened to raise in that city a statue of Lafayette. I beg you to tell them that the ancient Lorraine city will be proud to see raised in one of its squares a symbol of the ancient union, always growing more and more affectionate, which has brought together two free peoples."

The Hon. Andre Tardieu, General Commissioner of Franco-American affairs, cabled the following on behalf of Leon L. Mirman, Commissioner of the French Republic in Metz:

"I am happy to express to you the gratitude of Lorraine for this new fraternal token of affection which you bring to her. The statue of Lafayette will immortalize the heroic spirit of America—from the great country which gave us during the war such a generous and decisive co-operation."

The site picked for the statue formerly was occupied by a figure of the ex-Kaiser. Part of the metal to be used in the figure will be taken from German cannon. Several thousand Knights will go to France with Mr. Flaherty for the ceremonies.

ROOSEVELT ESTATE VALUED AT \$810,607

Stocks and Bonds, Including \$30,000 of First Liberty Bonds, the Largest Item.

BOOK ROYALTIES, \$7,000

Sagamore Hill Put at \$180,500—Elephant Tusks, Worth \$3,000, Most Valuable of Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDWINTER, Oct. 22.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who died at Oyster Bay on Jan. 6, last, left a gross estate, valued at the time of his death at \$814,697.23.

According to affidavits filed with Transactrix, the executor, the estate of the late George B. Roosevelt, one of the executors of the will, from the gross estate will be deducted \$33,087.23 for funeral expenses, household fees, and debts, besides the executor's fees which have not yet been computed.

By the terms of the will the entire estate now to his widow, Edith Kermit Roosevelt, in trust to be disposed of among the children in any portions she may decide upon.

A trust fund of \$50,000, given to Colonel Roosevelt by his father, is to be used by the widow during her lifetime and after her death is to go to the children. All after-earned is left to the children, with the exception of Mrs. Longworth, who received her share at the time of her marriage.

The Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay, known as Sagamore Hill, is appraised at \$180,500. There are vegetable bonds, including interest, to the date of Colonel Roosevelt's death, which had a total value of \$300,700.00. In the long list of bonds the largest item is \$50,000 worth of United States Liberty bonds of the first issue, which have an estimated

market value of \$50,910 with accrued interest of \$24.31; bonds of the Third and Fourth Issues having a total market value of \$24,000 and \$18,152.24 respectively, with total accrued interest to the amount of \$221.94; a thousand-dollar Canadian Victory Loan bond with a market value with interest of \$1,004.93. The remainder of the bonds are principally of railroad corporations. A \$5,000 Republic of Mexico bond is listed as worthless. An explanatory note in the appraisal records that the appraiser can find no value for such Mexican bonds, and that none of the bonds has been called or paid since 1913.

Stock and stock dividends declared, but unpaid, are valued at \$18,881.70. One of the largest items in the list of stocks is 500 shares of Broadway Improvement Company stock having an estimated value of \$30,000. There are eighty shares of the Bankers Trust Company with a market value of \$18,881.70.

Shares of the Central Union Trust Company, valued at \$20,000; 400 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, appraised at \$30,000, and 250 shares of Elkhorn stock that are set down as of "no value." Another stock having no

value listed in the inventory is that of the Federal Club, of which the decedent held three shares.

Realities to be derived from the publication of books of which Colonel Roosevelt was the author have an estimated market value of \$7,000.

Books owned by Colonel Roosevelt have a total valuation of \$11,837.10. The furniture in the home at Oyster Bay, including paintings, water colors and miscellaneous objects, is valued at \$50,770.10. Gold and silver articles at the Oyster Bay Bank Building are valued at \$2,370. and jewelry at \$253.

A pair of elephant tusks, 399 inches long, presented to Colonel Roosevelt by King Leopold II, are valued at \$3,000; another pair of tusks, 311 inches long, from an elephant shot by the Colonel at Uganda in 1890, are valued at \$1,000; a Japanese miniature armour, presented by the late Admiral Togo, 1860; hunting knife, bearing the shield of the United States and presented by former Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, valued at \$100; a court sword, presented by the Emperor of Japan, at the close of the Russo-Japanese conflict, valued at \$200; a pair of elephant tusks, mounted, and used as gun supports, valued at \$500; the mounted head of an ox, valued at \$100; mounted head of an ox, valued at \$100; mahogany ballot box into which the electoral

votes for President were dropped in 1900, valued at \$100; silver plate and other personal property belonging to the estate was valued by experts under the direct management of the American Art Association.

A tobacco jar made by residents of British East Africa from hippopotamus root is valued at \$100. On Oct. 10, in of Colonel Roosevelt and "Theodore Roosevelt," signed by Robert Cooper, \$190.

Rockefeller Fells Real Estate.

OSBURNING, Oct. 22.—It was reported today that William Rockefeller had sold the former William Kingland summer home on the Albany Post Road, near the Olan Mills Mount Pleasant boundary. The place, purchased some time ago, comprises a large, square brick house, stable, and twenty acres of ground. It is adjacent to the north end of Mr. Rockefeller's grounds. Mr. Rockefeller is out of town, but persons close to him said that a wealthy Cuban family were the buyers.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

ANY STYLE, ANY FABRIC, ANY COLOR, ANY PRICE
in this REMARKABLE TWO DAY
SALE OF WOMEN'S WINTER SUITS



60.00 78.00 185.00 39.50 98.00

THIS sale will be so comprehensive that women of every taste and age will find suits at un hoped for prices. Every new and accepted style, every popular fabric, every wanted color is here. We have planned this sale as we provide our year 'round stocks, featuring the most complete assortment of beautiful styles at MOST MODERATE PRICES.

Sale 39.50

Tailored in mannish mixtures or oxfords, and designed to be worn with knitted scarfs or separate furs.

Any suits in this group not sold will be put into regular stock Wednesday at 49.50 to 59.50

WOMEN'S SIZES—THIRD FLOOR

Sale 98.00

TROTTEUR MODELS elaborated with handsome fur trimmings. Peach-bloom, velours, duvet de laine, and silvertone. Straight line and belted styles.

Any suits in this group not sold will be put into regular stock Wednesday at 125.00 to 175.00.

Sale 185.00

INDIVIDUAL MODELS—our own original designs, and reproductions of imported models. Duvetyn, imperial velour, evora, duvet de laine, homespun, imported tweed, peach-bloom, trimmed with rich furs, tinsel, silk embroidery, etc.

Any suits in this group not sold will be put into regular stock Wednesday at 195.00 to 275.00.

An extraordinary example of "you never pay more at Best's" in this
SALE—MISSES' EXCLUSIVE SUITS
58.00

regular 89.00 to 125.00 grade

THE MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS OF THE SEASON

Peachbloom, imperial and check velours, striped silvertone, plain and diagonal Rayonniers and chevrons

RICHLY TRIMMED IN THE WINTER'S FAVORED FURS

Squirrel, seal, beaver, Australian opossum, and fox. Also a wide choice designed to wear with your own furs

MISSES' SIZES—SECOND FLOOR

Sale 60.00

Very smart and practical models developed in velours, silvertone, or winter-knit, most of them good-looking belted models with original pockets and collars.

Any suits in this group not sold will be put into regular stock Wednesday at 69.50 to 75.00.

Sale 78.00

A POPULAR BELTED MODEL, hand-tailored, of IMPORTED ENGLISH VELVETEEN, collared luxuriously with Australian opossum. Brown, navy, olive, mole, garnet and black.

Any suits in this group not sold will be put into regular stock Wednesday at 95.00.

Lee-Morris Co.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop
394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Important Sale Tomorrow
Luxurious Winter Coats

MORE than one thousand fashionable garments from the workrooms of foremost coat makers have found their way into our stock rooms at very decided concessions from usual prices. These coats are offered tomorrow at equal reductions from regular retail prices, thereby presenting a rare opportunity at the threshold of the greatest coat season in history.



Superb Yalama and Silvertone Coats 39.75
(silk lined and interlined)

Beautiful Silk Lined Silvertip Coats 50.00
(with large fur collars)

Richest Silk Lined Bolivia Coats 79.50
(with large raccoon shawl)

Latest Model Blouse Peach Bloom Coats 89.50
(with gorgeous silk lining)

Stunning Coat of Fine Cascade Cloth 115.00
(with large ringtail cape collar)

Wonderful collection of the season's

Sumptuous Coats

Beginning at **75.00**

An extensive selection of smartest models in the following gorgeous fabrics—Bokhara—Fortune—Berabehn—Peach Bloom—Lynx—Frost Glo.

Important special offering of

Velour Evening Wraps

39.75 Exceptional value

Five stunning models, lined with silk. Purple—Orchid—Amethyst—Royal Blue—American Beauty—Gold—Copen—Delft—Wistaria—Gray—Taupe and Black.

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street

You Never Pay More at Best's

ARREST 6 IN MURDER OF BANK MESSENGER

Police Round Up Men in Three
Cities for Slaying Benja-
min Binkowitz.

RECOVER \$50,000 IN BONDS

Detectives Say Youth Was Killed
by Gang for Whom He Stole.
—Still Seeking Others.

With the arrest of five men—two in Chicago, two in Bridgeport, and one in this city—the police announced yesterday they had solved the mystery in the murder of Benjamin Binkowitz, the youthful Wall Street messenger who disappeared with \$175,000 in bonds, and whose mutilated body was found Aug. 10 in a clump of bushes beside the Milford turnpike, eleven miles from Bridgeport, Conn.

Five more arrests are expected before the round-up of the gang who murdered the youth is complete. The net was said to be tightening about those still at liberty. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of the stolen bonds have been recovered.

The history of the crime, as reconstructed upon evidence now in possession of the police, is a tale of a boy who, having stolen a fortune at the dictation of an underworld band, delivered himself into the hands of the men who lured him to the place where his body was found, stabbed him to death, and made off with the fruits of his theft.

The trail of the murderers was broad, for it was learned yesterday that two passing motorists saw the men struggling beside the road. What finally led to the arrests were attempts made in this city, in Cleveland, and in Chicago to dispose of some of the bonds. Binkowitz, who was an old, lived with his mother, brothers, and sisters at 189 Eldridge Street. He was employed as a messenger for Richard Whitney & Co., 14 Wall Street. About noon, Aug. 11, he was told to deliver \$175,000 in bonds, mostly \$1,000 Liberty bonds, to the office of Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall Street, diagonally across the street.

As this was a large amount to intrust to a messenger, he was told to wait until a guard could be assigned to accompany him. The watchman was sent for, but before he arrived Binkowitz left. Half an hour later a telephone message was received inquiring why the bonds had not been delivered.

The National Surety Company detectives and the police worked on the case, but nothing was heard of the boy until

he was found hanging from a bare tree in a wooded area. The body was found by a passerby who reported it to the police. The body was found by a passerby who reported it to the police. The body was found by a passerby who reported it to the police.

Sergeant Frank Vercelli of the Connecticut State Police reported to Police Headquarters, New York, that he had reason to believe the body was that of Benjamin Binkowitz. An investigation was made and Sergeant Reynolds of the Connecticut Bureau found written on a label on his clothing the name "Benjamin Binkowitz" and sometimes known as Johnson. He took the clothing to an East Side tailor, who identified it as belonging to the mother completed the identification.

The account of how Binkowitz came to his death was built up by the detectives on a foundation of evidence some of which they say, they had obtained from the mother of the youth. Binkowitz was employed in the Remington Arms plant in Bridgeport. He was an acquaintance of "gunshotable" people there. When he returned to New York he kept alive these acquaintances and frequently visited in Bridgeport. He was frequently to his friends that he was working for a Wall Street firm and frequently carried some of money. From this, it is believed, grew the plot to steal the bonds. His companions persuaded Binkowitz to abscond and promised to protect him, the police believe.

The detectives have found out that on Aug. 10 there was a conference between the messenger and six men. The men are said to have told Binkowitz to steal the first big lot of bonds entrusted to him and then to go to Bridgeport, where they said they would hide him until after the hue and cry was over.

The next day, Binkowitz and the bonds disappeared.

This program was carried out, but the police believe Binkowitz put the bonds in a safe place before he joined his companions. This is believed to have changed the plans of the gang.

Employ Gunmen for Murder. They sent for four gunmen and told them they had a good job with "plenty of sugar" for them to undertake. According to the police, the gang told Binkowitz they had a purchaser for the bonds who would not ask questions, and who would pay a fair price in cash and assume the risk for the sake of the profit that would accrue from a quick turn over. Binkowitz produced the bonds and went to meet the purchaser.

On the night of Aug. 17, with two members of the gang, he set out in a small automobile. Behind them in a touring car followed the hired thugs. The time of the crime, and an account of what took place at the lonely spot along the road, is fixed by Paul Dumas, who is a companion of the murderer, who was seen by a New Haven to Bridgeport that night.

Dumas and his friend saw a little car drawn up at the extreme edge of the road, and beside it, just as though it had crowded it off the road, was a

WOMEN DOCTORS ORGANIZE. Fifteen Countries Represented in World Association.

Last night at the Waldorf an organization of the women physicians of the world, with representatives from fifteen countries, was formed, called The Medical Women's International Association. Headquarters for the present will be at the office of the President, Dr. Esther Lovejoy, 577 Madison Avenue.

Dr. Lovejoy is the Chairman of the American Women's Hospital. The purpose of the society is to promote closer association among the women doctors of the world. There are more than 5,000 women physicians in America, and the number in Great Britain has increased rapidly since the war.

The officers besides President Lovejoy are Dr. Christine Murrell, of London; Dr. L. Thirrell-Landry, of Paris; and Dr. Kristine Munch of Norway. Vice Presidents: Dr. Martha Wepton of San Diego, Cal.; Corresponding Secretary: Dr. Marie Beyer, Recording Secretary, and Dr. Ellen C. Potter of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

To Begin Brooklyn Jewish Home. The cornerstone of the new building of the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, which is to be erected at Howard and Dumont Avenue, in Brooklyn, will be laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. A dinner in celebration of the event was held last evening in the banquet hall of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Supreme Court Justice Edward L. Tamm presided.

Minister Githan and Minister Githan. Minister Githan and Minister Githan. Minister Githan and Minister Githan. Minister Githan and Minister Githan. Minister Githan and Minister Githan.

High O'Brien, United States Minister to Poland, through Dr. A. K. Mowbray, Chairman of the Lutheran Committee to Europe, has made an appeal to the Lutherans in America to do their utmost in providing clothing for the Polish people before the coming of Winter.

His appeal was made public yesterday by the European Relief Committee of the National Lutheran Council.

"I do not know, whether you have been out in the widespread areas of devastation where the people are in rags and bare-footed and where the situation will soon become desperate," Minister Githan wrote. "If assistance is given in any conception of the misery of these people, they would not resist until shiploads of warm clothing were actually distributed. I hope you will impress upon the Lutheran Council the urgency of the situation, and the fact that the Polish people are not in a position to help themselves. We have got to see them through this Winter."

Another who has emphasized this need of Poland is R. H. Rickard of the American Relief Administration of European Children's Fund, who states:

"For five years practically no new clothing has got into the hands of these people; practically none has been manufactured, and old stocks are exhausted. The rags and remnants which remain are simply not sufficient protection during the Winter."

Conditions are especially bad in Poland, where the cold months are very severe, where the fuel shortage is acute, and where 2,000,000 or more refugees must pass the Winter in filth, makeshift dwellings.

The American Relief Administration European Children's Fund is co-operating with various organizations in the limit of its resources in order to provide in some measure clothing for the children who must leave their homes daily to go to the relief kitchens. More than 1,200,000 children in Poland will be given a meal a day at these kitchens for the next seven months.

However, our work is limited to meeting the requirements of the children of eight years and under. I earnestly hope that the Lutheran Committee will be able to help largely in meeting the needs of others in want.

If old clothing can be obtained quickly, of course, it can be used to great advantage, but we have decided, as far as the children are concerned, that this immediate need cannot be met by old clothing, nor can we wait for a clothing drive to bring results. We have consequently purchased new cloth and shoes and we suggest that any of your surplus funds could be used in this way.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

The Season's First Sale of WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

will take place to-morrow (Monday) in
the Department on the Third Floor

Extraordinary Value will be offered in the special selection of
Coats comprising this Sale, all of which will be uniformly and very
specially priced at

\$55.00

Three of the wanted models of the season have been chosen for this offering, two of them being trimmed with fur (some with taupe nutria, others with seal-dyed coney, dyed opossum or natural raccoon). In materials there is a choice of wool velour, tinseltone and Bolivia; while the colors are brown, taupe and three smart shades of blue. Each of the three models may also be obtained in black.

A Monday & Tuesday Sale of Household Linens

to be held in the Department on the
Fourth Floor, will offer an excellent
opportunity for buying every-day
necessaries at out-of-the-ordinary
price concessions.

All-linen Damask Table Cloths
each \$6.00, 7.50, 8.75 & 9.75

All-linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen \$6.00, 7.50, 9.00 & 11.75

All-linen Huckaback Towels
(hemstitched)
per dozen \$10.50, 15.00 & 18.00

Union Huckaback Towels
(linen-and-cotton)
hemstitched, per doz. \$6.00, 7.50, 8.50

Nursery Furnishings

formerly incorporated with the Infants'
Department, now have a Department
of their own on the Fourth Floor.

Here are to be found all the dainty
smaller appurtenances of the modern
nursery. Among them are bassinets,
hamper and baskets, trimmed and
untrimmed; cribs, weighing baskets,
costumers, clothes racks, chairs, play-
yards, kiddie hoops and little children's
table-and-chairs sets.

A Monday Sale of Women's Sports Suits

will offer exceptional values in a
selection of smart suits modeled in
imported tweed homespun (featuring
the modish Autumn colorings); taken
from regular stock and specially priced

at \$55.00 & 68.00

(Sports Clothes Dep't, Third Floor)

Misses' Autumn Tailleurs

Smart youthful models, designed espe-
cially for daytime wear in town with
the fashionable small furs. Various-
ly, but in all cases modishly, developed
in velour, chevrons, silvertone, yalama
and peachbloom, and priced (in stock)

at \$58.00, 65.00 & 75.00

Other Tailleurs, of velour, silvertone,
duvet de laine and yalama, with
cleverly applied trimmings of fur, in
stock

at \$65.00 to 95.00

(Department on the Second Floor)

Special salespeople will, if desired,
be detailed to accompany patrons to
the Store's various departments.

The Great October Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

will offer, during its concluding week,
many extraordinary values

FOLBERT

661 Fifth Ave

Formerly with
Hickson, Inc.

Our lease expires November 1st

REMOVAL SALE

At prices to facilitate
quick action.

Tailored Suits
Tailored Coats
and Dresses

An extraordinary opportunity
to purchase ad-
vance exclusive models
for fall and winter wear at
exceptionally reduced
prices.

SALE STARTS MON-
DAY UNTIL STOCK IS
EXHAUSTED.

A Necessary Precaution

ON more than
one occasion
a patron for
whom we have
copied an Oriental
Necklace, has
made the mistake
of wearing the
original and put-
ting the copy in
the safe.

This has com-
pelled us to use
a different clasp
on all copies, for
the protection of
our patrons.

Eeda

398 7th Avenue New York
10 Rue de la Paix Paris

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

An Extraordinary Hosiery Sale for Monday, October 27, will offer 25,000 Pairs of Quality Hosiery for Men, Women and Children at prices that offer unsurpassed values

Women's Hosiery

Black cotton (full-fashioned; sizes 8½ to 10)

Three pairs for \$1.50

Black silk, with lisle tops and soles (full-fashioned; sizes 8 to 10½)

Three pairs for \$4.90

Black all-silk (full-fashioned; sizes 8 to 10½)

Three pairs for \$6.55

(including tax)

Children's Hosiery

Black ribbed cotton; sizes 6½ to 10½

Three pairs for \$1.75

Men's Half-hose

Black silk, with lisle tops and soles (full-fashioned; sizes 9½ to 11½)

Three pairs for \$2.40

Also Men's and Women's Sports Hosiery comprising

Women's Worsted Hose, in heather mixtures and Oxford
gray; sizes 8½ to 10 per pair \$2.25

Men's Worsted Half-hose, in heather mixtures;
sizes 9½ to 11½ per pair \$1.10

This Sale will be held on the First Floor

BY CITIZENS UNION

Republican is Indorsed for Election as President of the Aldermanic Board.

CURRAN ALSO SUPPORTED

Newburger, McCook, Smith, and Chereah Among Candidates Commended to Voters.

The Citizens Union in its Voters Guide, covering candidates in Manhattan and the Bronx, which was made public yesterday, gives unqualified indorsement to Representative Florence H. La Guardia and City Magistrate Henry H. Curran, Republican nominees, respectively, for President of the Aldermanic Board and President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Major La Guardia has shown a high devotion to the public interest both in civil and military life, the union's report says. "He is familiar with the important municipal problems he will be called upon to solve if elected, and is well equipped to meet them."

Aldermanic President Robert L. Moran, who is a candidate for re-election, is pronounced a "fair and courteous presiding officer," but is not indorsed. The following is the Citizens Union verdict on Magistrate Curran:

Mr. Curran has shown himself a public servant of great value and usefulness. His unusual knowledge of city affairs, obtained from long practical experience, and his proved administrative capacity qualify him in an unusual degree for the important task of introducing order and sanity into the Board of Estimate. The Citizens Union heartily indorses him and urges his election."

Of the candidates for the Supreme Court in the First District, embracing Manhattan and the Bronx, the Citizens Union gives its indorsement to Justice Joseph E. Newburger and Philip J. McCook, both candidates on the Republican ticket.

Commands Newburger and McCook.

"The action of the Tammany boss in refusing a recommendation to Justice Newburger, a Democrat, with a generation's experience on the bench, has squarely presented the issue of political interference with the courts and has aroused the public to a demand for an unbiased judiciary," the report says.

"The Citizens Union, one of the first to protest against such action, now unqualifiedly and emphatically re-states its earlier stand. It indorses Justice Newburger for re-election and calls on all voters to express through their ballot their rebuke of the boss who would, in its dictum would, if accepted, mean machine control of the judiciary."

"The Citizens Union believes that the high character and professional at-

sembly District.

1-Charles D. Donohue, (Dem.)

2-Victor Blewett, (Rep.)

3-Martin Bourke, (Rep.)

4-William W. Pellet, (Rep.)

5-Walter E. Adams, (Rep.)

6-Irwin J. Ruchoff, (Rep.)

7-Thomas J. Malloy, (Rep.)

8-Joseph Stintz, (Rep.)

9-Maurice A. Burke, (Rep.)

10-John N. Schmitz, (Rep.)

11-Daniel Naughtin, (Rep.)

12-Martin J. Healy, (Dem.)

13-Mary D. Finner, (Rep.)

14-John Clifford Hawkins, (Rep.)

15-George N. Lewis, (Rep.)

Present member.

The list shows candidates for Assembly in Bronx districts who received indorsements, no candidates having been

offered Wife and Three Children as Reason He Should Be Voted For.

Postcards are being mailed broadcast advertising the election of Justice Stintz as Justice of the Supreme Court. The last-hand half of the address and of the card bears the inscription:

Five Good Reasons

1-Justice Stintz is a native-born American.

2-He is a member of the Supreme Court.

3-He is a man of the Court.

4-He is a man of the Court.

5-He is a man of the Court.

These figures a few-study of a million of the official ballot, with a score of points Mr. Stintz's name. Turning over the card to discover the "five good reasons," one sees a photograph of the candidate, his wife, and three children.

In addition to the postcards described above, the University campaign supports a mailing about town placards about three feet by two in size bearing a large photograph of the candidate and his family and above the picture the slogan:

Nothing like having your own pre-

Candidates Will Debate.

Queens Invites All Nominations for President of Aldermanic Board.

Accepting a challenge issued by the management of the campaign of Congressman F. H. La Guardia, political leaders in Queens yesterday arranged for an eight-club debate among the candidates for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. It will be held in the Court House in Long Island City, and in order to insure that it shall be a fair one, the management will be under the direction of the County Council of Queens.

Congressman La Guardia will be present, and Robert L. Moran, the Democratic candidate, who is at will be represented by Joseph P. Mangano, Borough Secretary of Queens. Representatives of the American Labor Party and of the Socialist Party are expected to have their candidates in attendance.

Another Cause Will Be Discussed.

Special in The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following cause will be heard today by the War Department:

GRAPHIC PHOTOS AT HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—A war photo which had been found by Miss John C. S. Mammie of the Harvard College Observatory, Miss Mammie made her discovery in the course of a systematic search of photographic plates in new stars which is now in progress at the observatory.

The plates were taken earlier than any other of the space between 1900 and 1910, and were found in the course of a systematic search of photographic plates in new stars which is now in progress at the observatory.

LOSSES HIS CITIZENSHIP.

HARTFORD, Oct. 23.—The Rev. Theodore D. Russell, formerly a German Lutheran clergyman in Bristol, has lost his American citizenship. Judge Garvin of the United States Court has pronounced a decree cancelling his certificate of citizenship.

Russell was convicted in the Federal Court here in July, 1913, of violation of the espionage act. He was sent to the Atlanta Federal penitentiary for a term of ten years, but was pardoned by President last April. He applied for reinstatement in citizenship.

Telephone Greeley 2400

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Fifth Ave. at 37th St.

An offering of Paramount Import

Fur Trotteur Coats

and

Short Fur Wrap-Coats

Priced Remarkably Low Tomorrow

198.50

Nutria Hudson Seal
Ringtail Opossum
French Seal Mole

Exclusive models in smart belted and flare designs. Some show large shawl and cape collars and deep cuffs of self fur or contrasting furs of Nutria or Australian Opossum; outstanding pockets, straight and bell sleeves. The skins are all perfect and very carefully matched. Each model is sumptuously Silk lined.

SPECIALLY PRICED TOMORROW

Hudson Seal Fur Wrap-Coat

395.00

Hudson Seal Fur Wrap-Coat, which can be worn belted, semi-belted or unbelted. Extra large cape collar and deep cuffs of real Skunk Fur. Unusually handsome Skins of the finest quality obtainable.

Squirrel Fur Cape Collars

59.50

Extremely large Cape Collars of Natural Squirrel Fur. Finest quality Skins carefully matched.

Handsome Fox Fur Scarfs

49.50

Beautiful Skins of shimmering lustre. Animal effects; heads and large brushes. Colors: Point, Kamchatka, Taupe, Brown or Black.

Luxurious Beaver Fur Collars

33.00

Beautiful large collars of Hudson Bay Beaver Fur. Unusually handsome Skins of exceptionally fine quality.



Luxurious Mink Fur Stole, 349.50

SUITS BELOW REGULAR PRICES

Tailored Tinsel-Tone Suit

Specially Priced Tomorrow

49.50

Winsome in its engaging simplicity, this unusually charming model shows smart, narrow belt crossing in front, trim sleeves and delicate trimmings of tucks. The unique collar may be buttoned snugly about the neck or left open.

Squirrel-Collared Suit

Specially Priced Tomorrow

79.50

The dominant feature of this ultra-modish Suit is the chic pointed ripple jacket with broad pleated belt. The luxurious cape collar of natural Squirrel Fur accentuates this lovely model.

Chic Peach-Bloom Suit

Specially Priced Tomorrow

95.00

A bizarre Suit of rather irregular contour. Skillfully executed in "Peach-Bloom." Many deep folds at bottom of jacket and skirt strike a distinctive note. Other details are the trimmings of large buttons, hand-made buttonholes and new convertible collar.

Mole Fur-Trimmed Suit

Specially Priced Tomorrow

149.50

Lanvin model reproduced. Peach-Bloom has been chosen to fashion this exclusive model, because of its rich texture features. The smart full-length coat reveals the new shoestring belt. Zest is added by the choker collar, deep cuffs and pocket trimmings of Mole fur.

Stewart & Co. At 37th St.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

The whims of fashion find expression in our

Distinctive Winter Apparel

Embodied in our splendid ensemble are new modes reflecting, with marked fidelity, the creative genius of the most celebrated Couturiers of Europe; also strikingly new conceptions from America's leading modistes.

Prices Are Remarkably Low

COATS BELOW REGULAR PRICES

Smart Bolivia Coat

Specially Priced Tomorrow

49.50

An unusually handsome Coat of Bolivia, in chic belted design, especially displaying smart adjustable collar, deep cuffs and unique inset pockets. Lined throughout with exquisite fancy silk.

Jaunty Frost-Glow Coat

Specially Priced Tomorrow

69.50

A decidedly individual coat beautifully produced in Frost-Glow. The smartly shirred cape collar is an interesting detail as well as the unique cross-cross belt. Delicate trimmings of stitchery accentuate the graceful lines of this chic coat.

Nutria-Collared Coat

Specially Priced Tomorrow

98.50

Comely and highly engaging is this distinctive new coat of Caledonia, with its smart loose back and belted front. A broad shawl collar of Natural Nutria fur enhances the beauty of this immensely fascinating model.

Exquisite Caledonia Coat

Specially Priced Tomorrow

139.50

A sumptuous Coat of Caledonia Cloth, exhibiting extra large cape collar and deep cuffs of Natural Nutria Fur. The smart narrow belt crosses in front. A few broad tucks and silk arrow heads serve as trimmings.

DRESSES BELOW REGULAR PRICES

Silk Duvetyn Dress

Specially Priced Tomorrow

59.50

Naive and charmingly simple is this youthful dress with its gracefully bouffant hips. The tight fitting bodice and favored short sleeves are other smart details. Beautifully developed in Silk Duvetyn.

Chiffon Velvet Gown

Specially Priced Tomorrow

49.50

This fascinating Evening Gown of Chiffon Velvet is marked by elegant simplicity. The skirt is tucked immediately below the waistline in front, forming an artistic drape. The tight-fitting surplice bodice is also worthy of mention. A posy is portrayed at the waistline.



Jeany made, reproduced in French, Black and Sable; Beaver Collar 249.50

Stewart & Co.

DENIKIN'S THUNDER CAUSE SOVIET WAR

Denikin Bomb Throwing in Moscow and Reports That Lenin Is Now a Prisoner.

NEW RED TYRANT ARISES

He Is Dzerzhinsky, Deadly Enemy of Trotsky—Lenin Keeps Secluded in the Kremlin.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Oct. 24.—Lenin's rule really coming to an end? Rumors of the Bolshevik dictator's downfall and of his imprisonment by Trotsky or another of the Soviet chiefs have been circulating in London, sometimes by the Bolsheviks themselves. It is well to be skeptical.

The latest information, however, suggests there is some truth in the reports that are at this time strongly persistent that violent and anarchic incidents, following something very much like a coup d'état, have really followed on the rapid advance of Denikin's army on Moscow. Denikin's astounding successes, which it seems Trotsky, as the creator and chief of the Red army, had attempted to conceal from his colleagues, were revealed about three weeks ago in Moscow.

Agents secretly dispatched by Dzerzhinsky, the dreaded President of the "extraordinary commission for the prevention of counter-revolution, speculation and sabotage," and the successor of the bloodthirsty Peters, to report on conditions at the front, brought the news that Denikin's advance was in the nature of a triumphal march. Everywhere entire brigades and regiments of the Red army led by their officers were daily going over to him. These successes reported that the Red front was simply melting away without resistance wherever the enemy arrived in front of the Bolshevik positions. If the progress of this disintegration—due in the opinion of Dzerzhinsky's envoys to the predominance of counter-revolutionary elements among the officers of the Soviet forces—was not arrested at once, there was no reason why Denikin should not be in Moscow in three weeks' time.

A panic broke out in the Kremlin. All the petty jealousies and private ambitions of the Soviet rulers broke forth in passionate recriminations. The extremists among the Bolsheviks chiefs feared the cry of treason. Dzerzhinsky charged Trotsky with having betrayed the revolution by intrusting the command of the Red troops to reactionary officers of the czar's old army. In the violent altercation that followed Lenin appears to have remained neutral, while Trotsky declared he would restore the stability of the front in time by bringing fresh and reliable troops from the north.

What happened after this is not altogether clear. At meetings between Trotsky's supporters and the Dzerzhinskyes bombs were thrown and a number of prominent Bolsheviks were killed or wounded. This split among the Soviet rulers—above all, the news, which soon leaked out and was magnified, that Denikin would be in Moscow in a short time—was also immediately exploited by the anti-Bolshevik elements, who threw three bombs and killed and injured a number of people. Trotsky returned in haste to the front, thus maintaining his command of the Red Army, but at the same time leaving Dzerzhinsky virtually in control at Moscow, Lenin remaining in his apartments in the Kremlin and declining to take a hand in the warfare of his associates.

This more or less voluntary seclusion of Lenin probably explains the reports that he was arrested and held captive in the Kremlin. At present it seems that while Dzerzhinsky's plot to wrest the command of the Red Army from Trotsky has failed and while Lenin is rather an intimidated recluse than an actual captive, the President of the Soviet is rather an intimidated recluse than an actual captive. From his headquarters in the former palace of the tsar, the Bolshevik capital and even of the Kremlin like a modern Tsar, he is now in the hands of the military situation.

MANIN NOT TO GO TO BALTIC.

Supreme Council Suddenly Changes Plan to Send French General.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Matin says this morning that M. Clemenceau has held up the departure of General Mangin to the Baltic provinces as the head of the allied mission to direct the evacuation of the German troops there. Says the Matin:

"The truth of the matter is this: It was upon the suggestion of Marshal Foch that General Mangin, who had just quit his command at Mayence for reasons kept unknown, was going to be sent to the Baltic provinces. The nomination of this glorious soldier was submitted to the Supreme Council and was approved by it unanimously. The program to be carried out in the Baltic provinces was outlined by Marshal Foch, and General Mangin had indicated the means which he wished placed at his disposal, when everything was upset by M. Clemenceau.

The President of the Council, just as he did not give an explanation for the recall of General Mangin from Mayence, did not give the reasons for not sending General Mangin to the Baltic regions. But he plainly signified to General Mangin three days ago that he was not going to send him there where he ought to go.

Three days ago Clemenceau let it be known that he did not want Mangin to go to the Baltic. Today the Supreme Council let it be known that Mangin will in all probability not go.

Foch supporters in French circles say the real reason Mangin isn't going is that he refused to go unless he had a free hand and refused to undertake a mission for what he regarded as a puppet expedition under the restrictions of the Supreme Council. What is true, anyhow, is that after an interview with Clemenceau it became known he was not going, and Clemenceau does not disavow his responsibility for that decision. This version is coupled with the statement that the Supreme Council was afraid Mangin would go ahead on his own. A good part of the French press thinks that if the Allies really want the Germans to get out of Courland Mangin would have been the right man for the job.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Reports are reaching the Peace Conference that the Germans are pressing Riga and other points very hard, and the situation as a whole is very disquieting to the allied representatives here.

This afternoon it developed that General Nissel had been offered the mission that General Mangin was to have performed. It was said he probably would accept the appointment.

SAYS GERMANY WON'T DEAL WITH SOVIET

BERLIN, Oct. 24. (Associated Press.)—Herr Müller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, started the National Assembly today by the statement that the Foreign Office archives contained no definite information of the Polish venture. He said it was wholly instituted by the military authorities, who needed recruits. In replying to Deputy Goll, independent, who charged the Government with a dilatory policy with respect to Soviet Russia, the Minister declared that so long as the Bolsheviks were meddling in Germany's internal affairs and preaching world revolution, negotiation of relations was impossible. The

DENIKIN'S THUNDER CAUSE SOVIET WAR REDS' SECOND LINE

One of His Regiments Beats Sixteen Bolshevik Regiments in Capture of Orsk.

MANY HOSTAGES RESCUED

Bandit Leader, Working with Petljura, Tries to Stir Up Peasants on the South Coast.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROSTOV-ON-THE-DON, Oct. 14.—Orsk, 200 and odd miles this side of Moscow, was taken almost according to time table. The capture of this important junction meant at the time a breach by the volunteer army in the second line of the Bolshevik defense. All approaches to the town were defended stubbornly by picked Communist troops who were incessantly counterattacked, but the famous Kornilov regiment roundly defeated sixteen Bolshevik regiments, took 3,500 prisoners, including a brigade staff, and on Oct. 13 entered Orsk.

Meanwhile the seizure of Chernigov, away to the southwest of Moscow, by the guards was a splendid feat of arms. Overturning the Bolsheviks in the village near the town, the guards regiment, led by four gallant officers, crossed a mined bridge over the Dnepr and burst suddenly into Chernigov before the commissars had time to remove their munitions there. The victors liberated 200 hostages who had been condemned to death. The neighboring Bolshevik units as yet knew nothing of the capture of the town and for several hours they were sending in telephone messages. Bolshevik cavalry reinforcements were presently sent from the north but the guards scattered these, and then going out to the south of the town broke up a Red force that was retreating on Chernigov from Nischni.

For weeks past Chernigov had been the scene of a terrible massacre. It had escaped from Kiev and who, declaring all the intelligentsia of the town to be outlawed, had ordered the wholesale massacre of the town's population. North of Voronezh the Bolshevik forces have been offering considerable resistance and they succeeded for a time in recovering Grafika Junction. Later this place was recaptured and held for a time by Shkuro's troops.

At present the Don army is reaping the fruits of General Mamonov's raid, breaking up the Bolshevik pressure along the Don and capturing large numbers of prisoners at Tavris on the lower Volga. The Bolsheviks are renewing their onset and are pushing heavy artillery attacks in which their best mounted regiments, under command of Budenny, are engaged.

Apparently Trotsky has the idea of emulating Mamonov's raid to keep us humble. We have a thorn in the flesh in the shape of the bandit leader Makhno, who has reassembled his forces after having been defeated north of Odessa, he has returned to his old haunts on this, the eastern side of the Dnieper and is now at large in the south of the Ekaterinoslav Government, just north of the Sea of Azov.

Makhno is now associated with Fudura, or at any rate is acting in his name and circulating proclamations to the peasants signed by Fudura. These proclamations are written not in Ukrainian but in Russian. They contain lavish promises of land. Fudura is reported to be receiving by airplane Ukrainian money from Russian money from Germany.

Makhno has raised several small towns, but troops are now being sent to corner this enterprising brigand in the Caucasus. The insurrection is petering out, owing to dissensions among the insurgents, but Bolshevik propaganda in Transcaucasia is developing rapidly, while in Turkestan the Soviet forces are preparing to establish themselves firmly, strengthening their military force and carrying on violent anti-British propaganda among the Mohammedan population.

TROTSKY ASSAILS BRITAIN.

Tells "Red Warriors" That England's Masses Are With Them.

LONDON, Oct. 23. (Associated Press.)—A Moscow wireless message contains a proclamation by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik War Minister, on the subject of England's participation in the anti-Bolshevik operations. It is addressed to the "Red Warriors" and says in part:

"On all fronts you are meeting with the hostile schemes of England. On every front you find British guns and material and troops dressed in English clothing. Women and children in Archangel and Petrozavodsk are being killed and mutilated by English flyers. English ships are bombarding the coast, English gold is sowing corruption."

"Soldiers, Commissioners, sailors, more than once your hearts have overflowed with hatred against the predatory, deceptive, bloody, false-faced English, but never forget, there are two Englands. Beside the England of lucre, violence, corruption, and blood-thirstiness, there exists an England of mental power, noble ideals, of international solidarity. This is the England of the Stock Exchange in which we, England's toiling masses are with us. We firmly believe that England will rise before long and put a strait-jacket on the criminals who are directing the state against the toiling masses of Russia."

GUILTY OF NUN'S MURDER.

Michigan Woman Denies She Confessed Jealousy as Motive for Crime.

LELAND, Mich., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Stanislaw Lypchinski, charged with the slaying twelve years ago at Leland of Sister Mary John, a Felician nun, was convicted of murder. In the first degree by a jury in Circuit Court this morning.

Sister Mary John disappeared from the convent at Leland, Aug. 22, 1907, and for years it was generally believed by townspeople that she had become lost in a swampy place, believed by local people, section of the convent, made affidavit that he had helped transfer human bones from a shallow grave beneath the convent, to a nearby cemetery. The bones were exhumed and with them were found pieces of habitation of a nun of the Felician order. Mrs. Lypchinski was alleged to have made a confession to the police of the slaying of Sister Mary as the motive for the crime, but she denied making such a confession. The defense will appeal the case.

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

THE ALWAYS STYLISH

SPAT PUMP

With "Petite" French and Louis XVI. Heels

At this season and during the Winter, these Pumps are mainly worn in combination with our newest shade spats, which add that suggestion of trimness so sought by the smart dresser of to-day.

Patent Leather and Gunmetal Calf

8.50

Finest Quality Spats, 3.00

Patent Leather and Gunmetal Calf

8.50

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Finest Quality Spats, 3.00

Patent Leather and Gunmetal Calf

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Finest Quality Spats, 3.00

BECAUSE of the constantly increasing cost of Gems, Precious Metal and Workmanship it will be impossible for us to replace any article of Jewelry in our stock at our Present Low Prices.

We therefore urge upon prospective purchasers of Jewelry for Holiday Gifts, the advisability of immediate selection.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.

Platinumsmiths Jewelers

630 Fifth Avenue

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Corner of 81st Street

A Special Offering—Monday

Dresses, Coats and Evening Gowns

At Reduced Prices

This merchandise has been taken from our regular stock and marked at these exceptional reductions

Satin Charmeuse Dresses

Two distinct models of finest quality Satin Charmeuse, in black, blue or brown; small round lace collars. Former price \$59.50

Special Sale Price

45.00

Crepe Meteor Dresses

Two very distinctive and charming models tailored superbly of the finest quality Crepe Meteor. Former price \$115.00

Special Sale Price

89.50

Fur Trimmed Coats

Two youthful models of fine quality Silvertone or Cut Bolivia, luxuriously trimmed with large Raccoon Fur collar. Former price \$89.50

Special Sale Price

59.75

Evening Gowns

The season's newest models along with several French adaptations fashioned in Satins, Brocade Satins, Meteors and Taffetas. Former price \$115.00

Special Sale Price

72.50

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

WILL HOLD TOMORROW, MONDAY

Important Reduction Sale

A large selection of the season's most fashionable and distinctive frocks, dresses and gowns for street, afternoon and semi-function wear substantially reduced for quick clearance.

High Cost Dresses & Gowns

Many Stunning New Models—from Our Regular Stock

29.75

Were 35.00 39.75 45.00 49.75

Tailored Tricotines Heavy Rich Satins
Exquisite Georgettes Smart Velour Checks
Youthful Wool Jerseys Superior Crepe Meteor

A most unusual opportunity to purchase beautiful garments at prices that you may never see again. All sizes for misses as well as women.

Renard—West 42nd Street—Renard



Picturesque Frocks

For Formal & Informal Wear

A Winter whose social calendar is crowned with joyous events beckons you to join in the merry whirl. For the softly subdued or the dazzling brilliant lights of the night, our designers of evening gowns have evolved alluring new creations in softly shimmering tulle and lace, and gorgeous brocades, velvets and satins. Colors have been lavishly used and artistically blended in harmonious effects which seem to mirror the glorious hues of the descending sun.

35.00 to 250.00

Special Feature

Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns

Hand-drawn models, some of which are shown in the illustrations at the top of the page.

50.00

ROBINSON'S

25 West 42nd St.

Russian Sables

Sables of such mammoth proportions are rarely seen, a single skin being sufficient to form a large neckpiece.

These sables come from the peninsula of Kamchatka and in addition to being of so unusual a size, are exceptionally beautiful in color and lustre.

May we have the pleasure of showing Madame these truly regal pelts?

Winner

FURS

5 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK

Just Off The Avenue

Just Off The Avenue

Just Off The Avenue

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Just Off The Avenue

Big events in the world of little Fashions

CONTRARY to the old nursery rhyme, little boys, as well as little girls, are made up of all things nice. Maybe he is just four and has two big surprised eyes, and a shock of angelic yellow hair and funny fat legs that socks just won't stay up on. Then, of course, he was mostly born to be called Oliver (no matter what his real name happens to be) and to wear a Dickens story book suit—bizarre little trousers of green velvet and a blouse of white satin. Or, if he is ten and is all fly-away legs and arms, if he stumbles on every door sill and is sure to fall down the front steps once a day at least, put him into a jaunty sailor middy and trousers. For his school and tutoring days, there is a business-like mackinaw.

As for Elizabeth, Martha Mary Ann, some days she loves her smock of green velveteen over an accordion pleated skirt, some days it's a serge middie blouse that best expresses her simple ways. For snowy walks there is a coat of black velvet, muffled in a collar of beaver.

When it comes to the engaging matter of parties, perhaps she is frocked in an airy puff of Chinese blue silk. Fluttering around the neckline and flouncing around the skirt are wee ruffles, while at the girdle blossoms a cluster of bright posies.



Alicia, who is going to boarding school, and has attained the dignity of flapperhood, wears a frock of net, lightly sashed with rose-tinted ribbon. She has a big furry coat, too, of wallaby fur, and for long jaunts and shopping, a tweed suit.

That's how fashion lies in the Alice-in-Wonderland age. It's a bit of a bow, a fly-away curl—or a pair of astonishing grown-up trousers and an expression like Uncle Henry's when he was twelve—and all those mad gold tumbling days of childhood flash by and flatter, charmingly clad.



Sylvia—Fashioned with youthful grace, this party frock of net is trimmed with soutache braid and shows a delicate flash of color in a girdle of soft pink or blue. It is, too, a copy of an import. \$27.75.

Dorothy—Demure, blue, pink and mauve, and silken, this bo-ruffled little frock of taffeta has an airy grace in its wadded skirt.

Edna—Here is a piquant overblouse of velveteen, worn over an accordion pleated skirt. \$24.74.

Edna—Always jaunty, serviceable, and warm, the all-wool middie blouse is a high favorite. \$15.74.

Oliver—He looks like a page out of your picture book, and that's because of his suit—wee green, navy, black or brown velvet trousers, and a smocked blouse of white satin. \$12.74.

Lee—Soft beaver collars, this picturesque coat of velvet and big puffed bottoms of fur go down the front. There is smocking in the back. \$34.75.

Grace—Made of wallaby fur and collared and cuffed with opossum, this wrap has a swaggeringly youthful grace. \$96.00.

Natalie—Smartly pocketed, belted, and collared, this suit of tweed is one of the joys of the flapper age. \$33.75.

Dick—Because of its fly-away charm, the sailor blouse, combined with blue large trousers, has a never failing appeal. \$10.74.

Peggy—Even very little girls know what a lot of smartness lies in a box-pleated skirt of plaid. \$12.74.

Buddy—It's one of those civilly well-tailored mackinaws, brisk and business like, and it is worn with a smart hat of leather mixture. Coat \$9.74. Hat \$4.00.

Fairy Toss—Silken, hose, prettily clocked, go to the party with a pair of white calf slippers. The high heels are of tan leather, topped with cloth.



For Their Fun and Frolic

Buster and Polly would love our first-aid-to-Christmas toy department. Such fetching things—velvety dolls, on wheels, which spin, and a band wagon whose pompous orchestra plays glad tunes.

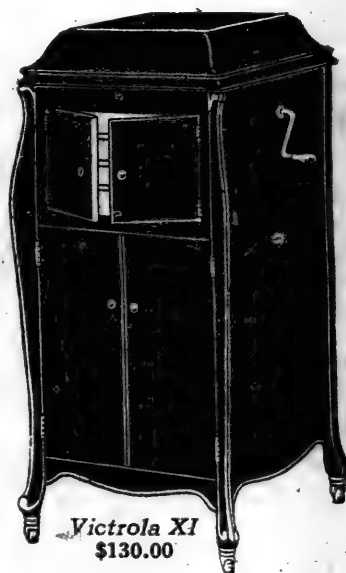
R. H. Macy & Co
Inc. NEW YORK
HERALD SQUARE
Store Hours: 9 to 5:30
The Grocery Advertisement is on Page 20.

Too Young for Fashions

The littlest baby member of the family doesn't bother much with fashions. He toddles forth in a baby carriage such as the ones we have and takes his strolls and naps. Cuddles and roars alike, lined to suit the demands of every baby. These range in price from \$32.75 to \$86.75.

THE REASON WHY James McCreery & Co. Sell VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS Exclusively

A Plain Statement of Facts—



Victrola XI
\$130.00

IN every class of merchandise there is a **standard** that is always spoken of—compared to—and judged by. The policy of this Store in every case is to secure just that line of standard merchandise for its customers.



Victrola IX \$70.00

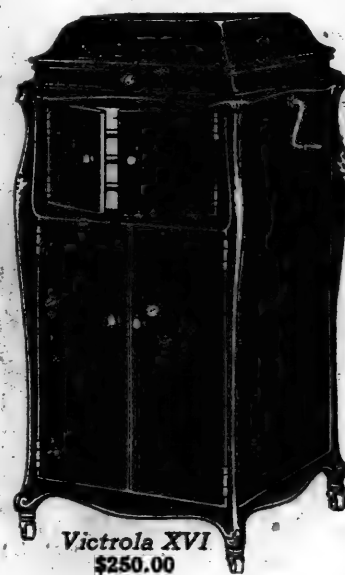
WE knew **Victrolas** and Victor Records. We knew that each and every statement of superiority made by the Victor Company as to tone, durability, price and value were proven

true time and again. We had specialized in **Victrolas** for many years and we knew that our customers would not be completely satisfied with their purchase unless it were a **Victrola**.

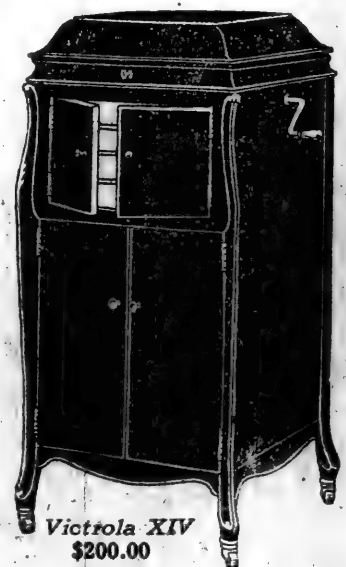
FOR that reason we declined the offers of other manufacturers and prepared to wait until the Victor Company was able to supply **Victrolas** in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demands of our customers.

OF course every one realizes that the demand for **Victrolas** is enormous. We therefore urge those who contemplate purchasing a **Victrola** to make their selection at the earliest possible time.

A **CORDIAL** invitation is extended you to visit our Department and avail yourself of the opportunity to realize the quality of our **Victrola** Service.



Victrola XVI
\$250.00



Victrola XIV
\$200.00

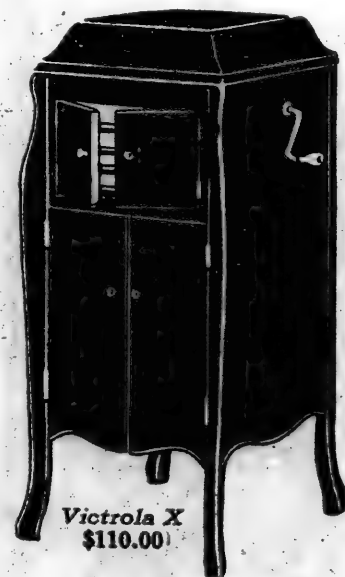
IN talking machines there is one make that stands pre-eminent over all others—the **Victrola**. Its popularity is unquestioned; the demand for it is always far beyond the supply.

WHEN the vast Victor factory went to war (devoting 90% of its facilities to the making of supplies for the War Department) its output of **Victrolas** was necessarily curtailed. The opportunity was offered us, just the same as it was offered to other Department Stores, to fill our customers' wants with other makes of talking machines.

This we did not care to do.



To insure Victor Quality always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.



Victrola X
\$110.00

Victrolas

Exclusively

5th Avenue

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

Purchases will appear on
bills rendered December 1st

5th Avenue

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ON MONDAY

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department 62 Years of Growth in Merchandising



The Now Famous Sale of
Women's 45.00 Coats at 29.50
Is To Be Continued!

We are impelled by a feeling akin to obligation to continue this Sale, because so many of our patrons who responded to our announcements in the papers last week could not be supplied.

We announce now there are styles and sizes for all. They are made of Silvertone, fine Wool Velour, Light weight Kersey and Broadcloth. Most of them have collars of Sealine Fur or Natural Raccoon, though some have self collars. Beautifully and serviceably lined. Reindeer, Oxblood, Brown, Elk, Trooper, Navy Blue or Black. All sizes.



Continuing
**The Great Sale of
New "McCreery" Footwear for Women**
at 8.45

Thousands of new pairs have just arrived, so we are able to continue the sale!

A few styles incomplete as to sizes, but for the most part the Sale remains the same.

Dress Boots of Patent and Black Kid with hand-turned and welt soles and both the high Louis and modified Louis heels. Black Calfskin or Kid Walking Boots with Cuban Heel and welt soles. Black Calfskin or Patent Spat Pumps with hand-turned soles and covered Louis heels.

Only Shoes of highest grade construction, finest leathers and newest styles are included.

"Madame Lyra" Corsets

1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Regular Prices!

"Madame Lyra" Corsets of Silk figured Batiste for slender or medium figure—very low top—long, straight hip line and back. regularly 6.50, **3.65**

"Madame Lyra" Corsets of handsome Pink Silk Broche—Elastic top—long hip line and back; well-boned. regularly 6.50, **3.95**

"McCreery Special" Corsets of Flesh Color Satin of superior quality—elastic top—for slender figures. regularly 5.00, **2.95**

The New Drape Transformation

The new drape arrangement of a transformation makes the hair much more becoming than it was under the old method. Our experts will gladly instruct you how to easily adjust it so that detection is impossible.

4.95 7.95 9.95

The Next 5 Days Comprise
THE FINAL WEEK
Of Our Anniversary Sales

"McCreery Silks"

15,000 yards of a dependable quality Crepe de Chine, in a full range of beautiful colors, also White and Black. 40 inches wide. yard, **2.00**
3,500 yards of Black Dress Satin, 36 inches wide. yard, **2.00**
2,500 yards of Silk Tricolettes 36 inches wide, in Navy Blue or Black. yard, **5.00**
2,000 yards Black Chiffon Dress Velvets. yard, **6.50**

Cotton Dress Goods

Plain Organdie, of a sheer, transparent finish—choice line of light, medium and dark colors. regularly 1.50, yard, **1.10**
White Indian Head, soft Linen finish, 54 inches wide. regularly 85c, yard, **55c**
Novelty Printed Crepe de Chine—silk and cotton mixture in a variety of new styles and colors, 36 inches wide. regularly 1.25, yard, **75c**

Woolen Dress Goods

Bolivia Cloth of a beautiful, soft quality, in a wide assortment of colors. 54 inches wide. regularly 10.50, yard, **7.50**
Novelty Plaids—all wool Skirtings in a striking array of patterns and colors, 54 inches wide. regularly 6.50, yard, **4.85**
Black Broadcloth Suiting with a brilliant satin face, sponged and shrunk; 54 inches wide. regularly 7.00, yard, **4.75**

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Four Exceptional Values for Monday

Misses' Coats

14 to 18 Years

An excellent assortment of the most fashionable styles of the season, developed in wool Velour, Silvertone, Crystalline Cloth or English Tweeds.

35.00
regularly 48.00 to 57.50

Misses' Dresses

14 to 18 Years

This assortment represents most exceptional values, because it is a special purchase of a manufacturer's entire stock. Stylish, youthful Dresses of Satin, Serge, Tricotine, Jersey Cloth and Silk Net are offered at a remarkably low price.

18.50
regularly 35.00 to 48.00

Girls' Coats

6 to 16 Years

Six particularly attractive models fashioned of dependable fabrics, all lined throughout and warmly interlined. Each style is distinctive, yet youthful and becoming.

16.50
regularly 22.50 to 29.50

Girls' Dresses

6 to 16 Years

Serge of fine quality, Jersey Cloth and Velvet make up the dresses in this assortment. All the new fashion features are represented in most engaging ways. Embroidery or Silk Braid have been artistically applied as adornment.

16.75
regularly 22.50 to 26.50

The Finest Furs Nature Produces

During our Anniversary Sales all of our fine Furs will be offered at prices greatly below actual value. The following items are representative of the values obtainable:

Hudson Seal Coats with deep collar of fine Skunk. **345.00** Hudson Seal Coats with large collar and cuffs of Natural Squirrel. **285.00**

Costume Blouses

Of An Elegance Seldom Seen

15.00

regularly 18.75 to 35.00

Exclusive Paris Blouses are their prototypes, from which they have been copied with a precision of detail that renders them hardly distinguishable from the originals.

Many are weighted down with sparkling beads or bedecked with rich, elaborate embroidery of Chenille, Worsted, Braid or Silk.

Such a Blouse as one of these, worn with the simplest skirt achieves the effect of a dressy costume. In some cases only one of a style. All sizes are represented in the assortment.

Suit shades and lighter tones
No C.O.D.'s, No Approvals, No Returns



Give Belgium your aid by contributing to the Cardinal Mercier Trust



Women's Velvet Gowns

28.50

regularly 45.00

Velvet—The perfect setting for feminine charms—was used for these Gowns. It has been carefully fashioned into styles that are decidedly beautiful and unusual, because it was intended that they would be priced at a much higher figure.

The lines are exceedingly graceful, as befits a fabric so lovely, and just the right degree of adornment has been applied—touches of fine laces, braiding and stitching.

Navy Blue, Black, Burgundy, Taupe, Brown and Green.

NO C. O. D.'s NO EXCHANGES NO CREDITS



Crepe de Chine & Satin Undergarments

Crepe de Chine and Satin Night Gowns, elaborately lace and ribbon trimmed. regularly 10.00, **7.95**

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, elaborately lace trimmed. regularly 4.00, **3.95**

Satin Envelope Chemises in tailored style, also Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, elaborately embellished with embroidered Georgette Crepe and lace. regularly 5.95, **4.95**

Bodices of Washable Satin—most attractive models—specially priced. **1.00, 1.95 and 2.95**

Gloves

"McCreery" one-clasp Capekin Gloves, Pique sewn, in Tan or Grey. regularly 2.50, **2.00**

"McCreery" two-clasp Glove Gloves, oversewn sewn, in Tan, Brown, Grey, Black, White or Black and White with contrasting embroidery. regularly 2.75, **2.25**

Plaid Plaited Skirts

14.50

regularly 22.75

If one were to purchase material of such quality as these are made, the cost would total very nearly as much as these finely tailored, full plaited Skirts are priced!

This is because we have marked them at only a fraction above cost, to celebrate our Anniversary. The finest quality all-wool materials in rich plaid combinations have been used for them.

Women's Surgical Aprons

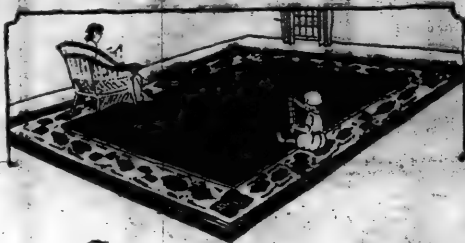
Women's fine White Lawn cover-all Surgical Aprons, sizes 36 to 44. regularly 1.95, **1.00**

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

American Loom-made Rugs

Splendid floor coverings, the general tones of which will be harmonious with the color schemes of your room.



Large shipments recently arrived comprise an interesting assortment of new Fall designs and colorings. Also advance shipments of Spring novelties in the standard makes.

Arminster, Wilton, Saxony, Chenille and Klearflax Linen Rugs.

Oriental Rugs

Persian, Turkish, India and Chinese weaves.

Small Scatter Sizes
Room Sizes
Extra Large Room Sizes

Our purchase of the entire stock of Joseph Wild & Co (retired from the retail business) enables us to offer varieties and values that, when carefully examined, will be highly appreciated.

An Impressive Sale

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

from Andrew Reid & Co.,

the well known manufacturers of Dunfermline, Scotland, at prices we will probably not be able to duplicate for a long time to come.

It was a fortunate circumstance these days when good linens are so scarce that put us in possession of these sturdy splendid wearing Scotch Linens to sell at prices far below today's market.

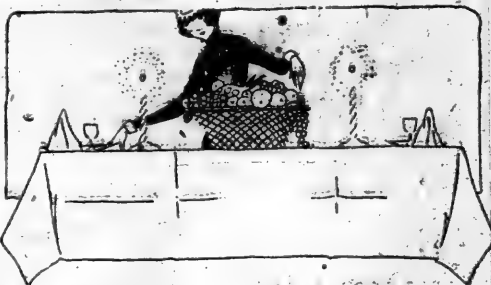


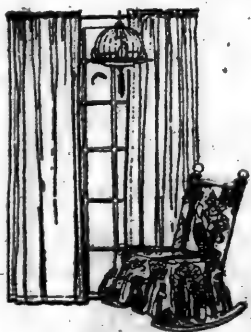
Table Cloths		Napkins to Match	
63x63 inches.....	\$6.95	20x20 inches.....dozen	\$9.95
72x72 inches.....	\$9.50	22x22 inches.....dozen	\$12.00
72x90 inches.....	\$11.88	24x24 inches.....dozen	\$14.50
72x108 inches.....	\$14.25		

They come in more than a dozen beautiful designs, including striped and floral patterns.

One of the best opportunities the linen section has announced in months and which will undoubtedly appeal to customers with unusual force.

Lace Curtains and Draperies

At Interestingly Low Prices



Marquise and Scrim, in plain black, all over, or border designs; 36 and 38 in. wide; white, ivory and ecru. yard 33c

Lace Panel Curtains
Unusually fine lace panel curtains of Cluny and antique motifs, mounted on good quality marquisette; 2 1/4 yards long; white only.....each \$6.50

Egyptian Lace Curtains
Imported Egyptian lace curtains of fine quality net, embroidered in all over designs; white only; 3 yards long and 50 inches wide.....pair \$20.00

Filet Net Curtains
Filet square mesh net curtains in a number of attractive designs, either plain or figured centres; 2 1/4 yards long.....pair \$7.50

Scotch Madras Curtains
in natural color; headed ready to hang, with or without valance.....pair \$3.50

Figured Filet Net, many pleasing patterns in white, ivory and ecru; 34 inches wide.....yard 40c

English Cretonne, beautiful colorings and excellent designs for dining room, bedroom and sitting room.....yard \$1.35

Announcing the Opening of a

New Gift Section

Located on the Fifth Floor, adjoining the Main Elevators.

To facilitate Christmas shopping, groups of smart novelties have been assembled and are displayed amid delightful surroundings—on the Fifth Floor.

Offering happy suggestions to those in quest of appropriate gifts are—

Bronze Novelties for Men
Humors, Ash Trays, Fruit Dishes, for library or den.....\$1.50 to \$20.00

Book Ends—in Polychrome, Bronze, Mahogany, Oriental Silks and Decorated Metal.....\$2.50 to \$17.50

Parchment Scrap Booklets—decorated in rich deep colors.....\$7.50

Cigarette Boxes—of ribbed glass, gold banded and hand painted.....\$5.00

Slipper Bags for Winter Parties, lovely color combinations in brocaded chiffons and taffetas.....\$15.00 to \$35.00

Italian Polychrome Table Decorations

gorgeous in color and so effective.

The Set (illustrated) a pair of candlesticks with hand dipped candles and a Fruit Center Piece.

Complete, \$20.00

Polychrome Cakes—three sizes: \$5.00 to \$25.00
Candlesticks and odd candles.....\$2.50 to \$20.00
Little Boxes—in unusual shapes.....\$2.50 to \$3.50

Bedell

West Thirty-Fourth Street—New York City

Monday Sale of Luxurious New Fur Collar Coats

Aristocratic & Distinctive Style Successes
Produced to Sell at \$65, \$76 & \$85

\$55

Dosens of handsome new models—of those gratifying rich, warmth-without-weight fabrics. Presenting in one brilliant exhibit, all the favorite mid-Winter Style-hits! Belted, semi-belted, shirred back, yoke-flare and swagger fitted waistline models.

Rich Fur Collars of Natural Raccoon, Skunk Opusum, French Sealine, Nutria Beaver

Silvertones, Wool Velours, Broadcloth, Suedene, Normandy-Mix

Plumettes, Bolinas, Ecora Cloth, Chevron-Normandy, Polo Cloth

Exquisitely lined and interlined with finest quality fancy or plain Silk Peau de Cygne.

Special Sale Fur-Collar Coats

Extraordinary Values \$35

Demonstrating beyond a doubt Bedell supremacy in coat values! Including Wool Velours, Silvertones, Broadcloth, Fancy Mixtures and Polo Cloth; with rich fur collars of smartly plain. Wanted new colors—fully lined with magnificent Silks.



Wonderful Double Sale of Elegant Tricotine Frocks

Worth up to \$75.00

\$38

Tricotines
Satin Charmeuse
Georgette Crepe
Wool Velours

In the Shades of Brown and Blue
Richly Embroidered and Braided
Accentuating the New Silhouette



Worth up to \$35.00

\$18

A Special Group of New Arrivals, Featuring Long Waisted Effects, Redingote Models, Floss and Braid Embroidered

Diversity of Models for Street Wear for Afternoon Wear for Office Wear Navy and All Other Wanted Colors



At \$38 you can select a magnificent gown for evening, afternoon or street wear. Gracefully one-side draped models, frocks that accentuate wide hips in outstanding pockets and bouffant, straightline frocks embroidered. Extraordinary values.

Presenting many models you have seen in leading fashion publications! Tunic models, waist-effects, straightline and Redingote types. The Tricotines are regular \$4.25 per yard quality! A collection of dresses meriting wide attention!

Suits at Reduced Prices

300 Fashionable Suits From Higher-Priced Lines
Marked Down for Quick Disposal Sale

Compare these suits to any in town at double the price! Stunning tailors, pinch-in waist lines with flaring peplums, outing types—dressy models with exquisite applications of furs. Finest Velours, Silvertones, Tricotines, Broadcloth, Oxfords, etc. Reduced for Monday!

Two Wonderful Special Groups

\$28 and \$48

Luxurious Fur Coats

You can come here tomorrow and obtain, at special Monday price-concessions, those finer types of rich fur coats that are selling on the Avenue at 10 to 20 per cent more than the very special prices quoted below.

Brown or Taupe Dyed Marmot Coats
Three-quarter length, belted models, deep shawl collars and bell cuffs.....\$155

3/4 Length Sealine Coats
Chic, new arrivals—fully trimmed—beautifully lined. Fine, lustrous pelts.....\$169.50

Plain & Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
Wide diversity of stunning models with contrasting fur collars, cuffs and borders. At \$650 or as low as \$325



GEN. PERSHING HERE ON WAY TO CAPITAL

Health Improved by Outing on
New England Coast and in
the Adirondacks.

PLANS REORGANIZING ARMY

His Program to be Presented Soon
After He Reports at Wash-
ington Tomorrow.

General Pershing arrived at New York
last night from the Adirondacks on his
way to Washington to resume his duties
after a vacation.
Worn out by his exacting duties in

France as Commander in Chief of the
American Expeditionary Forces and by
the series of popular and official wel-
comes extended him here and in Wash-
ington, he spent a month on the island
of Nantuxon, Mass., as the guest of W.
Cameron Forbes of Boston, formerly
Governor General of the Philippines,
with whom he became intimate while on
military duty in the islands.
For nearly three weeks General Per-
shing has been the guest of Brigadier
Gen. Fox Conner, one of his associates
in France, at the Brandreth preserve of
E. A. McAlpin, having motored thither
from Cape Cod. He has hunted deer and
fished and recovered his health suf-
ficiently to devote considerable time to
plans for reorganization of the army.
The presentation of these plans will be
among his first duties when he reports
to Washington tomorrow.
General Pershing was a guest at the
home of friends last night. Today he
will attend a Red Cross fête at the
Long Island home of Henry P. Davison
and meet Queen Elizabeth of Belgium
for the first time since she arrived in
the United States. He will also visit

URGES MAYFLOWER CLAIMS.

Provincetown, Mass. Federal Recog-
nition as the Landing Site.
PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Oct. 25.—
Provincetown seeks to share with
Plymouth in the observance next year of
the three hundredth anniversary of the
landing of the Pilgrims. In an appeal
to Congress today the Provincetown
Tentative Committee asks for Fed-
eral recognition of this town as the tip
of Cape Cod as the site of the Pil-
grim's first landing, of the founding of
the nation by the signing of the famous
compact in the cabin of the Mayflower
in Provincetown harbor, and of the
election of Carver as the first Governor
of the Pilgrim Colony. An appropri-
ation toward a memorial system of ap-
proaches to the Pilgrim Tower is asked.
It is understood that the Joint Special
Congressional Committee, which has in
charge the Federal plans for commem-
orating the anniversary, will come here
shortly to consider Provincetown's
claim.

This Establishment Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

Featuring Young Men and Men's

SUITS & OVERCOATS

Tailored for us by the Kirschbaum Shops

\$45 and \$55



OVERCOATS—Double-breasted Ul-
sters in distinctive designs and fabrics
—satin trimmed. Smart Dress Coats,
both full lined and quarter lined with
satin. Chesterfields, always correct.
Single-breasted Box Overcoats in
rough Wool Cheviots.

SUITS made by clothes-makers famous
for their ability to put style, shapeli-
ness and service into Men's Clothing.
A large variety of Finished or Un-
finished Worsteds, Cheviots or Cassi-
meres. Many quarter or full lined with
silk.

Men's Section—Third Floor



By actual count we fit 87 out of every 100 women who
come into our store, practically without alteration.

Sale of Winter Suits for Stout Women

At Reductions Which Mean a Big Saving
Sizes: 39 to 56 Bust

Continued warm weather has limited the demand for suits so that November
1st, approaching, finds us with many more suits on hand than usual. So while
it is very early to make reductions we have considered it best to do so in order
to reduce our stock at once. Therefore we have made marked reductions
throughout this department. The following are merely examples of the values:

Suits at \$44.50

Formerly up to 59.00

Latest interpretations of the mode developed
in Serge, Poplin, Herringbone and Oxford Cloth.
All high grade finely tailored suits—all silk
lined. Black, Navy, Brown and Gray.

Suits at \$64.50

Formerly up to 79.50

Includes handsome tailored and dressy models
of Tricotine, Oxford, Gabardine and Silverstone.
Some embroidered—others braid trimmed. Per-
fectly tailored—all silk lined.

Suits at \$84.50

Formerly up to 115.00

Strictly tailored and fur-trimmed models dis-
playing latest style ideas. Silverstone, Herring-
bone, Corduroy, Gabardine and Ethan Allen
Mixture. All the favored shades of brown,
blue, raisin, oxford and black.

Suits at \$98.50

Formerly up to 125.00

High-cost suits of Velour, Yalapa, Silverstone
and Broadcloth. Many trimmed with seal,
nutria and pink fur. All characterized by
master tailoring, hand-worked button holes
and beautiful silk linings.

Proportionate reductions have been made on all our finer suits, which
range in price up to \$250.00. Buy your suit now and save money.
ON SALE ON MAIN FLOOR

21-23 W.
38th St.

Lane Bryant

Just West
of 5th Ave.

Stern Brothers

West 42d Street

(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)

West 43d Street

Women's and Misses' Autumn Apparel

Suitable for Street, Afternoon, Sport, Travel, Theatre or Evening Wear

WOMEN'S FALL AND WINTER COATS

Warm Coats Fashioned in Evora or Bokhara Cloth

Unusually handsome garments, featuring new innovations in collars and belts. One model has choker
collar of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat); other models have deep band of Taupe Nutria; unique pockets;
handsomely silk lined throughout, and interlined; desirable colors.

Special **\$98.00**

High Cost Wraps Ranging in Price up to \$550.00

As shown in the latest Paris designs; also clever adaptations developed here, fashioned of the favored ma-
terials, with luxurious Fur accentuations. Most attractive Fall and Winter colorings.

Misses' Winter Suits

Plain Tailored Models

SMART styles have been assembled in this assortment
in a number of best silhouettes of the season, to be
worn with one's own furs; handsomely silk lined;
developed in Velour de Laine, Wool Jersey and Heather
Mixtures; sizes 14, 16 and 18-years.

Specially priced for To-morrow

\$34.75

Misses' Fashionable Suits

Imported and Domestic Models

HIGH-COST SUITS in exclusive and original styles
embodying the latest innovations produced by the
recognized fashion creators. The materials featured
are Cordovan-Duveltyne, Peachbloom, Fortuna, Velou-
ise, etc., many elaborately trimmed with rich furs.

Ranging from \$39.75 to \$350.00

WOMEN'S SMARTLY TAILORED SUITS

\$49.50 Regularly \$69.50

Suits that may be characterized as rich but subdued in effect; inconspicuous, yet distinctive in style; replete
with attractive style touches—exclusive in design; fashioned of the most popular as well as durable fabric
—Wool Velour in a wide range of attractive Autumn colors, including warm shades of Brown, Taupe
and Navy Blue, also Black; large collars of Nutria Fur; richly lined and warmly interlined; dexterously
tailored by experts; sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Luxurious Winter Furs

FUR COATS

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS—Smart
full flare 30-inch model with contrasting
collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal (Dyed
Muskrat)—Ringtail Opossum, Natural
Raccoon, Taupe or Natural Nutria, belted;
pussy willow linings. Special, **195.00**

RUSSIAN MARMOT COATS—Jaunty
ripple back model, with self and contrast-
ing collars and cuffs; worn with or with-
out broad belt. **150.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS (Dyed Mus-
krat)—30 inches long; full sweep model,
with self or contrasting collar and cuffs; of
Beaver, Skunk, Natural Squirrel or Ring-
tail Opossum. Special, **395.00**

BEAVER COATS—Fashioned of prime
Hudson Bay Skins; soft and silky; attrac-
tive 30-inch model; large shawl collar;
flare cuffs. Special, **445.00**

FUR SCARFS

NATURAL RACCOON SCARFS—Double
fur animal shape, finished with head and tail **21.50**

SKUNK SCARFS—Selected skins, large col-
lar effect; lined with self-color silk and fin-
ished with large button. Special, **55.00**

DYED FOX SCARFS—Taupe, Lucile,
Kamchatka; exceptionally good value. **47.50**

STONE MARTEN SCARFS—Double fur
animal, in Natural or Russian Sable blend, **54.50**

BEAVER SCARFS—Very choice quality;
novelty shape. **45.00**

NATURAL SQUIRREL SCARFS—Clear
grey, full-furred skins; an effective style. **39.50**

RINGTAIL OPOSSUM SCARFS—Smart
slip-through effect; of selected quality pelts **45.00**

KENYON COMPLETES STEEL TIEUP INQUIRY

Committee Hopes to Present its
Report to the Senate by
Next Thursday.

HEARS GARY WITNESSES

Striker Charge That Press Reports
of Red Activities Are Greatly
Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The investigation of the steel strike by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor ended today, as far as the taking of testimony is concerned. Senator Kenyon, the chairman of the committee, announced that the report of the investigation will be drafted immediately, and that he hopes to give the report to the Senate by next Thursday. Senator Kenyon would not forecast what the nature of the report will be, although it is known that it will deal at length with radical activities in the labor unions identified with the steel industry. It is also expected that the hours of labor in the steel mills will be discussed.

The last witnesses were heard at this morning's session of the committee. The first man called being W. A. Ratterbury, a striker from Gary. Ratterbury is an American citizen of Canadian birth, and was earning about \$12 a day when he quit work. Shorter hours of work and the recognition of the collective bargaining principle, he said, were, in his opinion, the matters principally at issue in the present struggle between the strikers and their former employers. He said he had no complaint to make as to wages.

"If collective bargaining along the lines you favor is adopted, how would the non-union worker with a grievance file his complaints before his employers?" Senator Sterling asked.

"The non-union men," the witness answered very frankly, "could only present their grievances through the union. In carrying out collective bargaining we claim the right to be represented by our union."

Ratterbury, who has been a union man about one year, charged that the steel mill owners, added by the press, are doing all they can to make the present steel strike appear to the public as a "red affair."

"Do you know Foster's antecedents?" Senator McKellar asked.

"All I know about them is what I have read in the newspapers. I know the newspapers have been lying about us. I believe the matter is the medium through which we should settle our national life."

Ratterbury said he estimated that between 30 and 35 per cent of the men who had gone on strike at Gary had returned to work in the mills. He had no complaint to make regarding the way the regular army soldiers have been enforcing law and order. He charged that what trouble there was before the regulars came was due to the way the militia and the deputies exercised their authority.

Sheriff Defends Authorities.

William S. Haddock, Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pa., was the next witness. Mr. Haddock said that his reports indicate that not more than 5,000 steel workers remain on strike in Allegheny County, of which Pittsburgh is the county seat. Sheriff Haddock said that meetings of strikers are permitted in public but that no speeches in foreign languages are permitted. He defended the Pennsylvania Constabulary, and contended that while the strikers had made

SAY GIRLS IDENTIFY MAN HELD AT RYE

Police Arrest Philip R. Fisher on
Charge of Annoying
Young Women.

PLEADS MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Jacksonville Officials Hold Mail
Sheffield in Connection with
Brooklyn Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

Philip R. Fisher, 31 years old, said to be a special representative of the American Steel Export Company, with offices in the Woolworth Building, was held in Rye by Police Judge Coward at Rye, Westchester County, yesterday, and will be tried before a jury on Thursday. He is charged with annoying Adelaide Zamba, 20, a maid. The police said he had been identified by a half dozen young women as the man who annoyed them in the vicinity of Fort Charles and Rye during the last two weeks.

Fisher was arrested in front of a theatre on South Main Street, Rye, on Friday night after he had been watched by the police, who said he talked incoherently. Miss Zamba, who was walking with a young man when a stranger accosted them and at the point of a revolver forced the young man to flee. The holdup man charged Miss Zamba with having stolen apples from his farm. Other young women were stopped in a similar manner at other times.

Charles F. Dalton, the prisoner's lawyer, entered a plea of not guilty and said his client was a victim of mistaken identity. He said Fisher had been in town for but a few days and could not be the man the police have been seeking two weeks.

The description of the hold-up man given by the police was that of a well-dressed man, more than 5 feet 10 inches tall, with light hair. Captain John Coughlin, head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, received a telegram yesterday from the Chief of Police of Jacksonville, Fla., stating that the man was under arrest there in connection with the hold-up and robbery of three men in a taxi cab on Feb. 14. The robbers got \$12,500.

Shaffell, whose right name is said to be Charles Tharles, was paymaster for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Manhattan was on his way in a taxi cab to the Tenth Street station to pay off employees when the machine became stalled and two men held up the occupants and robbed them.

In connection with the crime the police started yesterday in New York Patrick Daly of 585 Lenox Avenue and Edward J. Kelly of 308 Lenox Avenue. The men, according to the police, implicated Shaffell. When they were arrested in the Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn) Court the men waived examination and were held without bail for the Grand Jury.

Detectors on the staff of Second Deputy Commissioner Laury left yesterday for Boston, to interview Harry Walker, who was arrested there while attempting to dispose of a hold-up. Two of the hold-up men were arrested in an attempt to dispose of the police say, were part of a batch given on Sept. 10 to William J. Brennan of 25 East 10th Street, a messenger for L. M. Prince & Co., 20 Broad Street.

Thomas Campbell of 111 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was paroled today Wednesday when arraigned yesterday in the Bridge Plaza Court charged with having a blackjack in his possession. He told the court that he carried the weapon in his work as an investigator on Oct. 18 of several hundred dollars in cash and some whiskey. He reported the robbery to the police, but it did not become known until he was arraigned yesterday.

To Be Rabbi of Brooklyn Centre.

The Rev. Dr. Israel E. Levinthal of Temple Beth Tikvah, at Rochester Avenue and Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to be the rabbi of the new Brooklyn Jewish Centre, which is erecting a large building on Eastern Parkway, between Brooklyn and New York Avenues, Brooklyn. The structure is to cost more than \$500,000. It will contain a large synagogue, school, library, gymnasium, banquet hall, auditorium and ballroom.

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CHURCH SEEKS \$50,000,000.

Congregationalists at Grand Rapids
Vote for Five-Year Drive.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 25.—The National Council of the Congregational Church, in plenary convention here, voted today to raise \$50,000,000 in the next five years for church work. Of this sum \$30,000,000 will represent a national denominational budget and \$20,000,000 will be devoted to the Congregational education fund.

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THE SALE
9c Can.
Dozen Cans,
\$1.04

New Season's Canned Goods
A Special Sale of Tomatoes—"Medford" Brand, Virginia hand packed tomatoes; No. 2 cans. This sale, \$1.75 dozen; each, 15c. Maryland Tomatoes—"Pride of White Haven" Brand, Red Ripe, Solid Pack; cans containing 2 lbs. 10-oz. cans, \$2.44; each, 20c. "Westminster" Brand Maine Style Cream Sugar Corn—No. 2 cans. Packed in No. 2 cans; doz. \$1.75; each, 15c. Michigan Sweet Peas—"Marcellus" Brand—Large, tender sweet peas; No. 2 cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. "Lily White" Brand Early June Peas—No. 2 cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. "Lily White" Brand Asparagus—No. 2 cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. Cut Refugee String Beans, Condensed Brand—No. 2 cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. "Fruitful" Brand Asparagus—No. 2 cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. "Lily White" Brand Lima Beans—"Jumbo" Brand—Medium green, tender beans; No. 2 cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. "Lily White" Brand Spinach—Fine quality; 1-lb. 14-oz. cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. Blue Fin Tuna Fish—"Yacone" Brand—Deli-quality for salads. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. Apple Sauce, Clark's—Finest quality; cans containing 1-lb. 10-oz. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. Peas and Beans, "Lily White" Brand—Pinto and white beans; No. 2 cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. "Lily White" Brand New Sugar Cabbage—Large cans containing 2 lbs. Golden Bantam Corn—Packed by the Smithfield Pure Food Co.; a quality superior to any packed corn. No. 2 cans. Doz. \$2.44; each, 20c. A Special Sale of Preserves, Imperial Brand, guaranteed absolutely pure. Packed from Fresh Fruit and granulated sugar. Including Raspberry and Currant, Damson, Blackberry, Black Raspberry, Red Currant, Apricot, Green Gage, Gooseberry and Peach. One pound glass jars; elsewhere 50c jar. Our price, doz. \$4.43; each, 36c; strawberry and raspberry, doz., \$5.17; each, 44c.

MAILED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION LICENSE NUMBER 61885
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED
Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square, Inc. New York
See our other advertisement on P. 11.

Just Returned from Renting
Grands, \$350 Up
Players, \$325 Up
Uprights, \$100 Up

Including Steinway,
Hardman, Chickering, etc.
Payments Arranged

MATHUSHEK
Only 4 ft. 8 in. long
37 WEST 37th ST.
Tel. Greeley 976-977

JOHN DAVID STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES Broadway at 32nd Street Facing Greeley Square

To The Woman
Who Knows When
Speech Is Golden!

What Crabbed Churl Grumbles That
The Feminine Mind Is Bereft Of Logic?
Said A Woman At The John David Shop:
"Tom Felt Backward About Bringing
Me, But I Just Told Him That I Took
Him Along When I Picked Out My
Winter Suit And Coat, So There!"
When It Comes To Logic, Madam, You
Are Unquestionably "There." We
Welcome You Both, So That We May
Doubly Demonstrate Our Institutional
Principle: Exclusive, But Not Expensive.

DUVETINE
DRESS
\$89.50
Originally
\$125

Sale

EXCEPTIONAL DRESSES OF DUVETINE THAT POSSESS THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES THAT CAN ONLY BE IDENTIFIED WITH ULTRA-ORIGINAL MODES OF HIGHER COST.

Other Duvetene Dresses \$89.50 to \$225
Former Values Proportionately \$125 to \$325

MELLES

450 Fifth Ave. (bet. 38th & 40th)
Over 2000
Candy Store.

A Unique Shop devoted
exclusively to the sale of

DRESSES

FOR MONDAY'S SELLING
Another Important Offering of
Afternoon and
STREET GOWNS
Satins, Serges and Tricotines.

Values to \$49.50
Specialty Prices

\$25

Just Returned from Renting
Grands, \$350 Up
Players, \$325 Up
Uprights, \$100 Up

Including Steinway,
Hardman, Chickering, etc.
Payments Arranged

MATHUSHEK
Only 4 ft. 8 in. long
37 WEST 37th ST.
Tel. Greeley 976-977

1554 BROADWAY
Near 49th St.
Open till 9 P. M.

15 West 42nd St.
Near Fifth Ave.

56 CHURCH ST.
Near Fulton
Madison Turn. Blk.

Furs
of the latest fashion
Superior in Quality
Exclusive in Style
IMPORTED MODELS
and models of
our own design
A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 35th & 36th Sts. Phone 2044 Greeley

MORE GOLD TAKEN IN BY RESERVE BANKS

Report Transfer of Large Amount from European Continent to Bank of England.

LESS WAR PAPER ON HAND

Other Discounts Fall Off \$4,000,000

Decrease in All Classes of Deposits.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in the weekly report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks:

Table with 4 columns: Bank, Gold, U.S. Gov. Bonds, Other U.S. Bonds, and Total Assets. Rows include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

Weekly Reserve Bank Statement

On Banking Conditions of the Nation

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of debits to individual accounts, reported through the Federal Reserve banks by over 10,000 of the country's most important clearing houses.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

OATS.

RYE.

PROVISIONS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

COFFEE.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BIG BRITISH LOAN

THE FIRST OF MANY

Bankers Say Other Allied Countries May Be Expected to Seek Credits Here.

SEE AID TO FOREIGN TRADE

Britain and France in Need of Financial Assistance to Re-establish Commerce.

Much more depends upon the successful flotation of the new United Kingdom loan than the mere success of any financial operation, according to bankers who are in close touch with the whole international financial and industrial situation.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 25, 1919

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Table with 4 columns: Bank, Assets, Liabilities, and Total. Rows include Bank of N.Y., Bank of Montreal, etc.

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BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

Just as Long as These Last
Paris-Made Blouses Priced To Close Out **\$7.95**
 Of finest lingerie, the blouses fashioned entirely by hand. Broken sizes. No C. O. D.'s. No exchanges, no credits.
GIMBELS—BLOUSE SALON—Third Floor

Score
 Hours
 9 to 5.30
Gimbels Ninth Birthday
 37 ST. BROADWAY—33rd St.
 NEW YORK CITY

Music Salons Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock
 During Player-Plane and Phonograph Sales.
 Use entrance, 33d St. near Broadway.
GIMBELS—MUSIC SALONS—Eighth Floor

Last Five Days of the Birthday Sales, Banner Offerings

Bits o' Luck!

1,000 Packages of High Grade Stationery 35c a Pkg.
 The very fine "Scotland" Fabric—72 sheets of paper to the package. 25 Envelopes to match paper—15c per pkg. 3 Packages of Envelopes sold with each package of paper. In white—in buff—in gray—in blue. A wonderful Birthday Buy to supply your needs for now—and many days to come. Don't fail to get your share.

Women's Lamb and Kid Gloves, \$1.85
 Ever so smart—ever so welcome are these attractive gloves in the popular two-clasp style. Overseam sewn—in black and in white.

Women's One-Clasp Tan Cape Gloves, \$1.85
 These are the gloves Milady favors for utility wear. This particular style will "stand up" and give service no matter how often she dons them. And they're very nice with a blue tailor-made.

Fine French Enamel Necklaces, \$2.95 to \$19.50
 Are meltingly lovely with their seductive hues of quartz or semi-precious stones. Nothing more charming can be imagined with a little white frock.

Parisian Lavallieres \$2.50 and \$3.00
 Of cut crystals—in aquamarine—pink tourmaline, sapphires, and other gem-shades mounted on platinum-finish chains.

Pearl Necklaces with Matrix, Turquoise, Malachite \$6.00 to \$19.50
 And other simulations of fashionable gems—conclude in delightful fluffy tassels—pendant style.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Paris Beaded Bags \$18.95
 Specially priced for the Birthday Sale
 Solid color backgrounds, mostly blue, with fancy floral and other designs, covered over the frame.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Women's Coats of Luxurious Plush Are



Fashioned in the Modes of Handsomest Fur Coats

In Enveloping Wrap-Coat Fashion . . . twin sister to the fur wrap-coats of the mode.
 In Rippling-from-the-Hip Fashion, with the full swing of skirt that is the "last word" of Paris.
 In Trotteur Coat Fashion . . . this jaunty youthful vogue of fur coats.
 In Stunning Straight-line Fashion . . . simple, distinctive as the finest fur might choose . . . with just a wisp of a string-wide belt.
 Trimmed with Rich Furs—Shawl Collars, Cape Collars, Muffler Collars, Choker Collars . . . some also with cuffs . . . or with border, furs are
Ring-tail Opossum—Nutria—Skunk Opossum—Kit Coney.

Or with no trimming but its own luxurious fabric. Who but an expert would not take this wonderful Salt's Seal-skin Plush or this Hudson Seal-like Plush for the very Hudson Seal! Or Salt's Peco Plush . . . or the Baffin Seal Plush.
 With Fur Fabrics Now Among the Scarcest in the "Market" and Wherever Found . . . Priced Prohibitively

We Are Proud to Announce the Most Interesting Fur Fabric Coat Showing in the City at Decided Savings in Price from Today's Cost to Duplicate
\$35, \$39.50, \$49.50, \$59.50, \$69.50, \$79.50 to \$150
GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALON—Third Floor

Dresses of Twill Back Velveteen

Color-glowing in navy blue--golden faisan brown--maduro brown--soft taupe--fog grey

at \$35 and \$45—Just 1 00—

in two models that with a woman's handsome fur piece—will make the perfect Autumn costume.
 —newly from the hands of the dressmaker, who has lavished upon them the little details that a woman looks for in really expensive frocks.

The Model With the Extended Hip Silhouette
 is hand-embroidered in self-toned silk—picked out in gold thread.

The Model of Straightline Slimness of Silhouette
 has chosen fine tucks that finish in tailor's darts—and a girdle with new chic.



Just 100—Yet They May Be Had in Any Size from 34 to 44.
GIMBELS—WOMEN'S DRESS SALON—Third Floor

One Day Remains in the Week of Extraordinary Price-Lowering of FINE FURS

BEGINNING October 20th and through October 27th—ending tomorrow—we have taken from our magnificent reserve fur stocks—

The Most Desired Fur Coats and Fur Neckpieces and Marked Them At Fine Savings from Prevailing Price

These are examples of the values; the prices for to-morrow only.

Hudson Seal Coats
 (dyed nutria) three-quarter length model with natural skunk collar and cuffs. **\$345**

French Seal Coats
 (dyed coney) three-quarter length coats with choice Japanese Kolinsky collar and cuffs. **\$165**

Grey Squirrel Trotteur Coats
 of exceptionally choice skins. **\$295**

THE COATS COMPRISE
 Caracal Coats, full-length model, \$295
 Hudson Seal Coats, with beaver collar and cuffs . . . \$355
 Hudson Seal Coats with Kolinsky-dyed squirrel collar . . . \$245
 Grey Squirrel Trotteur Coats . . . \$295
 Mole-skin Trotteur Coats . . . \$275
 French Seal Coats with large beaver collar . . . \$225
 French Seal Coats with dyed skunk collar . . . \$165
 Nutria Trotteur Coats . . . \$189
 Black Pony Coats, full-length models . . . \$145
 Black Pony Trotteur Coats . . . \$115
 Marmot Coats, full-length models . . . \$155
THE NECKPIECES AND MUFFS COMPRISE
 Beaver in large cape-collars . . . \$29.50
 Natural Raccoon Scarfs . . . \$24.50
 Natural Raccoon Muffs . . . \$24.50
 Mole-skin Scarfs . . . \$27.50
 Mole-skin Muffs . . . \$29.50
 Taupe Wolf Scarfs . . . \$35.00
 Dyed Skunk Capes . . . \$29.50
 Dyed Skunk Muffs . . . \$27.50
 Grey Squirrel Choker Scarfs . . . \$15.00
 Australian Opossum Capelets . . . \$55.00



at \$5
Untrimmed Hats
 —that seem much higher priced grades
 —that are much higher priced grades
Specials for the Gimbel Birthday Sale

Panne Velvets, Lyons Velvets made in America. Erect-Pile Velvets—All in Scores of Styles
 —Hand-blocked hats among them. Chic turbans with the vivacity of Paris in their uncommon lines. Big Tam crown hats of velvet combined with felt and faced with felt. Big hats with shirred brim and crown. Hats with sudden-curved heights and droops. Hats of velvet combined with long-nap beaver. Combinations of panne and Lyons velvet.

Plenty of Black—Also Navy—Brown—Plum—Mordore—Taupe—and Color Combinations
 These May be Trimmed at Our Suggestion, or Your Suggestions Are Carried Out, Without Charge, When the Materials Are Also Chosen Here.
GIMBELS—UNTRIMMED MILLINERY SECTION—Third Floor

Uncommon Tailored Suits for Women

who may justly expect at this price—
 —quality
 —correctness of mode
 —painstaking tailoring
 —retaining of shape in service

WE believe that all who will see these suits . . . will agree with us that these are better suits for the money . . . in every way . . . than was seen even a year ago.

Which is a tribute to Gimbel fashion-service worth mentioning.

Over Twenty Styles—Each Carefully Selected—Distinctive

Fur Collared or Without Fur
 Every color which has become accepted for Autumn by women of good taste.

Suits of Silverstone
 Suits of Tinseltone
 Suits of Oxford Velour
 Suits of Velour
 Suits of Satin-finished Broadcloth
GIMBELS—WOMEN'S SUIT SALON—Third Floor

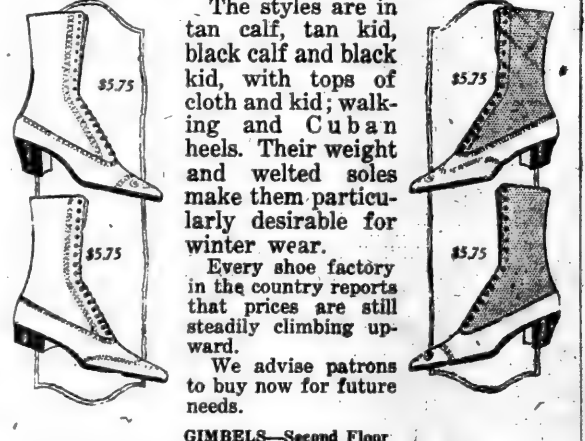


Extraordinary Clearance Sale Women's Footwear \$5.75

All sizes, but not in all styles

You couldn't buy them from the maker at this price. We have sold hundreds of these shoes at higher prices, so that now the size assortment is incomplete in each style.

We do not want to fill in the stock at present high wholesale prices. We'd rather clear out these shoes at this one sensationally low price—and let our customers get the benefit.



The styles are in tan calf, tan kid, black calf and black kid, with tops of cloth and kid; walking and Cuban heels. Their weight and welled soles make them particularly desirable for winter wear.
 Every shoe factory in the country reports that prices are still steadily climbing upward.
 We advise patrons to buy now for future needs.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Supplying the Kiddies' Coat and Hat Needs at \$22.50

is one of the pleasant privileges of the Gimbel Baby Shop. The sketches show you how charming are the models. A Special Birthday Sale Purchase explains the attractive price. Mother needs no assurance as to quality or durability. She knows that that goes without saying of Baby Shop offerings.



Illustrated above—Coats, \$16.50—Hats, \$6.00.

Smart Little Coats, \$16.50
 Styles—Belted or Straight.
 Materials—Burellas—Mixtures—Velours—Chinchillas.
 Trimmings—Fur—Buttons—Pockets.

Smart Little Hats, \$6.00
 Styles—Jack Tar—Poke—Tailored.
 Materials—Burellas—Mixtures—Velours—Trimmings—Grosgrain Ribbon Bands and Streamers.

GIMBELS—BABY SHOP—Second Floor

The Loveliest of Negligees for Milady \$24.28

A Negligee must primarily be pink—for becomingness—fall into graceful folds for comfort—wear lace—for feminine charm. Birthday Negligees not only fulfill these dicta—but, as additional temptation, are little in price.

A Dainty Lace Coat Trimmed with Ribbon and Rosebuds, \$24.28
 graces a Crepe de Chine Negligee—which you may choose in pink, blue or lavender.

Particularly Alluring as to Sleeves Is a Heavy Crepe de Chine Slip-on Model, \$24.28
 which likewise adorns itself with rosebuds—and assumes a ribbon girdle.

Other Breakfast Coats and Negligees, \$15.75 to \$25.50
 Prices include Federal Tax

in Taffeta, Crepe, Chiffon, Satin, Waterfall Velours—each more delectable than the last. Come—see them!



American Lady Corsets—A Sale of 1,000 That Now Cost More to Duplicate—Are Closed Out

To Gimbel's—and the Fall Saving Offered In a Birthday Sale Event—Tomorrow at **\$2.20**

All are perfect. All are the new Autumn models. The materials, the making, the trimmings . . . all now cost so much more that the makers cannot "run" the same numbers at the price quoted to their trade at the beginning of the season. So that these numbers must be discontinued. And Gimbel initiative scored an opportunity to take a cut at prevailing prices.

The corsets are in average full, medium and slender figure styles—with medium low bust and low-bust elastic insert top; all with long hip. White and pink cutouts, prettily embroidered trimmed. Sizes 19 to 28.
GIMBELS CORSET SHOP—Second Floor



BOYS' CLOTHING Suits and Overcoats—Warm and Strong

There's no secret about the way our Boys' Clothing Section gains its success. We carry commonsense clothes—well made and strong—and the low prices bring the mothers here.

Double-breasted Overcoats \$15 to \$30
 Fancy mixtures, in brown and grey. Belted all around. Convertible collar.

Leatherized Suits, \$17.50, \$19.50, \$25.00
 Almost impossible to wear out. All-wool suits, protected on the inside by soft, pliable leather at all spots that have to stand much wear, such as pockets, seats, knees, elbows.

Junior Overcoats \$10 to \$30
 All-wool fabrics, well tailored, good mixtures, grey, brown, blue; belted and half-belted.

Fur-Collar Ulsterettes for Juniors \$35
 Very fine mixtures, good Nutria, Otter and Hudson Seal collar, very smartly belted and ultra mode.
Sartor Serge Suits, \$12.50
 Heavy and light serge, with long or short pants, well tailored. Suits that are dressy and particularly well made. Junior sizes only, 3 to 10.
GIMBELS—BOYS' CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Directly to Gimbel's via Tubes and Subways

ENGLAND ANXIOUS
TO LIFT WAR DEBT

Political Parties All Agreed on
Thrifty and Economy, Says
Sir Guy Granet.

RAIL PROBLEMS COMPLEX

Labor, Credit, and 'Scrambling'
Indicate Government Won't
Let Go of Roads.

NEED OF ELECTRIFICATION

Banker Thinks British Export Trade
Suffers from Reduced Pro-
duction of Coal.

The process of reconstruction in England is progressing more rapidly and in better order than is generally appreciated in this country, according to Sir Guy Granet, member of the London banking firm of Hambro & Co., who is now visiting the United States. Sir Guy, who was formerly Managing Director of the Midland Railway, and who occupied a number of important posts in the Government during the war, is extremely optimistic regarding the ability of Great Britain to regain her former position in finance and trade, and sees no reason for apprehension as regards the financial or social situation within the Empire.

The most hopeful feature of the present political situation in England, says Sir Guy, is the determination of all political parties to make capital out of the reconstruction. They are, he says, determined to "save the country," and as all political leaders agree that this can be done only by putting into practice principles of heroic thrift and economy, he believes that the nation will steadily and rapidly improve; no matter what the cost, and what men may say to the contrary.

England is determined to liquidate her war debts as soon as possible, and to this end there is a nationwide demand for even heavier taxation than has thus far been imposed, notwithstanding present claims that the country is not yet out of the war. Sir Guy declares that virtually everybody in England, rich as well as poor, believes in this, and he says, "We expect to have an unhappy time in the interim."

The labor situation in England, he contends, is not the hopeless muddle many would have Americans believe. "There is, or at least has been, an appearance of Bolshevism on the surface, but it has not gone much further than that, and while there may continue to be unrest and manifestations of discontent, we look for no overturn of the established conditions, and in the end a better understanding all round," he says.

British Railroad Efficiency.
The intervention of the British Government in the railway situation at the outset of the war found the country in exceptionally good physical condition. Sir Guy explained that for many years prior to the war the British railways had been kept up to a standard of excellence which many practical and conservative railroad men believed unnecessary. Roadbed and rolling stock alike were held to a position where they could stand several years of apparent neglect without serious deterioration, and, as it has turned out, was the saving grace of the whole business, during the war it was physically impossible to spend the money or to give the time and services which would have been needed had the roads not been in such fine shape.

However, the Government's control has gone so far now that Sir Guy does not look for a return to the free private control and operation which obtained before the war. What Americans call the "scrambling process" has progressed to such lengths in England that it would be practically out of the question to unscramble the individual units which would be made up of the British national railroad system. This, though, is only one of the reasons why the distinguished visitor expects a continuance of Governmental paternalism in railroad affairs.

Much as most British railroad men, and other Britons of big affairs, detect Government ownership or control, the developments since the war began have been such as to make it obvious that the most efficient way to deal with labor is to have the Government interested, according to the banker. When the Government is a partner in the business, he explains, it is possible to bring pressure to bear on recalcitrant labor, which would be impossible under the pre-war arrangement. In this connection, Sir Guy pointed out that the Government's interest in railroad operation and management is presented.

The third of the paramount reasons for having the Government continue its association with the carriers is said to be the added strength which this gives to railroad credit. In England, he said, the need for expansion of railroad facilities that there is in this country, for England and the other parts of the United Kingdom are now pretty well covered by railroad tracks. All the territory to be served has already served, which fact tends to cut down the need for capital requirements of the roads. However, there is another problem confronting the British roads which presents gigantic questions of finance. This is the electrification of the roads, especially in what is known as suburban territory.

Need of Electrification.
England, Sir Guy says, is far behind the United States in the matter of electrification as regards both carrier systems and light and other power. For the next few years the physical problem which will confront the British roads will be that of improving the service in changing from coal to electricity, and to accomplish the rehabilitation will necessitate vast outlays of new money.

Standing alone, resting merely on their own credit, there is some doubt as to whether the thing could be accomplished as economically as is necessary. That is to say, there is a question as to whether the funds could be procured at interest rates which would make possible the vast expenditures, and there is also the question as to whether they could be procured in sufficient amounts to be raised.

With the backing of the Government, and with a comprehensive scheme worked out for the improvement of all kinds of power distribution, Sir Guy thinks it will be possible to make the shift from coal to electricity, and to power, and at a cost which will not be prohibitive. This change, he believes, will be to the great advantage of England, for it will make for economies in operations affecting not only the railroads, but many industrial plants. It should, he thinks, increase general industrial production considerably by supplying a better and more constant flow of power and, incidentally, better lighting conditions than now exist with the chief dependence placed on gas.

Regarding the general financial and trade situation, the banker says that the British export trade just now is suffering from a serious curtailment of production of coal and the high cost of the commodity. He explains that the export of British coal carries an influence far more extensive than any directly concerned with this industry. The high cost of British coal is tending to make foreign users turn to oil, and at the present time the British oil trade has not developed to a state where this supplies a compensation for the loss in the coal trade.

Then, again, when England is not shipping the quantities of coal, the cost of importing goods from the countries rises, as is the case at present. This affects the British steel and iron trade, for England depends largely on foreign ores in her steel and iron industry. The cost of shipping these goods, which is now very high, adds to the cost of bringing back the ore and the cost of shipping the finished product. This is a very important industry.

New British Bond Issue.
The new British loan which is being offered in this country at the moment, Sir Guy thinks, will prove extremely attractive to American investors and will do much good both to us and to the British. The loan is being offered in the form of a 4½ percent bond, which will be sold at a premium of 10 percent, and will be repaid in 10 years. The loan is being offered in the form of a 4½ percent bond, which will be sold at a premium of 10 percent, and will be repaid in 10 years.

FiUMANS HISS OUR FLAG.
Applaud Only Italians in "Movie" on Allies' Parade.

PARIS, Oct. 25. (Associated Press.)—The American flag was hoisted when it was unfurled last evening in the Phoenician Theatre here, and when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by the orchestra, the audience cried.

"Down with America! Down with Wilson! Long live greater Italy and France!"

Several scores of American sailors, who were present and stood up when the saving grace of the whole business was the saving grace of the whole business, during the war it was physically impossible to spend the money or to give the time and services which would have been needed had the roads not been in such fine shape.

However, the Government's control has gone so far now that Sir Guy does not look for a return to the free private control and operation which obtained before the war. What Americans call the "scrambling process" has progressed to such lengths in England that it would be practically out of the question to unscramble the individual units which would be made up of the British national railroad system.

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However, there is another problem confronting the British roads which presents gigantic questions of finance. This is the electrification of the roads, especially in what is known as suburban territory.

SPENDS \$2,000,000
IN ONE BARGAIN PURCHASE

Miss Lowenstein Tells of Buying for 4,000,000 Starving Jews in Eastern Europe.

ARMY FILLS HER ORDERS

Purchases Range from Hardtack to Hobnail Boots—Soap the First Big Need Supplied.

A three weeks' shopping tour, in which she spent \$2,000,000 for "family" of 4,000,000 people, is the record of Miss Lowenstein, a representative of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, who returned recently from Eastern Europe. In a statement issued yesterday by the committee it was said that Miss Lowenstein's purchases virtually saved the lives of the Jews of Eastern Europe who were dying of starvation.

Miss Lowenstein snapped up every article of food, clothing and shelter that was available, and from Poland she received word to spend \$300,000 on behalf of 4,000,000 destitute Jews. "I didn't know what to get," said Miss Lowenstein, "and I didn't know where to get it. Luckily, when I got to Paris, I found a series of stores, the Jewish delegation to the Peace Conference, and Dr. Cyrus Adler were still there. They took me to see Judge Parker of Texas, who was in the Liquidation Bureau of the United States Army. He asked me, 'What army anything to sell?'"

"Why, yes, it has quite a few things, here and there," he said. "Could we see them?" we asked. "We have to get several trainloads off to Poland right away."

It turned out that the things weren't in Paris. They were in the hands of the American Red Cross, which had been distributing them to the Jews of Eastern Europe. The American Red Cross, which had been distributing them to the Jews of Eastern Europe, had been distributing them to the Jews of Eastern Europe.

She found that the things weren't in Paris. They were in the hands of the American Red Cross, which had been distributing them to the Jews of Eastern Europe. The American Red Cross, which had been distributing them to the Jews of Eastern Europe, had been distributing them to the Jews of Eastern Europe.

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Given to University of Louvain

QUESTIONS VALUE
OF SCHOOL SURVEY

Public Education Association
Doubts Worth of Investi-
gation by Metcalf.

POINTS TO PAST INQUIRIES

Urges Board to Act on Recommendations Made in Previous Researches.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. STOKES.

Court Allows Her \$1,500 a Year and \$7,500 Counsel Fees.

NIXON SAYS HYLAN
KILLED CHEAP FARE

Mayor Spoiled Chance for Low Charges Last May, Asserts Commissioner.

FAVORS APPRAISAL OF LINES

Decision as to Value Must Be Reached Before Adjustment Can Be Made.

CRITICISES POLITICAL MOVE

Calls Efforts to Force Candidates to Pledge Themselves "Monstrous."

STORES OFFER WAGE BONUS

Gimbel Bros. and Abraham & Straus Announce Pay Rise.

TO SHOW NAVAL AVIATION.

Rockaway Air Station Will Be Opened to the Public.

CORNELL'S PLEA IN SLOGAN.

"Justice and Common Sense" the Text for the Drive.

WOMAN PAPAL MESSENGER.

Miss Sheridan Brings Honors from Vatican to War Workers.

BON MARCHE WORKERS OUT.

Six Thousand Paris Employees Strike for More Pay.

CHI PICKS FINEST DELEGATES.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 25.—Chilean delegates to the Pan American financial conference in Washington have been appointed as follows: Alberto Edwards, Minister of Finance, a prominent politician who was a delegate to the American financial conference in 1915; Samuel Claro Latorre, a leading politician, and José Freta, manager of the Spanish Bank.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A decree will be made public tomorrow, revoking the order for the abolition of the general commission for Franco-American affairs. The commission will continue to function until all the questions in which it is concerned have been cleared up.

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DIVIDENDS
LEADVILLE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY
74 Cortlandt St., New York

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Company, held on 3rd, 1918, a dividend of one cent per share was declared, payable on December 18th, 1918, to stockholders of record as of December 1st, 1918.

P. J. BURKE, Secretary.

BANKS OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Shreveport, La.

The regular monthly dividend of 2 per cent has been declared, payable on November 15, to stockholders of record October 30, 1918.

O. R. ALLEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Year	City	Rate	High	Low	Ask
1917	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1918	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1919	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1920	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1921	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1922	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1923	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1924	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1925	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1926	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1927	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1928	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1929	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1930	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1931	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1932	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1933	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1934	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1935	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1937	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1938	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1939	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1940	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1941	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1942	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1943	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1944	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1945	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1946	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1947	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1948	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1949	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1950	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1951	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1952	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1953	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1954	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
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1961	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1962	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1963	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1964	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
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1971	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
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1989	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
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1992	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1993	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1994	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1995	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1996	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1997	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1998	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1999	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2000	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2001	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2002	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2003	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2004	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2005	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2006	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2007	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2008	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2009	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2010	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2011	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2012	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2013	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2014	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2015	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2016	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2017	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2018	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2019	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2020	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
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2024	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
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2029	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
2030	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
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2062	City	4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
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Mid Continent, West
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Due Serially 1923 to 1931
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District located 75 miles from
Atlanta—consists of valuable farm
lands raising cotton, corn, oats
and sweet potatoes—75% culti-
vated—land values \$40 to \$100 per
acre—annual value of crops raised
\$25 to \$50 per acre—average an-
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terest under \$2.50 per acre—
validated by Circuit Court—legal-
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INCORPORATED 1910
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Securities of Companies
which may be affected by the

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in Regard to Stock Dividends

Statistics of seventeen companies
in which fundamental changes
over the past four years have
been creating large equities back
of the common stocks and which
may be affected by the decision
are given in our

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SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security	Rate	Date	Bid	Ask	Field
Argon. Gov. 5	May 15, 20	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.15	
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr. 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.15	
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr. 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.15	
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr. 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.15	
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr. 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.15	
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Dom. of Can. 5	Apr. 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.15	
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr. 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.15	
Dom. of Can. 5	Apr. 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.15	

Company	Rate	Date	Bid	Ask	Field
Am. Cot. Oil	Sept. 24	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.30	
A. T. & T.	Feb. 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	8.30	
Am. Thrash	Dec. 10, 20	101	101 1/2	2.75	
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov. 1919	100	100 1/2	4.25	
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov. 1919	100	100 1/2	4.25	
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov. 1919	100	100 1/2	4.25	
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov. 1919	100	100 1/2	4.25	
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov. 1919	100	100 1/2	4.25	
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov. 1919	100	100 1/2	4.25	
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov. 1919	100	100 1/2	4.25	
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov. 1919	100	100 1/2	4.25	

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Name	Maturity	Rate	Bid	Ask	Field
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Buff. R. Co.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Canadian Pacific	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Ches. & Ohio	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Chicago & N. W.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
C. & N. E.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
C. & O. & St. L.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Del. & Hudson	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Elgin, J. & E.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Illinois Central	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Louis & Nash.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Mich. Central	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Min. & St. P.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
Missouri Pacific	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
N. Y. Cent. & H. R.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
N. Y. Cent. & H. R.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
N. Y. Cent. & H. R.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
N. Y. Cent. & H. R.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	
N. Y. Cent. & H. R.	1919-27	4 1/2	5.80	5.85	

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The short term tax exempt security is the most popular form of investment throughout the world today. Our booklet tells why. In placing your available money on an earning basis the element of risk will be totally eliminated if you invest in our

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Our 30th Year.
Under N. Y. State
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In addition to the security and local guaranty required by the Banking Law, these Certificates are further protected by the terms of an "Agreement of Guaranty" based upon securities pledged, having underlying assets valued at more than \$500,000.00. The high degree of safety and the early maturity feature of these Certificates make them supremely attractive to conservative investors.

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Whether in New York or far distant you can transact all of your business with us by mail. Call, telephone (Hawover 444) or write for free booklet giving full information relative to these Income Certificates. It contains special information of value and interest to every conservative investor.

NOTE: The Certificates described herein cannot be obtained through brokers or agents, as the Banking Law does not permit the payment of a agent's commission by savings institution.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cincinnati, October 9, 1919.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open until 11 o'clock A. M.
DWIGHT W. FARDEE, Secretary.

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J. M. Dixon
President of the Tobacco Products Corp., discusses the Investment Possibilities of the Tobacco Industry.

Special Offer: Send \$1 and get this and the 7 following issues.
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DISOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership existing between PERCY GOODKIND and MORRIS KRUPITZER, under the firm name of GOODKIND & KRUPITZER, was dissolved as of the 25th day of September, 1919, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said MORRIS KRUPITZER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

Dated New York, Oct. 14, 1919.
MORRIS KRUPITZER,
PERCY GOODKIND.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Hamilton, Houston, Texas, as heretofore constituted, has been dissolved. Mr. J. H. Hamilton retiring. The remaining partners have formed a new firm and will continue the business under the same name.

NEW CANDY ISSUE

American Candy Company

Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock

With Right to Purchase Common Stock

PEOPLES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

CAPITALIZATION

Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock, \$100 par value, authorized and outstanding. \$1,200,000
Common Stock of no par value, authorized and outstanding. 120,000 shares

The Preferred Stock is exempt from personal property tax in Illinois. It is preferred as to dividends and assets. Dividends are payable quarterly, the first day of September, December, March and June.

No mortgage indebtedness may be created without the consent of 95% of the holders of the Preferred Stock.

SINKING FUND

Beginning January 1, 1920, the Company will set aside not less than \$50,000 per year for the retirement of the Preferred Stock, which shall be purchased in the open market or called at \$107.50 per share and accrued dividend.

Application will be made in due time to list both classes of stock on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

All legal matters pertaining to this issue have been passed upon by Messrs. Barthell, Fitts & Randall, of Chicago, for the bankers, and Lawrence A. O'Neil, Esq., Milwaukee, for the Company. The books of the Company have been audited by Messrs. Jonathan B. Cook & Company, Certified Public Accountants, Chicago, and the appraisal of the plant and property has been made under the direction of the Kau Appraisal Company of Milwaukee.

THE COMPANY

American Candy Company is one of the largest, oldest and best known Candy manufacturing industries in the United States. As a Wisconsin corporation, it was first chartered in 1889. Its plant, located in Milwaukee, equipped with every device for the manufacture of Confectionery on a large scale and on a most economical basis, is one of the most complete Candy manufacturing units in the world. The Company manufactures every variety of confections, and in addition is the owner of such well-known brands and trade marks, which are extensively advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other mediums, as "Milady" Chocolates and "Rex" brand of confections, etc. At the head of the enterprise remains Mr. Louis Kuhn, one of the best-known men in the industry and President of the National Confectioners Association in 1916-17.

EARNINGS

The great strength and successful history of the Company is indicated by its record of sales, earnings and dividends. This shows that the volume of sales has risen steadily and continuously from one hundred thirty-three thousand dollars in 1893, to one million seven hundred seventy-three thousand dollars in 1918. Net profits of a little over three thousand dollars in 1893 rose to three hundred thousand dollars in 1918. Net profits for the period from 1893 to 1918 have averaged 28% on the outstanding capital stock. While dividends of one million four hundred fifty-six thousand four hundred ninety dollars were declared during the period, the Company's assets and working capital maintained a steady and continuous increase.

THE EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON CANDY CONSUMPTION

The advent of prohibition has created so great a demand for Candy that the Company, like many others, is forced to refuse orders daily. Orders are now on its books to keep the plant running to its fullest capacity into 1920. The annual consumption is now at the rate of over a billion pounds, an increase of over twenty per cent during the past two years. It is the intention to greatly increase the Company's facilities, thereby insuring an increasing volume of business.

ESTIMATED EARNINGS FOR 1919—\$500,000

The total sales to July 19th, this year, were one million eighty-one thousand dollars, compared with seven hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars for the same period last year. Net profits for this period prior to the deduction of Federal Income Tax are over two hundred thousand dollars. On account of so much Candy being kept in storage during the summer months the largest volume of business and the largest profits are always realized during the last six months of the year. It is conservatively estimated that the total net profits for 1919 prior to deduction of Federal Income Taxes will be five hundred thousand dollars—nearly six times the annual dividend requirement on the Preferred Stock. After liberal allowance for taxes, net earnings applicable to Common Stock for the year will be at the rate of 25% on the offering price.

PRICE—PREFERRED AND COMMON

A large amount of this issue having been retained by interests identified with the management, we offer the balance, subject to prior sale, on the following terms: The Preferred Stock at par flat, or \$100 per share. For a limited time, with each share of Preferred Stock purchased, we extend the option to purchase five shares of the Common Stock at \$7.50 per share. Checks should be made payable to F. A. Brewer & Co., or if desired, to the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and sent to F. A. Brewer & Co. The amount of both classes of stock available to the public being limited and an over-subscription of this balance being anticipated upon this the first public offering, we advise clients to wire or telephone their reservations at our expense. The right to reject any and all subscriptions or to allot a smaller number than subscribed for is reserved.

F. A. BREWER & CO.
Investment Bankers
208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago
Telephone Harrison 8590

Chicago Milwaukee

The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based on information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable

An Oil & Gas Company
which is now drilling for natural gas within the
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Having carefully investigated the affairs of this company we are convinced that its potential earning power is so great that the stock, at the present market price, offers exceptionally attractive speculative possibilities.

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have easterners first letter. W 208 7-2-34.

HANDKERCHIEF MAN, experienced, buying, manufacturing, selling; unusual opportunity; state in detail experience, reference, agv. salary. H 118 Times.

SALES MANAGER—Established firm handling imported and domestic cottons, vel.

of man will ability to sell goods and direct sales force; unusual opportunity for man with the necessary qualifications; salary and commission. W 245 Times.

SALESMEN. (five,) thoroughly experienced with the export trade and specialty stores, to sell hosiery of every description in large

SALVEMAN: a thoroughly experienced sweeter man; must know the business from A to Z; can have the best opportunity; prefer one who has worked with a large jobbing house in the same line; on salary basis; call me at 31-01-22.

SALESWOMAN.—One who has the entry to high-class department store, to sell imported novelties in women's apparel. W 264 Times.

And experienced, in mercantile rule, will
Full particulars regarding qualifications and
experience. President, V 777 Times Down-
town.

SHIRT SALESMEN.—Good line of silk shirts,
West and South; a splendid opportunity for
shirt men with good retail following; com-

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE.—One of the leading dress houses has an unusual opportunity for a man of big calibre to cover their Southern territory on commission basis; only a producer of proven record will be considered; write fully, stating your present connection, if any, with assurance that all

STENOGRAPHER who can also do detail work in dry goods house; state exp. of penance, and salary expected. W 303 Times

STENOGRAPHER in office of wholesale importing house; state experience and salary expected. E 408 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES, by Christian firm, one for filling and one for general office work, must be attractive and ambitious; good salary to start; splendid chance for advancement. Call 9-A. M., 123 Broadway, corner

YOUNG MAN.—Opportunity for intelligent young men below 30, who is willing to advance with a large and fast growing firm and who is willing to learn their business from the bottom, in order to represent them in a selling and executive capacity later. While at the first salary will not be large.

past experience, references, salary expected.
W 301 Times.

WOOLEN SALESMAN; must be experienced and able to show good sales record; salary or commission. Warren Woollen Co., 41 West 23rd St.

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1919.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ARTHUR H. OCHS, Publisher and President.

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stimulating the circulation of goods should be impeded because it anticipates us in promoting it, for there is a moral as well as an economic side to the revival of prosperity. Wherever workers are busy they are thinking more of business than of social reforms in methods which are hostile to the production of goods, and the world needs goods more than it needs anything else, wherever it gets them.

That our opportunity is already lessening appears from the September trade figures. Our "favorable" balance of trade, meaning the cash owed us which our customers cannot pay, is smaller than for any September since the war began. Foreign buyers have not been able to reduce what they are taking, but they are making such an effort to pay for what they have had that they have increased their exports to us to \$435,000,000, as compared with the largest monthly pre-war total of \$184,000,000. It is true that we have bought what they have sold, and that reflects our prosperity.

The difficulty is that this testimony is in the mass, and indicates nothing about the individual buyer asking credit. That is the weakest point in our commercial armor. Our experience in foreign trade is almost limited to cash-and-carry business in necessities which cannot be got elsewhere. That will be the character of the most pressing business in the nearest future. But the time will come when we shall be seeking trade which now we are turning away, and which will be taken from us by those who have better means than we of judging credits. Dislike of intergovernmental credits as a means of avoiding this obstacle is justified. We should not entangle ourselves with the finances of foreign Governments, not even when the credits granted are to be spent for purchases of our goods. There are foreign buyers whose credit has been unblemished for longer than the Governments under which they live have endured. Those like them are the best judges of what it is safe for their countries to buy. Houses of like standing in this country are the best judges of what it is safe for us to sell. The missing link is the introduction of such houses to one another, and also to investors who will supply the funds.

THE REAL LABOR ISSUE.

The disruption of the Industrial Conference results from a fact which is perfectly simple, clouded though it has been in the discussion of "collective bargaining," "the open shop," "representatives of their own choosing." It is the fact that labor does not possess, and has not yet suggested, any agency by which industrial disputes can be settled definitely and with justice to all concerned. Abstractly each phrase is alluring; practically it leads to an inevitable deadlock.

When Mr. GOMPERS declares that the American Federation of Labor has "earned the right to speak in the name of labor" few will dispute him, though the Federation includes a small minority only of those in whose name it speaks. Throughout the history of American industry there has never been a labor organization as large, as powerful, or until recently as wisely led. The improvements which it has effected in the conditions of workmen and in their thoughts and aspirations constitute a notable service not only to wage earners everywhere, but to the nation as a whole. Speaking is one thing, however, and acting is quite another.

As the membership of the Federation has increased, its power and its responsibility have dwindled. Of the present multitudes of strikes, it is variously estimated that from six out of seven to nine out of ten have been declared against the will of the officers of the Federation. In many of these "outlaw" strikes, existing agreements solemnly entered upon have been flagrantly violated. The reason for this, as stated by the leaders themselves, including Mr. GOMPERS, is that an element has gained power within the organization which threatens it with anarchy, as it threatens the nation as a whole. The officers of the Federation may "speak" for labor, but it is much too often the Bolsheviks, the syndicalists, who act for it.

Even if the Federation were homogeneous, there are reasons why it could not conduct "collective bargaining" responsibly. To be responsible as employers are responsible for the fulfillment of contracts, organized labor would have to be answerable before the courts. But it steadfastly refuses to incorporate. The refusal is intelligible—perhaps inevitable. Loosely organized as it is, to accept the responsibilities which capital accepts would invite the ruin of its comparative slender finances unless it would keep its agreements. To allege, as Mr. GOMPERS alleges, that for the unions to incorporate is to risk being "robbed" of their funds by the Government, as the old English guilds were robbed, is absurd. As long as American institutions endure, an American corporation can be deprived of its funds only by due process of law. If it is so deprived, the fault lies with the irresponsibility of its own acts. That is what the unions fear, not the failure of law or of justice.

The demand that in negotiation labor be represented by "leaders of its own choosing" is as plausible as the demand for collective bargaining—and as difficult practically. In any particular shop or industry it may well be that the workmen have no one able to cope on even

terms with their employers, who are trained in mind and plausible in speech, and whose lifelong business is bargaining. Any worker is, moreover, at a manifest disadvantage when bargaining against the corporation that pays his wages. Yet the only alternative is to call in official representatives of the union, and these men are not only ignorant, as a rule, of the intimate needs of the industry affected, but are sometimes professionally interested in fomenting trouble and in gaining signal advantages for the workmen, whether or not they are justified. As the collective bargain is liable to be repudiated, so the collective bargainer, unless in fact representing the men in the industry, tends to be an unfair antagonist, destructive alike to the interests of the employer and to the interests of the public.

The Industrial Conference avoided the real issue or enveloped it in a cloud of abstruse phrases, capable of the most contradictory interpretations. Only one proposal has gone to the root of the matter. The Secretary of Labor suggested a commission composed of representatives of workers and employers which shall be free of direct responsibility to either, and which shall have the authority of the Federal Government to enforce its decisions. A similar step seems to be contemplated in England. The Government's program as lately announced includes "a joint industrial council of capital and labor, with extensive powers." Liberal-minded people everywhere will hope that the American Federation of Labor may long continue to speak for labor, and within certain limits, to act for it. But it cannot as yet bargain collectively through its own agents with any promise of justice to employers, and it cannot enter into binding agreements until it is in a condition to be legally incorporated. To attempt either is to imperil its own present power and all the great benefits which it may yet secure for the red-blooded, two-fisted, level-headed American worker—to whom, and to the entire nation, it has rendered and may yet render such good service.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

The defeat in the British House of Commons by a vote of 185 to 113 of a Government amendment to the Alien bill was a blow to the Government, though the immediate trouble has been averted by a compromise, and though, since the full membership of the House is 707, the Government must have been caught by surprise and the vote was inconclusive. The House is restless. Divers by-elections have gone against the Government. The Northcliffe press is beating all its tom-toms. The elements of disruption are always present in a Coalition Government, and Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has lately gathered some laurels, which perhaps rather belong to the good sense and co-operative spirit of the British people, by the energy and success with which the railway strike was disposed of. He has many enemies of many sorts. The cry for economy is easy to raise and difficult to still. This House was elected very largely in a burst of victorious patriotism and on issues exaggerated or temporary. It is a wonder, perhaps, that Mr. GEORGE's Government has lasted so long.

The last House resented, and this House resents, the extent by which Parliamentary control and Cabinet responsibility have so largely ceased. Great constitutional or unconstitutional changes have taken place. In theory, the Cabinet is a secret committee of the Privy Council. Its members were sworn to secrecy. No minutes and no record of its proceedings were supposed to be kept. Yet the War Cabinet reported in 1918 its proceedings and its methods of procedure in 1917. Up to the time that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE became Prime Minister, each Minister of the Crown in the Cabinet was responsible for his department. The Cabinet was responsible, collectively, for the decisions of the Cabinet Council. "What do we think about this bill?" said Lord MELBOURNE, putting his back to the door just as the Cabinet Council was adjourning. "It doesn't make much difference what we think, so long as we all think it." Collective responsibility has vanished. Mr. SHORT, the present Home Secretary, who has charge of the Alien bill, may be sacrificed if necessary to save the rest of the Cabinet.

In Mr. BALFOUR's Premiership he put in force a rather curious arrangement whereby half a dozen of the most distinguished Ministers, forming an "Inner Cabinet," settled various questions of policy on which the collective opinion of the Cabinet was not taken. This was collective responsibility without collective consultation. Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN and Mr. ASQUITH did not continue the Balfour experiment. After the war broke out the number of Ministers kept increasing. A Cabinet came to have three or four times more members than the average Cabinet of the nineteenth century. So large a body could not make the swift decisions necessary in war. So the old form of Cabinet Government died or was discontinued. The small Cabinet, the War Cabinet of five or six members, was substituted. It was a rough substitute. It worked, but with a great deal of collision and irritation among the departments. The small Cabinet had to settle or leave unsettled the innumerable disputes of the swollen collection of departments. The expense and the inefficiency of some of these departments have been bitterly assailed.

Moreover, the House of Commons is so large and the pressure of business is so great that well-informed debate has become rare and difficult. Closure is of little use save to prevent obstruction on a particular measure before the House. "Kangaroo" closure, that is the selection of amendments by the Chairman or Speaker, is a substitute that rose a few years before the war. But, as a British publicist writes, "like all forms of closure, it hastens parliamentary procedure only by making it superficial. There is something to be said for government by an autocrat, and there is something to be said for government by a deliberative assembly, but there is little indeed to be said for government by an assembly which is 'not permitted to deliberate.' In the United States there are forty-eight Legislatures besides Congress. Yet 'we imagine,' wrote the Right Hon. HUGH CHURCHILL a generation ago, 'that we can adequately transact the business of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Imperial affairs of the whole Empire, with one Parliament only.'"

The House of Commons has too much to do. Yet it complains, and rightly complains, that Ministers transact too much business without its knowledge and that the Prime Minister visits it too rarely. Outside of the personal and political interests involved in the present struggle in the House, there is a larger but obscure struggle to find a new satisfactory relation between the House of Commons and the Ministry. Besides, the House of Lords, in which are many of the best financiers, political economists, men of business, particularly fitted to discuss the problems of taxation and revenue which must long be Great Britain's chief problems, is practically impotent, a mere survival. It ought to be made again a useful and vital organ of British policy.

HAITI TODAY

During the Great War the American people almost forgot the existence of Haiti, although men of the Marine Corps were keeping order in the Black Republic. Treasury officers were collecting the revenue, and the people were being assisted to govern themselves and live according to hygienic rules under an American protectorate. Major W. W. BUCKLEY of the Marine Corps, on furlough from Haiti, reports that the native constabulary, 2,600 strong, under American officers, has attained an efficiency never dreamed of in the old days when one politician after another massacred his way to the Presidency. The constabulary, well fed and contented, dressed in khaki uniforms and wearing shoes that match, has become a well-disciplined force, and in excursions into the mountains to put down brigandage has always shown courage and resolution, which means that they go into the manigua to get their men, instead of firing off ammunition wastefully at long range, which had always been the Haitian style of fighting.

But Haiti is not entirely pacified. Back in the hills and swamps there are small bands living off the country. Mr. F. H. BERLIN, an American engineer, who has just returned from Port au Prince, says that three of his men employed in road building ten miles out of that place were recently killed by outlaws. Americans are seldom molested in Haiti today or interfered with in their excursions about the country. The three victims of the outlaws were natives. Before Admiral CARTERON landed marines at Port au Prince in July, 1915, it was not safe for white men of any nationality to go into the interior, and even in coast towns it was well to be in touch with a legation. WILLIAM D. BOYCE in his "United States Colonies and Dependencies"—the logic of events compelled him to pay some attention to Haiti as a quasi dependency—says that of twenty-three rulers of the Black Republic since 1804, "three were 'shot, two were poisoned, one was dynamited, one committed suicide, eleven were driven into exile, two died in office, and only three left the Presidential chair physically intact.' As late as 1912 the White House on the Champs de Mars was blown up, and with it President LEONTOE and several hundred of his subjects.

And yet in spite of tragedies of this sort, which were in the day's work of a professional politician, the Haitians were not all savages. As a matter of fact, most of them were industrious and harmless, and even the higher education was not neglected. The wealthier Haitians went to France for culture, and returned to be lawyers, physicians, and journalists. The natives are not usually associated with typewriters and sewing machines, but these evidences of civilization are imported every year in increasing numbers. Before the Americans were landed to preserve order and clean up the port towns, the McDonald Syndicate had begun to build a railroad system from the capital to several coast and interior cities. Port au Prince was to be connected with Cap-Haïtien, 200 miles distant, and the fertile valley of the Artibonite, the largest river in Haiti, was to have the benefit of railroad facilities. Port au Prince has a population of 100,000, and that of Cap-Haïtien is 30,000. It is doubtful if most Americans know that there are 2,600,000 people in the republic, 240 to the square mile, "a population seven times as compact as that of the United States." Under American protection and supervision the abundant resources of Haiti will be developed, and it is sure to become a rival of Cuba in tropical products. In this estimate Santo Domingo, which is being similarly con-

ducted on the road to peace and industry, should be included.

A Haitian election was formerly an orgy of murder, an expression none too extreme. In 1917 a President was chosen with American marines looking on. A New England township election could have been no quieter. Not a shot was fired. Every vote was counted. President PHILIPPE SUDRES DARTIGUENAVE was as safe in his "palace" near the Champs de Mars as an American Executive in the White House. Never before was a Haitian ruler able to retire for the night without a scrutiny of his surroundings, including his personal attendant, and sleep like an honest man. For the first time Haiti is paying its debts with an assurance that it can meet all legitimate claims in due course. Crops are being harvested, public works undertaken, business enterprises entered upon, and the Government is being administered with the welfare of the people always in view.

The treaty with the United States may not satisfy the Old Guard, but the people are prospering and contented under the American "protectorate" which was too long deferred for their interests. Haiti, it may be remembered, declared war upon Germany, but it is not generally known that hundreds of Haitians volunteered and fought in France, and that many of them were decorated for valor. In a memorial of the defense of Verdun the Haitian flag has a place. "Now that the United States," wrote Mr. CHARLES MORAVIA, the Haitian Minister to the United States, "has extended its hand and offered to help the young republic, the hope may be entertained that its progress will be rapid, that the Haitian masses will be educated, their standard of life bettered, and that when the country becomes prosperous the American people will be doubly 'paid'—in money by an increase of their commerce and in glory for having 'made another Cuba.'"

DEMOCRACY IN COLLEGE.

There is something admirable, heroic, yet curiously tinged with melancholy, in the effort which so many of our colleges are making to restore the ancient spirit of democracy. Undergraduate life is ruled, they lament, not by true representatives of its character and ability, but by a small and exclusive group of club or fraternity men, membership in which is mainly determined by outside considerations, such as the fact of coming from one of the leading preparatory schools. This group, says The Harvard Advocate, constitutes "a small part of the class"; yet even at that "it becomes broken into 'cliques' from which emerge the leaders and organizers." The remainder of each class, who have come without previous reputation or friendships, "exist 'as a large, inchoate, and inarticulate mass.' When filling out class questionnaires upon graduation a great majority of men list among the things they have most missed 'wider friendships in college.' Other institutions may be less unfortunate in this respect or less frank in self-analysis, but the evil is widespread and well-nigh universal.

It is also very ancient, at least according to undergraduate chronology. At the opening of the present century many of our universities established unions modeled upon the Union at Oxford, which was thought to have wrought a social miracle in democracy. In the middle decades of the nineteenth century the Oxford Union had in fact done this; but that glory had long departed, so that it was then, as it is now, and as its American imitations have inevitably become, the resort only of those who have no truly social affiliations. In America the unions are little used even by these. The real leaders of undergraduate life seldom darken their doors, though on occasions they foregather there, admirably and heroically, out of a sense of duty to college democracy.

A more hopeful project is the division of the undergraduate body into colleges or "quads," also after the Oxford manner, so that each undergraduate shall be member of an organic community and thrown into constant and inevitable contact with some hundreds of others—in the common room and the dining room, at work and at play. A former President of Princeton undertook to introduce the "quad" system; but he postulated as a preliminary measure the abolition of the upper-class clubs. This was abhorrent to the Oxford idea, which regards both the residential college and the university club as necessary to a fully functioning social order. It was equally abhorrent to Princeton—and not unnaturally so, for the Princeton club system was, and still is, the most wisely regulated and most truly democratic in all our universities. At Harvard the system was actually introduced, but also with a difference. The freshman class is divided into groups, each living in a separate "dormitory." But the arrangement lasts for a year only. Preparatory school cliques are formed in spite of it; and, after the freshman year, they rule unchecked as of yore. Instead of "extravagant hopes" of "a new kind of democracy," the freshman dormitories "have not actually produced any more democracy than before," though they "have undoubtedly widened acquaintance and offered at least the 'opportunity for men to mix.'"

It is indeed "a new kind of democracy" that is needed, not only in universities but in the nation as a whole. A century ago our colleges and our cities alike were small, and the men in them

were of much the same stripe. Classmates of necessity knew one another well. Today life is infinitely multitudinous, infinitely diversified. It can be made to function only by subdivision and intensive organization. The trouble with the freshman dormitories is that they are the end of the "new kind of democracy." To be at all effective, life in residential units has to be continued, as it is at Oxford, for three or four years. The original intention at Harvard was that it should be so continued. But there has been a war, and even to keep the Faculty vigorously functioning the new "drive" fund of eleven millions is scarcely adequate.

Meantime, it is much that the undergraduate world still dreams of a new democracy and, however melancholy its mood or vague its aspirations, strives heroically to achieve it. Far more keenly than any outsider, it realizes its own sins of snobbishness and exclusiveness, its own misfortune in the presence in each class of a "large, inchoate, and inarticulate mass" of outsiders. Those who see the situation in wider perspective know that the fault springs from an ancient defect in organization, not from any original undergraduate sin.

AN ALMANAC IN DISTRESS.

It has been said in the past that whenever the end of the world arrives the last institution to acknowledge it will be the Almanach de Gotha. But that assertion will have to be revised. The 1919 edition of this ancient and honorable compendium of information is now at hand, an edition compiled while the greater part of the world with which it was concerned was going to pieces. And it seems probable that when the heavens are rolled up like a scroll and the earth is dissolved into nebulous vapor the Almanach de Gotha will come out the next year with as full information as can be obtained about whatever universe may have succeeded this one, together with polite apologies for any unavoidable deficiencies.

The editorial preface this year declares mournfully that never in its existence of a century and a half has the Almanach de Gotha been faced with such difficulties as beset the editors in the preparation of this, the 156th volume. To the interruption of mails, making it impossible to get news from countries with which Germany was at war, was added "internal convulsions caused by events." "After inserting three new articles—'Poland, Finland, Ukraine—we found it necessary to do almost everything over again, events in the theatre of war having changed once more the aspect of almost all of Europe as it once was.' Further, the dismemberment of Austria and the transformation of the twenty-two States of the German Empire into republics came just as a great part of the Almanach was going to press, an inconvenience to the editors which the revolutionists would surely have avoided if they had thought of it. Apologies are offered for "inevitable inaccuracies," and the only thing that consoles the editors is the fact that no other annual in the world could have escaped the same difficulties.

Nevertheless, they have done what they could, and point to their accomplishment not without pride. "We have even been able to add an article on the 'traffic through the Panama Canal,' which will serve hereafter for comparison with the traffic through the Suez Canal, another great ocean route, 'though in another hemisphere.' And so, 'with the coming of peace a new era begins. The Almanach realizes this and sees new duties laid upon it. We hope that the future will be propitious for our work.'"

More power to the Almanach, as colloquial persons would say. And it begins well by correcting an apparent inconsistency of past editions. The distinguished WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN has hitherto appeared in the Almanach as Emperor of Germany, a title wholly unknown to the Constitution. Now that his glory is departed, he is set down as "formerly German Emperor, King of Prussia," and so on. The reason for this belated conformity to a provision of the German Constitution forced into it by particularists of the smaller States is uncertain, but the principal thing about WILLIAM is the "formerly." And this same word qualifies all the other ex-sovereigns of the German States; the history of each family is brought to a conclusion by the monotonously mournful line, "Abdication of the dynasty, November, 1918."

The difficulties under which the editors got out the issue during the turmoil of last winter may be judged from the article on the Ukraine, which gives the functionaries of the Government under the Hetman, PAVLO SKOROPADSKI, but adds in a footnote: "According to news of Dec. 15, 1918, the Hetman has abdicated and the Cabinet has been dismissed."

And it is the same old Almanach, with the same old passion for exactitude where exactitude is humanly possible. For the statistical section, in its comments on Belgium, contains this paragraph:

Of the 7,423,784 inhabitants on Dec. 31, 1910, 2,883,334 spoke only French, 3,220,662 only Flemish, and 31,415 only German. 871,288 spoke both French and Flemish, 74,988 French and German, 3,653 Flemish and German, and 52,457 the three national languages. There were besides 330,993 inhabitants who spoke none of the three national languages (including infants less than two years old).

Age cannot wither it.

FROM THE FEDERALIST.

Would Madison Have Said Something Like This in 1919?

To the Editor of The New York Times: I recently came across the following from the New York Packet, Friday, Nov. 30, 1917. The Federalist, No. XIV (Madison): "Hearken not to the voice which petulantly tells you that the form of government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world; that it has never yet had a place in the theories of the wisest projectors; that it rashly attempts what is impossible to accomplish. No, my countrymen, shut your ears against this unwholesome language. . . . And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me, the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, the most rash of all attempts is that of rendering us in pieces, in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness. . . . Happily for America, happily, we trust, for the whole human race, we pursued a new and more noble course. They accomplished a revolution which has no parallel in the annals of human society. They reared the fabrics of governments which have no model on the face of the globe. They formed the design of a great Confederacy, which it is incumbent on their successors to improve and perpetuate. If their works are to be superior to theirs, we wonder at the temerity of them. If they erred most in the structure of the Union, this was the work most difficult to be executed." Is it not possible that if Madison had written a pamphlet in October, 1919, recommending the ratification of the League of Nations, he would have said something like that which he employed on Nov. 30, 1777 to G. P. S.

New York, Oct. 24, 1919.

HAWAIIAN GEISHAS' STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Having been, not very long ago, myself a visitor to Honolulu, let me throw the customary limelight on "Another Japanese Plot" in that sublimely paradise in the Pacific. The geishas referred to in your editorial article of Oct. 16 are indigenous to the islands of night-blooming flowers, with a single solitary exception. Their kimono belies their knowledge of things Japanese, inasmuch as the instructor for them of the latest Tokio jasses is to be found only in the phonograph record made in Japan. Doubtless, everybody, not to say of California, knows, or is presumed to know, that the prohibition effective against geishas had had something to do with the strike the girls went on; but really to what extent the girl ruling has affected the otherwise much-growing bank account of theirs I should like to remain ignorant. TAKEO OKA. New York, Oct. 18, 1919.

SPECULATION AND H. C. L.

To the Editor of The New York Times: I notice the news from Washington, that the Senate has concurred in House resolution to have the Secretary of Agriculture make another report on the present cotton crop—condition and acreage. Instead of this, they should try to discourage the speculation in all commodities, and should have extended the high cost of living to include the price of future dealings in raw products that enter into our daily costs. If the public does not stop speculating and get to producing, we will surely have unbearable conditions to face and the results will be serious. WILLSON H. CRALLE. Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1919.

THE GHOSTLY FLIERS.

(In memory of the American aviators who died in the Great War.) Sweep clear the skyway avenues of mornal No cringing clouds forlorn, (Ye hastening heralds of Earth's exulting spheres), Let loiter now as baleful barriers Against the mighty pageant of the Sun—The Kingly One—Who leads today these swift-winged charioteers, Brimmed high with brave exuberance of youth—Symbols, afire, of Chivalry and Truth—At dawn, in one last grand review and flight, Innumerable shafts of living light Let fall across the Marne's immortal vale, Let thunderous clamor rise before the sight—All hail to

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ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE?

Friends of Lawrence Perlmutter, Convicted by Court-Martial, Seek Rehearing of Charges

An effort has been made to draw a comparison between the case of Private Lawrence Perlmutter, convicted by court-martial, and the famous Dreyfus case. But beyond the facts that Perlmutter is a Jew and that he is under conviction of a charge that brands him as a traitor, there is no similarity of circumstances.

On the charge that justice has been done Perlmutter, an attempt is being made, under the leadership of Congressman Isaac Siegel of New York, to obtain from the Judge Advocate General a re-examination of the case and an annulment of the judgment. Perlmutter was sentenced to twenty-two years in prison for violation of the Eighty-first Article of War—giving intelligence to the enemy. A few days ago announcement was made at Washington that the recommendation of the Clemency Section of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the sentence had been reduced to five years, pending re-examination. Perlmutter's defenders say that if necessary they will take the case direct to the President.

Looking at the case with the eye of the dramatist, four chief scenes present themselves:

First scene: "The night of April 13, 1918, near Rouvray, when Captain William H. Gordon, Medical Corps, Ninth Infantry, and a small body of men with him at the Advance Dressing Station, near the front trenches, were captured by the Germans. One of these was Lawrence Perlmutter, who, in 1917, at the age of 19, had left his home at 16 East Eleventh Street, New York City, and had enlisted in the Medical Corps."

Second scene: A few days later, at a small railroad station inside the German lines, in one room Captain Gordon, lying on a bed, listening in an adjoining room, separated by a wooden partition, Perlmutter being questioned by a German officer for information about the American forces.

Third scene: The court-martial at the headquarters of the 2d Division, Germany, eleven months later. Five witnesses follow one another on the stand. The important ones are Captain Gordon and Private Perlmutter. Gordon swears that he overheard Perlmutter give information to the enemy, classified in the charges under fifteen heads, and describes in detail answers he alleged Perlmutter made to the German officer. Perlmutter denies the allegations.

On Gordon's testimony, the verdict is guilty.

Fourth scene: Congressman Siegel's interview with Perlmutter at the door of a prison cell at Governors Island, New York City, the beginning of a fight for a reversal of the verdict. Mr. Siegel, as the result of investigation started last summer, asserts that at the court-martial two witnesses he required for conviction on charges of treason were violated in that in this case Gordon's testimony alone bore on the charge; that Gordon, a Jew, who had forsaken the Jewish faith to become a Christian, was prejudiced against Jews; that he knew Perlmutter well in particular because the latter had interposed in behalf of some comrades; that for about eleven months after the alleged occurrence neither Perlmutter nor any one else, so far as divulged, knew that such charges were to be brought.

Perlmutter's Last Hour.

When Siegel, as shown up in the testimony, started with the time the Germans took over the district, Perlmutter was told when he went on the stand.

It was taken out of the district, and it was going along a trench. I do not know whether it was a front-line trench or not, or part of a communicating trench, but it was filled with water. We had to jump across this trench two

or three times because the Germans did not know which direction to take. The third time I jumped across I lost my boot. I had a pair of rubber boots on, and one was lost after we jumped across this trench. . . . I was going along in agony (on account of the barbed wire which cut his feet) and asked the German . . . to get my boot for me, and he didn't want to do it at first, and finally agreed to get the boot for me, but I had to give it to him after we got on the other side. I said 'yes.' Finally he got the boot, and we went along No Man's Land. Finally we reached the front line."

Perlmutter said that he knew Yiddish and a few German words, and he could make himself understood to the Germans.

From Scene 2 at the railroad station, where the central action preceding the court-martial takes place, as shown up in the testimony:

Private Melville Harger of Perlmutter's company on the stand.

"The first I saw was behind the line, Perlmutter was acting as an interpreter, telling us to take our things out of our pockets."

"Who was there?"

"Some German officers. It was a large room, almost as large as this one. Captain Gordon was there at the time and the rest of the prisoners."

Captain Gordon, who received his medical training at the University of Michigan, in his testimony, leads up, in answer to questions, to the following morning, when he was alone in one of the rooms of the house.

"While I was lying on the bed," testified the Captain, "I heard a conversation in the room next to me. I recognized the voice of Private Perlmutter. I recognized the voice of a German officer speaking English. I do not know who the German was, but I knew he was not an American, as it was not perfect English. The German officer asked Private Perlmutter questions and Private Perlmutter answered them."

Q. State what, if any, offer you heard Private Perlmutter make to the German officer, what Private Perlmutter said to him, and what he said to Private Perlmutter.

A. Private Perlmutter told the German officer that the 5d Battalion, 9th Infantry, had two companies in line. He told the German officer that Company K was at Rouvray and Company M at Bannancourt. He told the German officer that our artillery, which was at Bannancourt, had been gassed; he told the German officer that the commanding officer of the 9th Infantry was Colonel Fuchs; that the 9th Infantry had several commanding officers before that time; he also told the German officer that the commanding officer of the 8d Battalion was Colonel Beers. He gave the names of General Bundy and General Murray; he told the German officer that we had many cases of self-inflicted wounds; he told the German officer that on the night of our capture the battalion to our left had changed hands.

Other information Perlmutter gave, Gordon testified, was that the shelling of the road near Rouvray had been effective; the date when the 9th Infantry arrived in France, where it was trained; and when it entered the battle area; that the regimental headquarters of the 9th Infantry was at Rouvray.

Q. What, if anything, did Private Perlmutter offer and ask of that German officer?

A. Private Perlmutter asked the German officer to change his boots, as he wanted shoes, that his boots did not fit him. . . . The German officer told him that he could not do it at the time, but he would put his name down so he could have the boots, which were rubber boots, changed for shoes, so that Private Perlmutter could walk. Private Perlmutter also told the German officer that the German soldiers in taking him through the line had taken something like 100 or more francs from him, and

foot specialist for the battalion, and he was taking a lot of toenails off for the men, and I didn't like that; just put a little piece of wood or something right under the toenail and pull it off, and the men asked me to appeal to Captain Gordon, and Captain Gordon told me to mind my own business. I asked him in a nice way. That was the first time, and since then if there was any kind of dirty work to be done Captain Gordon would pick on Private Perlmutter to do it. The time came to go into the trenches, and there was a fellow that had to stay back with baggage detail. At the time we didn't have two nights' sleep, two days and two nights we had very little to eat, and somebody saying that it would be another day waiting until dark without any food at all, and Private Perlmutter was picked out by Captain Gordon. When in the trenches . . . if any one had to go out at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, any one around at all, I was always woke up, when there were men on duty for that purpose."

Acted as Advance Runner.

Q. How did Private Perlmutter happen to know so much?

A. Private Perlmutter was runner of advance dressing station to battalion headquarters and regimental headquarters. He was acting runner.

Captain Gordon, it is asserted by Perlmutter's defenders, showed an unusually tenacious memory in recalling details of Perlmutter's answers to questions—eleven months after the occurrence. The following is from the cross-examination of Captain Gordon, after he had testified that he was questioned by a German officer on the same subjects as Perlmutter:

Q. And your recollection was not very clear on the questions that were asked you?

A. No, Sir.

Q. But it is perfectly clear on the questions that were asked Private Perlmutter and which you overheard?

A. Absolutely. By this I mean that my recollection is perfectly clear on the questions as answered by Private Perlmutter.

Q. You made no memorandum at the time?

A. I made a memorandum. I had to destroy it afterward.

Perlmutter testified that he either answered the Germans, falsely, said he didn't know, or if he gave true answers did so on unimportant matters. If he didn't answer questions the Germans said they would send him to a coal mine, he testified. This is from his testimony:

"He asked me where battalion headquarters was," Perlmutter said. "I made a diagram, got a piece of paper and says Rouvray was over there and here's a communicating trench and there's a road running to the rear of the trench, and I say battalion headquarters is right over there, and that was false."

Q. You made it up out of your head? It was not correct?

A. It was not correct, it was false, because regimental headquarters were not back from there to a town called Malzey. The German officer says: "Often, as a matter of fact, you have two companies in the line." I says I do not know. . . .

Q. Does this apply to the question about the time the 9th Infantry arrived in France?

A. They told me the ship and the time I docked.

Q. They told you the name of the ship?

A. I was the last man questioned, and they got all the information before, I presume, I don't know, from the men they questioned before me.

Q. You mean they had the information?

A. It was in booklet form. Perlmutter was the one which of his answers to the German officer were true and which false. Most of them, he said, were false; true ones were: The time of arrival in France and where the regiment was in training.

"Why did you give them false answers?" asked the court. "After they started in questioning me I realized I might give some valuable information, and that is the reason I gave them false answers."

In answer to a question the accused said he had never received any instructions as to what he should say if he were captured.

Question of Ill-Feeling.

"You and Captain Gordon were not on friendly terms?"

"No, Sir," and Perlmutter's testimony as to the reason for this was: "The first time it started Captain Gordon was attached to Divisional Headquarters, and he came down as a



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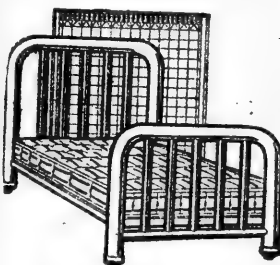
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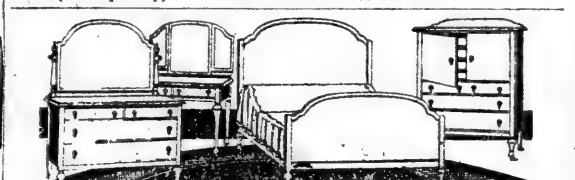
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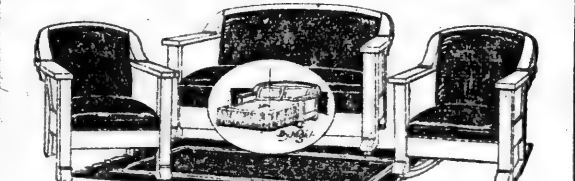
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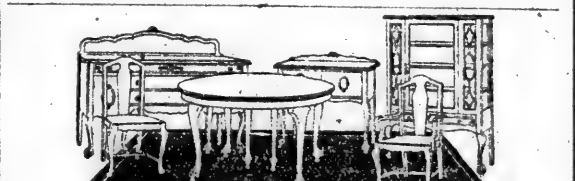
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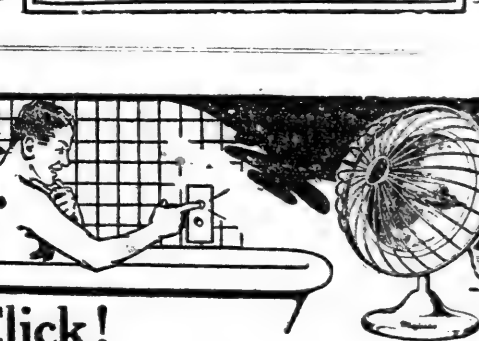
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Bonnet Triller & Co.	1	13	2	M. Tappe	1	—
M. Nally, Inc.	1	9	2	Vorin Inc.	2	—
M. G. Hays & Co.	1	9	2	Bayard	1	—
L. P. Hollander & Co.	1	12	—	Mary J. Dunham	1	—
H. G. Inc.	3	6	—	Geo. C. Heimeidinger	1	—
A. T. Hays	—	6	—	Leonard & O'Neill	1	—
Robe & Riegan	2	8	—	Worth Roberts	1	—
Franklin Simon & Co.	2	4	2	Ruby	3	—
A. B. Fier & Co.	4	2	—	Filene's Sons & Co.	1	—
Lichterstein	1	2	—	Driscoll	1	—
Revillon & Co.	6	—	—	—	—	—
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Marion	1	4	—	—	—	—
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CARRANZA AND WORLD OIL MONOPOLY

Mexican Nationalization Plans as an Instrument for Cutting Off a Fuel Supply This Country Cannot Afford to Lose

BY EDWARD I. BELL.

THE recent filing of claims to several thousand acres of oil land in Mexico by a German-owned company with a New York office and a Mexican name—Compañía Minera y Metalúrgica—is a significant move of a great game in which the United States seems to be playing its cards very poorly. The stakes are high, the highest perhaps of any in the worldwide scramble for oil. The game was set up and is being run by Carranza with the object of taking from us vast oil possibilities and building them into an oil monopoly by destroying competition in the greatest developed oil field of the world.

The significance of the German move is not in its size. Its importance consists in the fact that it is a practical demonstration of the effectiveness of Carranza's method, emphasized by the further fact that it is the first appearance of German interests in the Mexican oil fields. If German or Norwegian or other companies are to be successful in this game, they must be able to take advantage of Carranza's nationalization system. It is not difficult to see that companies of other nations already established there can be doing similarly on a large scale. Carranza's project is through with the world. Manifestly, if we have found ourselves incapable of dealing successfully with Carranza while he stood alone, we cannot hope to do so after he secures the support of important nations, each of whom would thus become a participant in the oil monopoly. It is not surprising that Carranza is endeavoring to create in jeopardy to the vital interests of the United States.

It is not my purpose to speculate upon the international complications that lurk in this affair, but rather to show what its course has been in the hope that remedy may be applied before the complications set in. Not the denier toward which we have been drifting for years, but a rational business remedy which always has been at our command and which we have not applied.

The beginning of the thing.

We have had ample notice of Carranza's purpose in nationalizing the oil fields. He announced it when he went into the revolution in 1913, and through all the backing and filling of the intervening years he has not departed from it in any essential whither. His political doctrine at the beginning of his political career today is that Mexico for the Mexicans, and very early in his revolutionary career Carranza interpreted it as opposition to development of Mexico's natural resources by foreigners except on terms which he would name.

Right speedily the terms began to be set forth. Only Mexicans could acquire Mexican land. If any foreigner desired to possess Mexican property, he must become naturalized or waive all right of appeal to his home government. His political doctrine at the beginning of his political career today is that Mexico for the Mexicans, and very early in his revolutionary career Carranza interpreted it as opposition to development of Mexico's natural resources by foreigners except on terms which he would name.

Some of these provisions already were in Mexico's mining law, but Carranza amplified them in his revolutionary decrees in sweeping terms. Carranza's special reference to oil lands. Carranza's attention was paid to laws then existing, which, as in the United States, guaranteed in perpetuity to owners of the soil ownership of all underlying oil deposits, and the Carranza decrees gave them without a franchise in any case whatsoever. These laws were in Carranza's way, so he abrogated them, and has stuck to life shrouded through thick and thin.

The Carranza decree.

At the beginning of 1915, while his faction held only a skeleton of authority in the various Mexican states, he issued a decree from a perch on a pile head in Vera Cruz—a decree that has become a famous document. It forbade all work in development of oil lands without first obtaining Carranza's consent. What would happen to persons or companies who failed to apply and qualify for such consent was expressed in these terse and unequivocal terms:

"The Constitutional Government may order destruction of any works undertaken in contravention of this decree, at the expense of the company or companies which have undertaken them."

"All petroleum wells brought in as a result of work carried out in violation of this decree shall be regarded as belonging to the nation."

Of course no American oil operator made the slightest move in response to this edict, except to grin at it. To do what the First Chief ordered would have been abandonment of rights held under Mexican laws of 1854, 1902, and 1909. In development of which rights scores of millions had been spent. Also it would have been formal recognition of Carranza's contention by nationalization plan long before Carranza amounted to anything, or his ideas had been expressed through any medium more official than his own typewriter.

The common thought was that his threat was mere political vapor, and that if he ever gained real authority he would not dare attempt to carry it out. The thought was expressed in the vernacular in a letter I received shortly after this decree was issued from an American prospector and oil developer in the Mexican fields. "The great big United States will see to Carranza if he ever gets anywhere and tries to put over a raw deal like that," the oil man wrote. "Americans in Mexico are not getting much aid and comfort from Washington as a general thing of course," he went on, "but oil is different. We Americans with Mexican wells will be supported in our rights because the United States soon will need the oil we are producing. All of us will stick like glue to our rights and obey the letter of the law under which we bought and leased this Mexican oil jungle and have drilled for good oil petroleum. Let Carranza try to get by with any funny work in the oil fields and Uncle Sam will tell him good and plain where to get off. Just wait till Carranza begins to beg for recognition."

Getting the Plans Approved.

But ten months later, in October, 1915, carefully advised by his American counsel, Carranza got his decree reapproved without withdrawing his edict or his threat, or modifying his nationalization program in any degree whatever.

The following February his "Constitution," embodying nationalization of all lands in Article 27 thereof, was framed at Querétaro, a far interior town company with a New York office and a Mexican name—Compañía Minera y Metalúrgica—is a significant move of a great game in which the United States seems to be playing its cards very poorly. The stakes are high, the highest perhaps of any in the worldwide scramble for oil. The game was set up and is being run by Carranza with the object of taking from us vast oil possibilities and building them into an oil monopoly by destroying competition in the greatest developed oil field of the world.

The significance of the German move is not in its size. Its importance consists in the fact that it is a practical demonstration of the effectiveness of Carranza's method, emphasized by the further fact that it is the first appearance of German interests in the Mexican oil fields. If German or Norwegian or other companies are to be successful in this game, they must be able to take advantage of Carranza's nationalization system. It is not difficult to see that companies of other nations already established there can be doing similarly on a large scale. Carranza's project is through with the world. Manifestly, if we have found ourselves incapable of dealing successfully with Carranza while he stood alone, we cannot hope to do so after he secures the support of important nations, each of whom would thus become a participant in the oil monopoly. It is not surprising that Carranza is endeavoring to create in jeopardy to the vital interests of the United States.

It is not my purpose to speculate upon the international complications that lurk in this affair, but rather to show what its course has been in the hope that remedy may be applied before the complications set in. Not the denier toward which we have been drifting for years, but a rational business remedy which always has been at our command and which we have not applied.

The beginning of the thing.

We have had ample notice of Carranza's purpose in nationalizing the oil fields. He announced it when he went into the revolution in 1913, and through all the backing and filling of the intervening years he has not departed from it in any essential whither. His political doctrine at the beginning of his political career today is that Mexico for the Mexicans, and very early in his revolutionary career Carranza interpreted it as opposition to development of Mexico's natural resources by foreigners except on terms which he would name.

Right speedily the terms began to be set forth. Only Mexicans could acquire Mexican land. If any foreigner desired to possess Mexican property, he must become naturalized or waive all right of appeal to his home government. His political doctrine at the beginning of his political career today is that Mexico for the Mexicans, and very early in his revolutionary career Carranza interpreted it as opposition to development of Mexico's natural resources by foreigners except on terms which he would name.

Some of these provisions already were in Mexico's mining law, but Carranza amplified them in his revolutionary decrees in sweeping terms. Carranza's special reference to oil lands. Carranza's attention was paid to laws then existing, which, as in the United States, guaranteed in perpetuity to owners of the soil ownership of all underlying oil deposits, and the Carranza decrees gave them without a franchise in any case whatsoever. These laws were in Carranza's way, so he abrogated them, and has stuck to life shrouded through thick and thin.

The Carranza decree.

At the beginning of 1915, while his faction held only a skeleton of authority in the various Mexican states, he issued a decree from a perch on a pile head in Vera Cruz—a decree that has become a famous document. It forbade all work in development of oil lands without first obtaining Carranza's consent. What would happen to persons or companies who failed to apply and qualify for such consent was expressed in these terse and unequivocal terms:

"The Constitutional Government may order destruction of any works undertaken in contravention of this decree, at the expense of the company or companies which have undertaken them."

"All petroleum wells brought in as a result of work carried out in violation of this decree shall be regarded as belonging to the nation."

Of course no American oil operator made the slightest move in response to this edict, except to grin at it. To do what the First Chief ordered would have been abandonment of rights held under Mexican laws of 1854, 1902, and 1909. In development of which rights scores of millions had been spent. Also it would have been formal recognition of Carranza's contention by nationalization plan long before Carranza amounted to anything, or his ideas had been expressed through any medium more official than his own typewriter.

The common thought was that his threat was mere political vapor, and that if he ever gained real authority he would not dare attempt to carry it out. The thought was expressed in the vernacular in a letter I received shortly after this decree was issued from an American prospector and oil developer in the Mexican fields. "The great big United States will see to Carranza if he ever gets anywhere and tries to put over a raw deal like that," the oil man wrote. "Americans in Mexico are not getting much aid and comfort from Washington as a general thing of course," he went on, "but oil is different. We Americans with Mexican wells will be supported in our rights because the United States soon will need the oil we are producing. All of us will stick like glue to our rights and obey the letter of the law under which we bought and leased this Mexican oil jungle and have drilled for good oil petroleum. Let Carranza try to get by with any funny work in the oil fields and Uncle Sam will tell him good and plain where to get off. Just wait till Carranza begins to beg for recognition."

Getting the Plans Approved.

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terly dependent on the United States; we are the source of its supplies, the market for its goods. Any efficient business man could make these facts into an unanswerable argument for the denial of protection of our people and our legitimate rights. No self-respecting business house continues trading with a concern that cheats it systematically, murders its agents or opens up a secret lane to take its property without compensation. Why should the United States do differently with Mexico?

We have Presidential authority for use of the embargo as a weapon to compel peace and right dealing throughout the world. Why not use it with Mexico? Even a partial embargo on Mexican trade would long ago have brought quick results. Now the trade is much larger and the embargo weapon far more effective than ever before. There are many points of this principle not fully comprehended in the word embargo as we have used it, in a limited way, to serve war needs and as a precautionary measure in the matter of arms, but there is no space in this column to deal with them. In the main, however, it is a simple matter of right and wrong. We may learn more definitely about British moves in Mexico from Lord Grey of Fallodon, who has been with us a great while, for his name has long been associated with British oil policies.

Monopoly Inevitable.

The big thing in the Edgar utterance is the definite fact that we must have enormous quantities of Mexican oil to run the public and private business of the American nation. We knew it before that, but we didn't know that the supply and we were banking on selling it to us at \$2 a barrel. But that won't happen.

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pen, it seems, for ten years, and we are doing now with a more immediate hold.

According to Mexican official records there are in the Mexican fields 153 operating companies. Only thirty-one of them produced oil in 1917 and only twenty-five in 1918. All the oil that was produced in these two years was marketed by seventeen major companies—sixteen American and one English. The reason the marketing was done by these big companies is that they possess tank steamers and the smaller companies do not. Lack of independent transportation bottled up the independent oil that otherwise would have been a competitive factor in our markets.

It will stay bottled up indefinitely unless Carranza's nationalization plan is squelched; for that plan, either as a threat or a recognized principle, is a standing menace to business freedom that prevents the smaller companies from raising capital to provide their own ocean tankage. The sums required for this purpose are large; many of the companies which need tankers possess petroleum wells capable of producing 50,000 barrels daily. To deliver an output of this size at Middle Atlantic ports, a producing company would require a fleet of twenty tankers costing at least \$1,000,000 apiece, a total of some \$20,000,000. Manifestly such an amount of new capital or even half or a tenth of it is not to be found by competitive companies on the sole security of oil properties whose control may pass or have passed to the Carranza Government.

Under nationalization, therefore, if the oil from the independent wells of Mexico reached our markets at all, it would dribble in through the big companies and only in such quantities as would suit big company policy. Inevitably the independent American producers must drift away from the present competitive control into centralized ownership, and the price of gasoline and kerosene and all the rest of the oil products of common use here in the United States will be regulated in perpetuity by a controlling group whose dictator easily might be Carranza.

Nationalization in these parts. This should seem to be the thing that would complete an oil monopoly whose power of extortion would reach to every activity of American life. You cannot trust the Angel Gabriel with such a monopoly—are we about to hand it over to him? Carranza and his associates or assigns in Mexican oil power?

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AMUSEMENTS.
Other Amusement Advertisements Section 9, Pages 2, 3, 4, and 5.
MOTION PICTURES.
MOTION PICTURES.

Commencing today SAMUEL

FEWER ARRESTS FOR DRINKING

City Statistics Show Decrease Since Partial Prohibition Began on July 1

ONE may not depend absolutely upon statistics. It depends upon the point of view and upon what is to be proved. Paradoxically, they may prove anything. According to one set of data, having in mind a definite demonstration, they may prove this or that. The same statistics may be brought in proof of two contrary assertions. It should be remembered, also, that complete information is not in a particular matter may be obtained only after there is allowed to elapse a definite period for purposes of comparison.

With which by way of a prologue, consider a particular problem: Does prohibition prohibit, or, so far as we have entered upon statutory authority, is it effecting its purpose in reducing the consumption of a salubrious prospect?

As Chief Magistrate McAdoo shrewdly points out, we are now in a period of transition, neither yet as formerly, as prohibition is intended. The same authority is over to us that the high price of the salubrious term of their "abstinence" has been more prohibitive than the law, so that the salubrious term seems to be assisting in its effectiveness the very law they would relegate to oblivion. Every one—that is every one whose habit gives point to his observation—knows that the price of a salubrious term is still on a wild aerial flight. One pays now for the indulgence of his appetite over the bar 40 cents a glass and the general dispenser does the pouring. Furthermore—and this is the point—there is no salubrious term in the contents of the thimble glass are considerably diluted before reaching the ultimate consumer. This has an effect highly desirable—from the viewpoint of a temperance and supporters of the statute and those who believe in the salubrious term of the appetite. But lately one could attain something akin to physical latitude for what is the price of one "shot" in these perilous times. It costs more to attain a complete state of maudlin reverie and volcanic hiccoughs today than it did yesterday. Tomorrow it will cost still more. The scale of prices seems to be progressive. This progression, if long continued, would result in prohibition without the aid of statutes. But this side of the case was not considered in the evolution of local temperance societies into national brotherhood for a common cause.

Liquor is being downed in a double sense as we shall see. Figures for the three months immediately preceding the law of abstinence, when revenue agents' salaries were mainly by systematic search for stills in the Kentucky mountains and other autonomous sections of the country, and for the three months since the enactment in a peaceful period of a wartime measure, when the revenue agents have followed their noses into the market places where law follows the baton and local options gives way to national disposition.

In the three months of April, May, and June—before the great drought began—there were 1,002 first male offenders and 1,002 first offenders listed among the gentlemen who, under duress, appeared before the New York Magistrates to ex-

plain how and why they had taken that one drink too many. During the three months immediately succeeding the Blue First, that is to say, July, August, and September, there were 491 first male offenders against the majesty of the new law and 49 female offenders who for the first time had freighted themselves with more alcohol than properly they could carry. By a simple arithmetical process, it will be seen, that the decrease represented during July, August, and September is a little more than one-half of the total recorded during April, May, and June. This is a percentage upon which the upholders of the unfermented may congratulate themselves, the more so if these figures prove to be an augury of progressive decrease and final elimination during the dry eternity to follow.

What of those whose manner of living had accustomed them to the bar of justice as well as to the bar of pleasure? During April, May, and June of this year men who had established records with the police as followers of Bacchus and an epitome of whose biographies appears on the court blotter number 411. Those with past records who appeared in court on charges of intoxication during July, August, and September number 190, or less than one-half the former figures. The women of similar description and habit numbered 229 during the three months immediately preceding July 1; those who are of unenviable record during the period elapsing between July 1 and Oct. 1 number 110, again a decrease by one-half the former figures. The women of similar description and habit numbered 229 during the three months immediately preceding July 1; those who are of unenviable record during the period elapsing between July 1 and Oct. 1 number 110, again a decrease by one-half the former figures. The women of similar description and habit numbered 229 during the three months immediately preceding July 1; those who are of unenviable record during the period elapsing between July 1 and Oct. 1 number 110, again a decrease by one-half the former figures.

New York Report on Convictions for Intoxication, April to September, (Inclusive.)

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Males	324	264	314	197	60	142
First offenders	145	123	143	72	22	58
Second offenders	179	141	171	125	38	84
Total	503	405	485	322	98	226
Females	42	47	38	20	17	12
First offenders	25	27	23	12	10	8
Second offenders	17	20	15	8	7	4
Total	59	67	53	28	24	20
Grand total	562	472	538	350	122	246
Discharged	121	133	135	84	53	54
Fined	69	69	80	32	25	26
City Home	1	1	1	2	1	1
Reformatory	1	1	1	1	1	1
Detention	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sentence suspended	356	274	327	181	102	102
Probation	18	18	10	8	8	8
County Jail	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	566	480	574	311	281	248

Chief Magistrate McAdoo holds that it is not yet a reasonable time in which to diagnose the effect of prohibition. "In comparing," he says, "the statistics with reference to arrests on the charges of intoxication in these courts for the months of July, August, and September of this year as against the three months preceding, it must be kept in mind that, so far as prohibition is concerned, we are in a transitory period, neither yet as formerly nor dry as intended.

"The high price of drinks to many people has been more prohibitory than the law.

"We must also have in mind that

the State has no prohibitory law, and is simply enforcing the excise statutes as they now exist. Unless the State passes prohibitory laws of its own, all cases coming under the statute now before the President, or after Jan. 19 next, will go into the Federal courts, and will not in any wise add to the business of these courts.

"Present conditions, therefore, do not warrant the drawing of conclusions based on statistics as to what would be the effect of a radically enforced general prohibition with reference to the manufacture and sale of liquors.

"I note that there has been no very great falling off in the number of applicants for State licenses to sell liquor in this city. If conditions radically change, the activities of the police as evidenced in these courts will undoubtedly furnish statistics which will be instructive.

"Most people who want to know the facts are naturally asking:

"1. Has the number of arrests for intoxication increased or fallen off?

"2. If there is a decrease in the number of people arrested for drunkenness, has there been an increase or decrease in the number of persons arrested or complained of for other crimes or offenses?

"The present figures give no convincing answers to these questions. There is no appreciable diminution in the general number of cases in these courts at this time. The records in many of the district courts show a rather unusual number of arrests by the police on serious charges of felonies."

However, the figures above tabulated show, at least that actual prohibition has not been effected.

It is commonly reported, and the office of Chief Probation Officer Edwin

J. Cooley is warrant for the statement, that as wine bibbing decreases the number of drug addicts increases, which is another story. Mr. Cooley and his

assistants state that opium, heroin and other narcotics are still obtainable in quantity, that they reach New York and addicts by devious routes from Canada and from further countries, and that their use is spreading among those who are deprived of their alcohol. If this be true, which would require another tabulation of comparative statistics to prove, prohibition, so far as it has extended, has meant simply a change in habit, a difference in method of appeasing craving for stimulant or narcotic. But it hasn't been proved.

BRYN MAWR POETS.

THE students of Bryn Mawr College in an effort to show the world that any contribution toward its support is well worth the giving have just issued a small book of poetry bearing the title of "Humble Voyagers." The verses are an outburst of a particular "small group of serious thinkers" in the college known as the Reeling and Writhing Club. The name naturally evokes memories of "Alice in Wonderland." There, however, the similarity ends, for the contents have been written by young thinkers. That makes the ac-

cent on the "serious" a doubly strong one. The flavor of the sophomore hangs about the whole, but there are lines like these by Katherine L. Ward, which brighten the landscape:

If I were only an old, old woman, then at last I'd be free.

Oh, days to come, and the long, long years, would be brittle words to me.

I could do what I pleased, and get what I wanted, and borrow and squander and spend.

Knowing so well in my wise old heart it would soon be the same in the end.

The poem is entitled "Two Years Older Than Seventeen."

Whether or not the patrons of the college will be discouraged or encouraged to open their purses for this indication of the gray matter of the advanced young women is something that the last days of the drive for funds will show.

TAXABLE INCOMES.

STATISTICS of income just made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue show how the lawmakers tried to distribute equitably the tax levy. Four persons in the United States received net incomes in the year 1917 of

\$5,000,000 and over. The average tax paid by these four persons was \$4,937,731.25. The total net income was \$37,242,379.

The number of persons filing returns of taxable income of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 for the year 1917 was 311,325. The average tax per individual was \$11.37.

More returns of taxable income of from \$3,000 to \$4,000 were received than in any other class. The number was 336,437. The total income from these returns was \$1,223,167,248, and the average tax \$27.50.

The number of returns of income from \$500,000 to \$750,000 was 253, the average tax being \$153,794.64.

Ninety persons filed returns showing a net income of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 and paid an average tax of \$240,948.30.

Sixty-seven returns reporting net incomes of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 were received, the average tax assessment being \$360,758.

From Julep to Tea.

Frank Dean has found a use for the mint beds in the hotel yard. He puts a sprig in the foot tea when served to the hotel guests, and it makes a fine flavor to the tea.—Hoxie Correspondent Walnut Ridge (Ark.) Blade.

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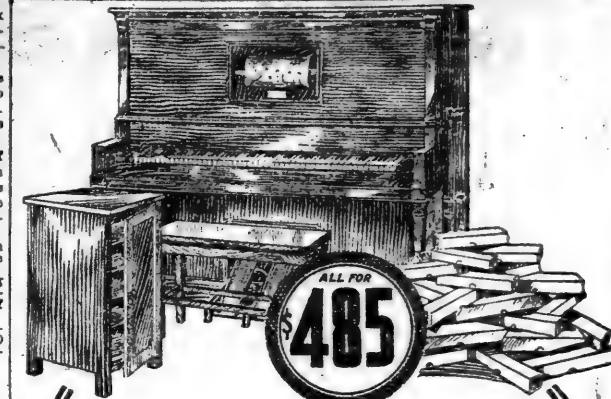
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For further information and submission of bids address—

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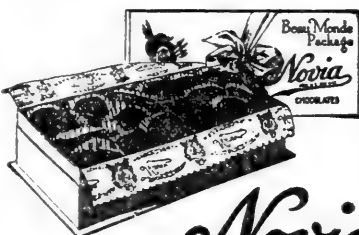
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I desire, also, to subscribe to the Permanent Memorial, soon to be erected, the sum of \$

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Use Krystalak just as you would milk—4 tablespoonsful to a cup of water or a cup of Krystalak to a quart of water—nothing else. You are ready then to cook.



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Any one can talk well when they're all alone—make wonderful speeches in bed—or on the way home from the banquet. But can you talk convincingly to other people, sway their minds by the sheer force of your words? In one evening you can learn the principles that will help you obtain the knack of talking convincingly.

"... The very day after examining 'Mastery of Speech,' I had the confidence to go up and ask my superintendent for a transfer on the planers. ... And, to my surprise, he gave it to me. I had for months been wanting that change, but didn't have the confidence until your Course pointed out the easy way to talk to your 'superior.' That is only one incident where your Course was of value."

"After a careful perusal of the Course I am convinced that correct speech is the largest contribution to a man's success, and that honest application to the study of this Course will produce the desired perfection in speech."

"I have read but one page—positively not another word—and I have found in that page the magical keynote which vibrates with my longing desire to be, and my belief that, with their help, I will become a good public speaker, despite an agonizing diffidence inherited from my mother."

SOME people think it was luck that put John McCarthy in his present good-paying job. But I know better. "Mac," as he was called, worked for an electrical supply house in the Middle-West. When any of the fellows discussed anything Mac was the sphinx. He couldn't talk convincingly. When he met the boss on the street his "good morning" stuck in his throat and he just made a clucking sound. He was about as eloquent as a clam.

Mac had a fair education and I knew of no reason why he should be so timid about talking. So one day, at the risk of offending him, I asked him how it was he never joined in any of the noon-hour discussions.

"The trouble is," he replied, "I can never think of the things I want to say. When I get home at night I can sit on the edge of the bed and think of the wonderfully clever things I might say. Or as I lie on my back looking at the ceiling I think of the forceful way in which I might have driven home point after point of my argument—think of the masterful words by which I could convince my hearers. But I can't talk to people the way I talk in bed."

"If I could only learn to talk convincingly! Why, Paul, I've been in to the floor-manager twice with an idea of mine that, I believe, would cut the expense of this department almost one-third. And it would also create a position for me that should pay twice my present salary. But he simply can't see it. He always listens and then sort of smiles and says it can't be done. But I know it can be done. I'd show him that it will work if I could only talk convincingly enough to get him to let me try it out."

Of course I sympathized with Mac; but as there was nothing that I could say or do to help him I merely shrugged my shoulders and changed the subject.

But one day not long after that he surprised us all. I had noticed a subtle change taking place in Mac but couldn't quite put my finger on what it was. He seemed to be gaining more confidence. He was more and more often taking part in the noon-hour discussions. And the wonder of it was that he was making the fellows sit up and take notice. He was actually acquiring an ability to talk convincingly.

A short time after noting this change, as I passed the floor manager's office I was arrested by Mac's voice. He was talking about his money saving idea again. Only this time he thought quickly and clearly; laid down point after point in rapid succession. I stood there in amazement. His flow of forceful words continued for a moment and then stopped abruptly. There was a brief silence broken by the manager's voice.

"Mr. McCarthy, you've convinced me that your plan has unusual merit. I am going to try it out beginning the first of next month. It's funny that I didn't see it before as I do now. You will have complete charge at a fifty per cent. increase in your salary. If your plan works out there'll be another raise coming soon."

Mac's plan worked. Today he is general supervisor of our floor, making three times his former salary. Why? He had added to his natural capacity the proficiency of talking convincingly, could make other people see his point and think as he thought. His ability to talk convincingly helped make other people do for him the things he wanted done and boosted him into a quick and brilliant success.

THEN there is another case entirely different. A prominent Actors' Association called a general strike of all the members of the association who were to play in an enormous costume and musical spectacle. The producer of this hit heard of their action, walked on to the stage, and looked over his people—some three hundred of them—for just a minute. The murmuring ceased. Then he said a few words in a quiet, easy voice. No waving of arms or shouting, no oratory. Just a few quiet words—simple and to the point. But in about two minutes every person on that stage was cheering for the management, and every one present stuck to the show.

Dorothy Woods was a girl who should have been named Violet. She shrank from any kind of publicity. At a church affair she was given a paper to read—not a talk to make, mind you—but a paper to read. She got up on the platform and courageously started off. Then she caught sight of the rows of white faces—her voice trailed away into a whisper, she blushed violently, stammered a few unintelligible words and fled in a wild fright.

But a short time after that her friends began to notice a change in her. She was rapidly overcoming all her embarrassment and timidity. Then she got the knack of talking convincingly. In a few years she became the political leader of the Women's Party in her town—heads every important committee and is the dominant figure in local social activities. Every one wonders how the wonderful change took place. It was merely her brain at work, the ability of knowing how to talk convincingly under any circumstances.

THIS knack of talking convincingly will do wonders for any man or woman. Many people are afraid to express their thoughts; they know the humiliation of talking to people and obtaining in answer a casual nod, or a curt "yes" or "no." But when you can talk convincingly, it's different. When you talk, people listen to you.

You know as well as I do that you can think of clever things to say, brilliant ideas to expound, convincing arguments in favor of whatever you want to prove. But the question is, Can you think of them when you want them? Thousands of men have in them the ability to become convincing talkers. And, at last, a way has been provided whereby you, in one evening, can learn a plan to help you think of everything you want to say, marshal all your facts before you, overcome timidity and embarrassment and learn to "stand up and talk."

There's really no trick to it at all. Some people think that you have to be born with a gift for talking. But that's the old fashioned idea. There's nothing—no I won't say there's nothing hard about it. Anything to which you are not accustomed comes hard at first, even learning how to walk. But it's comparatively easy when you apply yourself to it. When you consider that you can master the principles of becoming a convincing talker in one evening, it can't be very hard.

YOU have probably heard of Dr. F. H. Law. For thirty years he has lectured and traveled. He is an authority on speech. And now he has put his wonderful principles of being a convincing talker into a course called "Mastery of Speech."

When you receive Dr. Law's course it will be like being in personal contact with Dr. Law, getting the benefit of his advice and instruction. And to prove its value to you we will send "Mastery of Speech" to you entirely free for five days. In one evening you will get the method of talking convincingly. You will learn how to secure attention to whatever you are saying; how to make your words forceful and convincing.

You will learn why talking has always seemed something to be dreaded whereas it is really not a very difficult thing to get up and talk. You will learn the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. You will quickly learn how and when to use humor with telling effect. Then if you see how valuable it will be to you in helping you into success keep it and send us five dollars. If you do not want it, send it back and you are not out a penny. We prove its value to you on our expense. Send no money. Merely mail the coupon and the complete course goes to you at once.

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Section

4

SIXTEEN
PAGES

Photo by
Hunt &
Nelson

ACTIVE LEADERS OF STEEL STRIKE:

John Fitzpatrick (Above) and William Z. Foster (Right). Fitzpatrick, Who Says He Is for "Law and Order," Is Not Such a Radical as Foster, but He Is Regarded as Far from Conservative.



Photo by
G.V. Buck

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR:
Frank Morrison, Secretary, and Samuel Gompers, President.

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1919

(Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.)

WHAT'S WRONG WITH LABOR?

Federation Threatened With I. W. W.
Control from the Inside

IT is generally believed that industrial revolution, if it ever should reach the point of real menace in this country, would come through the radical I. W. W. Against the spread of propaganda that must precede such a condition has been the bulwark of the conservative American Federation of Labor.

No doubt this is the viewpoint of the average citizen when attention is called to a threat of an overturn of the existing order. But recently there has been a change in position, and if revolution is attempted it will be through the American Federation of Labor. The I. W. W. has not reformed. It has adopted different tactics; first, to revolutionize the federation from within; then, through it, to set on foot the larger revolution.

What are the A. F. of L. leaders doing to head this off? To get an understanding of the factors entering into the answer, some discernible on the surface, some hidden within, it is necessary to take a look backward, and get forth the irreconcilable antagonism of the sets of ideas on which the organizations are founded. The antagonism was set forth by William Haywood, now under twenty years' prison sentence

for anti-war activities, when the I. W. W. was formed in Chicago in 1906:

"This is the Continental Congress of the working class. ... There is no organization that has for its purpose the same object as that for which you are called together today. ... The American Federation of Labor, which presumes to be the labor movement of this country, is not a working class movement. ... You are going to be confronted with the so-called labor leader, the man who will tell you that the interests of the workingman and the capitalists are identical. ... There is no man who has an ounce of honesty in his make-up but recognizes the fact that there is a continuous struggle between the two classes, and this organization will be formed, based, and founded on the class struggle, having in view no compromise and no surrender."

One organization's aim was to attain some method of co-operation between capital and labor and the consequent mutual benefit. The other aimed to eliminate capital.

With such diametric opposition in ideas, the two organizations stood at challenge from the start, as no rival labor organizations had stood before. Sixteen radical unions affiliated with

the A. F. of L., mostly locals, joined the I. W. W. at the beginning, and later came the powerful Brewers' Union, which had been at loggerheads with the federation because its organization was in conflict with the craft union form of the A. F. of L. The brewery workers, irrespective of craft, all belonged to one big union, and this was the type adopted by the I. W. W. as the kind suited to strike and seize an industry. All the radical elements, with the turbulent Western Federation of Miners at the head, were, it seemed, to rally around the I. W. W., purging the American Federation of units antagonistic to its purposes, and establishing a chain between the two. Chasm there was, and across it were hurled the bitterest epithets heard in the labor world.

Haywood, the dominant figure in the I. W. W., refused to listen to a policy then proposed by some of his lieutenants, to attack the A. F. of L. from without and at the same time to "bore from within," by placing propagandists inside the organization with the aim of capturing it. He said the only attitude toward the A. F. of L. should be to fight it to the death from the outside. However, though the policy of boring from within was frowned on by the leader, in a short time I. W. W. men got inside of the A. F. of L., bent on fomenting dissatisfaction and disunion. Their fight was to discredit the leaders, with the chief attack directed at Samuel Gompers, President of the organization. But as the I. W. W. men inside the federation were few in number at the start, they did not make much headway. Gompers fought them with all the vigor of which he was capable. In 1908 the United Brewery Workers returned to the federation, and in 1911 the Western Federation of Miners, out of the I. W. W. for several years and much calmed down from its radicalism, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

In 1912 William Z. Foster, Haywood's lieutenant, went to Europe to study radical labor organizations there. On his return he made this report:

"At Berlin a few months ago, Johann, Secretary of the C. G. T., (Confederation Generale du Travail,) in a large public meeting advised them to give up their attempt to create a new movement and to get into the conservative unions where they could make their influence felt. At Budapest he extended the same advice to the I. W. W., via myself, and I am frank to say that it would be strictly good tactics for both movements to adopt it. I am satisfied from my observations that the only way for the I. W. W. to have the workers adopt and practice principles of revolutionary unionism is to give up its attempt to create a new labor movement, turn itself into a propaganda league, get into the organized labor movement and, by building up better fighting machines within the old unions than those possessed by our reactionary enemies, revolutionize those unions even as our French syndicalist fellow-workers have so successfully done with theirs."

Foster also said:

"Among the syndicalists the sentiment is strong and growing ceaselessly, that the tactics are bad and that endeavors should be made inside of the A. F. of L.; that it is in the existing unions that the syndicalists must struggle without ceasing."

About the time Foster returned, this country was visited by Tom Mann, the English revolutionary agitator. He supported Foster, saying: "If the fine energy exhibited by the I. W. W. were put into the A. F. of L., the results would be fifty-fold greater than they are." Later he added to this: "As the situation appears to me, after many deep conversations and discussions with workmen of all conditions, I say emphatically that the I. W. W. should work in harmony with the American Federation of Labor. There is not the least necessity for two organizations. The field of action is wide enough for all to be able to co-operate in the economic struggle."

Thus, with the weight of European

revolutionary opinion behind him, Foster sought to put into effect his plan of centering attack on the A. F. of L. from within. But Haywood, as dominant as ever and with no hampering prison sentence hanging over him, stood by his policy of a frontal attack.

Unable to budge the I. W. W. leader, Foster withdrew from the Industrial Workers of the World, gave notice that he had renounced revolutionary doctrines, and was received into the American Federation. Leaving out of question the sincerity of his recantation, the course he pursued was the one necessary



© Harris & Ewing.
Matthew Woll, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

to carry out the plan he had advocated of "boring from within." In order to obtain the requisite position of leadership in the A. F. of L. he had either to reform his opinions or disguise them, for Gompers and the other chosen leaders of the federation were, practically to a man, as opposed to the revolutionary program of the I. W. W. as any class of citizens. But the utterances of Foster quoted above, which were available in official records of the I. W. W. and its literature and which cast suspicion on his renunciation, seem to have been overlooked or did not receive due consideration from the conservative leaders of the federation. Foster captured a position of leadership in the one great field that remained outside of trade unionism—the field of the steel industry.

In organizing the steel workers, he followed, as closely as the federation's system would permit, the I. W. W. model of one big union. The twenty-four steel unions were "amalgamated," so that as nearly as possible they might act as one. This is an important point in any effort of the I. W. W. to get control of the federation, for as the ideas on which the two organizations are founded are antagonistic, so is their plan of organization, one being with the aim of co-operating with employers, the other, by having all the workers in an industry organized in one body, designed to take it over.

The federation's system is not framed for revolution; its processes in reaching decisions are too deliberate, too slow. The crafts are organized separately; they are sovereign in a more complete sense than our States are. It is literally a federation. Any member may withdraw. So, in taking a strike vote, each branch makes its own decision. A universal strike in which every member of the A. F. of L. would join in dealing one blow at the country is, therefore, a very difficult undertaking, owing to the checks in the federation against precipitate action, and the absence of any central authority that can swing the whole body as one. But, in appraising I. W. W. schemes to get hold of the federation's machinery, the A. F. of L. is now without units that conform to the Industrial Workers' ideal of organization. One is the Brewery Workers, which, as noted, early had trouble with federation officials on account of its defiance of craft

type; another is the United Mine Workers, which some time ago set Nov. 1 for a general strike of its members. The United Mine Workers is the largest "one big union" in this country, and probably in the world. As a type of labor organization it has long been pointed to as a model by I. W. W. organizers.

Not only has Foster, once inside of the A. F. of L., reached a position of importance, but the events of the war co-operated to turn many of the I. W. W. members who had hitherto held to the Haywood platform of attacking the federation from without to the conviction that Foster's strategy of "boring from within" was the right one. Haywood and 122 of his followers were convicted for acts of disloyalty. With the hand of the law descending on them, the I. W. W. saw their activity under that name limited. Looming beyond was the possibility that a law would be passed by Congress singling the I. W. W. out as an unlawful association, as Australia had done. Under such conditions the revolutionaries naturally began to turn to cover in large numbers.

The cover selected was the law-abiding American Federation of Labor. They found the door open. All who could qualify from the craft standpoint were received. They scattered themselves in federation unions throughout the country. According to a high A. F. of L. official at Washington, most of the unions of the country have I. W. W.s among them, some only one or two, some enough to affect voting strength. Whenever they are they are "boring in." None of the federation leaders knows how extensive the radical effort is.

The I. W. W.s are employing a new strategy. This is to concentrate work on the rank and file; leave the leaders alone, undermine them first. Their aim usually is first to create dissatisfaction before sowing the doctrine of revolution. They try to bring about strikes, to disrupt production, for this means intense dissatisfaction. Thus they urge the men to make greater and greater demands; if one advance is obtained, agitation is at once begun for another. All the guile of German propaganda methods is used. In pressing for the supreme rights of "the rank and file," one of the latest slogans of the I. W. W., the agitators endeavor to precipitate strikes against the authority of the American Federation of Labor.

According to an A. F. of L. official in a position to know, there has been I. W. W. agitation in some form behind every strike where men have gone out in defiance of federation regulations and authority, as in violation of contracts entered into between employers and employees. I. W. W. unions are forbidden to make contracts with employers. Every unauthorized strike is considered a step toward revolt from the conservative leadership of the A. F. of L.

Matthew Woll, Vice President of the federation and a leader of the conservative type, was asked in Washington the other day if the federation had any way to keep I. W. W.s and other revolutionaries out or to keep new ones from getting in.

"No, we have no standards of that kind as to membership, and consequently no machinery for expelling a member on account of political beliefs," answered Mr. Woll. "Our regulations for discipline concern the member as a craftsman only."

"Not even if the member is preaching extreme radical doctrines?"

"No, not if he confines himself to speech. If he tried sabotage we would not put up with that. Advocating revolution is a matter for the Government to deal with, not the federation. We have always stood for free speech, whether it was for or against us. I remember a case in a newspaper office. A printer rebelled at setting up an editorial that was a violent attack on trade unionism. The union ordered him to go back to work, on the ground that the editor had the right to say whatever he pleased against the unions. I myself do not be-

lieve anything but harm comes in the long run from preventing a man from expressing his opinion, no matter how extreme it may be. It is not possible to pen up ideas, and the way to beat a bad idea is to let it be spoken and meet it with argument. That is the method we are pursuing. Our men who are opposed to the I. W. W. doctrines are meeting the revolutionary agitators with argument for argument."

"If a union goes I. W. W., have you no way for dealing with that?"

"Yes, the charter of the union can be withdrawn. That is what we threatened to do in Seattle, and that action had more to do with restoring order in Seattle than did Mayor Ole Hanson, though it received no notice in the newspapers. In Winnipeg, during the trouble there, we did withdraw the charters of some of the unions. The 'one big union' movement is about broken up there. In the printing strike in New York, the men who broke the rules of the federation are now outside the pale of the organization. All this was for disobedience to our regulations—adopted by us to make our organization effective in the purposes for which it was formed—and not on account of political beliefs."

"While the I. W. W. agitators are now scattered through many of our unions and are stirring up some of the men, I have no fear that they will make much permanent headway, for our members generally are of the character to see the weakness in such arguments as the I. W. W.s put forth. The best way to check radicalism is to grant the legitimate demands of labor."

This probably represents the viewpoint of the average conservative federation leader—to let the I. W. W.s run their course. There are those, however, who believe that from the first the attitude of the federation officials has been too lenient toward agitators who represent ideas inimical to the leaders themselves, to the organization it is their duty to protect, and to the country under whose institutions the American Federation of Labor has had a long and successful career.

Midway between radicalism and conservatism in the federation is a body with socialist tendencies; how large it is the leaders can only surmise, but it is estimated to be not less than 500,000. This number includes the members of the United Mine Workers, who have come out for the nationalization of the coal mines, and the members of the railroad workers' unions, who are for the Plumb plan to take over the railroads. The railroad brotherhoods, with their half million members, have made application to join the federation, so that the federation, with 4,000,000 membership, also faces the situation of having 1,000,000 members with socialist tendencies. On neither the Plumb plan nor the nationalization of the coal mines has the Executive Council of the federation announced any decision as to what the attitude of the organization is to be. Here, too, it is asserted, the leaders, most of them from long habit conservative, are letting a ticklist subject drift. From its birth socialist proposals have been brought before the annual conventions of the A. F. of L. Some of the Socialist members fought to commit the federation to a Socialist program, and to turn it into a political machine for the advancement of the Socialist Party. But usually such efforts met with defeat by a large margin. The nearest to success was at New Orleans in 1902, when a resolution in favor of an industrial commonwealth was beaten by just a few votes.

Another wing has fought against the Gompers policy of opposing labor's entering the field of politics as a party. This issue has been brought to more active life in the present year, and, in spite of the turn-down by the Atlantic City convention, moves have been made in two important parties by federation men to form labor parties and organizations have been announced. John Fitzpatrick, the steel strike leader and President of the Chicago Central Labor

(Continued on Page 12)

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This Executive Rose From A Clerkship



Five years ago he was a subordinate, far "down the line." Today he is dictating policies in a great corporation.

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He saw, just as every clear-headed fellow must see, that there are not enough men with the expert knowledge required to hold high salaried positions. He saw that training was needed to pass from the high stool in the outer office to the big mahogany desk in the private room. He realized that men who are "held down" are the ones who do not make themselves worth more.

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What gave this man his start was the sending of a coupon like the one at the bottom of this page. That brought him complete information about the LaSalle plan of training under experts during spare time—a plan which organized and simplified for him the knowledge and experience of hundreds of the country's best business authorities. Along with this information came evidence—copies of hundreds of letters—from men who, too, were formerly in subordinate positions but who had been helped up thru LaSalle training.

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The LaSalle experts have already helped more than 174,000 ambitious men to get the specialized knowledge which commands higher salaries. Every year more than 25,000 new members enroll. And yet "Big Business" is constantly complaining of the scarcity of men qualified for executive positions. There will always be a big job for the man who is proficient as a Business Manager, Expert Accountant, Auditor, Comptroller, Bank Expert, Cost Accountant, Sales Manager, Traffic Manager, Correspondence Supervisor or Business Lawyer.

LaSalle gives every man the chance to train for advancement. It enrolls young fellows just beginning their careers; it gives the man already started a new impetus; and it also has as members old, seasoned executives who realize that they, too, can learn more from its staff of over 300 business experts.

What the LaSalle Extension Method Means

By the LaSalle method you can get, in your leisure time at home, the benefit of the combined experience of noted business authorities in the kind of work for which you wish to qualify.

Every problem, lecture, lesson text and special article you receive is based upon the actual experience of men pre-eminent in that particular subject. The LaSalle aim is to develop practical men for jobs which are usually at least ten

years ahead of those who depend upon their daily experience alone to win promotion. No man need now accept step-by-step advancement. Instead of waiting for the line to move up, he can be aided in an effort to pass the intermediate stages to the job at the front—if he will but apply himself to the plan of training we have worked out.

Records Made by LaSalle Trained Men

What LaSalle training has done for men is best told by the men themselves in letters which come daily to the institution. "My salary raised 600%"; "My investment in LaSalle training is paying me 2500% a year"; "Am now one of the officials of the company"; "Have been advanced five positions," are fair examples of these reports.

Almost every great corporation now has LaSalle trained men in its organization. The Pennsylvania R. R. has employed over 1200; Standard Oil Co. nearly 400; the U. S. Steel Corporation 306; Armour & Co. 354; while many others equally prominent have from 50 to 100 or more occupying positions of responsibility.

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The coupon shows the various divisions of business in which the opportunities are greatest. Select the one to which your tastes are most inclined. Learn how you can train at home in every detail of the work and qualify for a position of responsibility and good pay. The LaSalle plan will not interfere with your present position. Simply send the coupon marked to indicate the course which particularly interests you and you will receive full information about the training, the small fee and our easy terms. And we will also send free our famous book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One," a book that has been an inspiration to more than 100,000 ambitious men. Send for your copy now.

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Against Bolshevist Propaganda

(Continued from Page 3)

August. It is addressed to the intelligent grammar school graduate, rather than to the foreigner or ignorant American, and is playing for the 35 per cent. of pure Americanism, which it would make into an ally for straightening out the tangled industrial problem of America. It contains unprejudiced labor news of all the world. A respectful biographical sketch of Samuel Gompers is a feature—so is an article on "College Courses for Shipbuilders," offered by the University of California Extension Division. The subject of workshop committees is treated in a reportorial vein by a member of the California Employment and Service Managers' Association. It is not a popularly written magazine, but is designed to gain the confidence of intelligent readers.

The American Blower Company of Detroit gets out a monthly called *The Sirocco Shop Talks*. In it all the latest shop gossip is broadly related—particularly in the department entitled "Dan Cupid's Antics." A skillful bit of anti-Bolshevist propaganda in this magazine is an account of personal adventures in Northern Russia by "one of our boys," just returned from the army to the shop. He does not like the Bolsheviks, nor the country which they have made. He explains the reasons for his belief in the language of the people who are his readers.

A successful weekly publication of the group in *Speed-Up*, got out by the Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark. In this magazine is considerable unvarnished propaganda against Bolshevism, but the editor "gets by" with it by using crudely drawn but telling cartoons as his medium. He also employs the putting-on-the-back technique. "Who won the war? The Submarine Boat Company won it. Who says so? Everybody." And, as everybody knows, this makes pleasant reading in the plant.

The Youngtown Sheet and Tube Bulletin, started in August of this year, has not wasted time experimenting, but has gone in for the sure favorites of athletics and personal items. Mixed in with personals is a little feature story, which tells all about the company's school for foreigners. The foreigner himself may not be able to read this notice, but the children of his house attend the public schools and can read English. Many foreign-born parents are known to have their children translate the shop publications as regularly as they come out. The editor of *The Brake Shoe Bugle* explains that a third of its 8,000 employees are reached through the children of the men, who want to be up on the shop gossip.

As for the publications of the United States Steel Corporation, they are propaganda unashamed. One of them preaches safety-first precautions. The Mixer, issued by the Joliet Works of the Illinois Steel Company, has a motto at the head and foot of each page, such as, "One fretting man can destroy the harmony of a neighborhood." The Gary publication of the same company has no personals, nor yet a page of sport news.

The John Deere Company, which makes farm implements, gets out a monthly. The Keel Block of the Manitowish Ship Builder, Wisconsin, is a publication conducted along popular lines. The Speery Flour Company of San Francisco, the Wadsworth Manufacturing Company of Boston, the E. F. Houghton Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, the Hercules Powder Company, and the National Cash Register Company all have their magazines, which may prove able to teach the words and the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the strangers within their gates. And these are only a few of the publications which seek to counteract the falsehoods circulated by the I. W. W. and the Bolshevist agitators now invading American labor circles.

What I Know About Wilson M. Taylor

by T. P. COMEFORD

NOTE—THIS IS ESPECIALLY ADDRESSED TO SALESMEN, SALES MANAGERS, EXECUTIVES AND ALL INTERESTED IN THE GREATEST PHASE OF BUSINESS—SELLING

I have been a salesman and sales manager for years, and have been groping about trying to get at the root of the selling problem to find some basis, plan or method that would be helpful to every man who sells—to put selling on a common-sense basis. I realize, as you do, that selling is a science. Herbert Spencer has said "Science is organized common sense."

I have bought and digested hundreds of dollars' worth of books on the science of salesmanship. I have analyzed my own years of practical experience in selling, and yet it was not until two months ago I found what I consider one of the most important contributions to the science of selling that has developed up to date. At that time, I was called in consultation with a client relative to advertising. Naturally, I came in contact with their selling force, and I was amazed at the success that these people were procuring from new salesmen, men who had no previous knowledge whatever of their line. I found upon close investigation they had engaged 40 men who had never sold their product before, and in three weeks had trained them to be super-salesmen, earning double and triple their previous salaries.

I was naturally interested and was told that the man directly responsible for this success was Mr. Wilson M. Taylor, Sales Efficiency Expert with this organization. I met Mr. Taylor, talked with him, and found him to be an extraordinary man in his line. In one hour he explained more of the real fundamentals of selling than I had heard before from any one man. I was delighted that I had at last found a clear explanation of the science of selling, and, best of all, Mr. Taylor's method was so simple and practical that almost any man could apply it.

I realized at once that this man had a message for a million other men like you and me who are selling or employing men to sell. I discussed with him the advisability of distributing this message to those whose success in life depends upon selling. The result is that Mr. Taylor has written a book, "The Science of Approach," giving to the selling world this plan which is the result of over 20 years of practical experience in selling, research, analysis of men, and psychology. It is now ready for distribution at a price within the reach of everyone. I further learned that Mr. Taylor has for years been successfully applying his methods in his connections with such firms as the Willys Overland Co., the United States Government, and others.

If you sell goods behind the counter, on the road or anywhere, or if you employ men to sell goods, you realize that the big secret of selling is to know your prospect, and that your success in selling is measured by your ability to do this.

Mr. Taylor's method, as outlined in "The Science of Approach," gives you a guide to men's minds. He classifies all types of men and shows you the best way to quickly appraise the minds of men of various types, to determine their inclinations, their process of thinking, their basis of judg-

ment and decision, so you can always take the line of least resistance in selling. Above all, Mr. Taylor is a teacher of men, and a builder of super-salesmen. He has proven time and again that his deductions are not theory but are practical common sense and useable by every man who sells.

Take, for example, the case of Mr. S. J. Frank, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, and who five months ago was a failure as a salesman. After three weeks' training on the principles as outlined in "The Science of Approach," Mr. Frank earned the first month in commissions over \$3,000. In the next 5 months Mr. Frank earned over \$20,000 in commissions; and this is only one of a dozen cases in this one organization of men who have followed Mr. Taylor's methods and succeeded in a big way.

You should be able to greatly increase your sales through the application of Mr. Taylor's simple yet scientific method of selling. It is time to stop guessing. It is time for you to know your prospects, to be able to judge men, to know why people like you or do not, to know how to handle the procrastinator, to know the type of man who must be sold slowly, the type of man who is interested only in cash values, the type of man who has sentiment or who has no sentiment. To know these things is to know in advance the proper way to approach men of all types.

I want you and a million other men who are so vitally interested in selling to send for Mr. Taylor's book and to read it. He has agreed to send it

ON 5 DAYS' APPROVAL

I venture to say that after you have read it you will not take 10 times the price for it, but should you not feel that it is worth more than the price, only \$2.00, you can have your money back for the asking.

Your opportunity is presented in the coupon below—Use it. All it requires is a little initiative to determine whether or not "The Science of Approach" will benefit you as greatly as it has benefited other men. You take no chance in determining this, and the chances are for the small investment of \$2.00 you may run its value to you up into the thousands. Sign and mail the attached coupon. TODAY.

Get this book and analyze yourself—learn your latent forces and how you can utilize them. Know your positive qualities, so as to direct your energies most successfully.

WILSON M. TAYLOR,
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516 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Please send me copy of your book, "The Science of Approach," on 5 days' approval—enclosed find \$2.00. If I decide not to keep the book, I will return same to you within 5 days and you are to return the \$2.00 without question.

Name
Address



Against Bolshevist Propaganda Among Workmen

Hundreds of Employers Are Issuing Their Own Magazines and Newspapers to Counteract the Influence of the I. W. W. in the Plants

It has been asserted recently that American employers and the American public are negligent in failing to combat lying propaganda circulated among laboring men by the I. W. W. and foreign Bolshevist elements; that the present unrest is due in large measure to lack of interference with the mendacious disturbers who have been influencing honest laborers merely because nobody would take the trouble to answer false arguments with true ones.

In this article it is shown that many employers have awakened to the danger and are trying to meet it by establishing magazines for their employees. To what extent these publications have counteracted radicalism is not demonstrable in figures. But the employers have been at least making an effort.

THE American employer is not remaining entirely apathetic, nor yet just apologetic with rage and impotence, in the face of the Bolshevist propaganda of pamphlets and publications. Exactly 375 employers, in fact, are answering the agitator in his own language of private print by getting out monthly magazines addressed to their employees. The purpose is to refute the specious arguments of the radical.

Perhaps the most skillful of these publications is *The Dry Dock Dial*, issued by the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company of Brooklyn. When the shipyard strike started on Sept. 13 only 600 of this company's 4,000 employees walked out. B. E. Barnes, *The Dial's* editor, does not boast that the magazine alone is responsible for the record. "But it certainly was in the power of the magazine to refute the arguments of the agitators who caused the walkout," he remarked the other day. The *Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company of Brooklyn*, which gets out only a small, unimportant leaflet, held 50 per cent. of its men.

Such publications are known among their peers as "internal house organs," and outside of manufacturing circles they are hardly known at all. Only three of them date back as many as eight years, while the most of them are frankly war babies. When the armistice was signed there were seventy-three of them in operation in the shipyard industry alone. They have made good, according to their backers, as purveyors of patriotic propaganda. Enough success has accrued to them for such trade papers as *The Iron Age* and *Manufacturer* to be advocating their general adoption. During the past Spring and Summer they multiplied like bacteria. It was a poor week that did not launch two of them to mingle their views into the babble of American labor.

Of course not all of them are producing music that the employees will gather to hear. Since the whole science of respectable propaganda is in its infancy, not all companies have learned how dif-

ficult it is to get out such a publication in attractive shape. The writer of this article examined three little magazines issued by the United States Steel Corporation. An ex-Sunday school Superintendent might have been engaged on the editorial staff, judging from the tone of one of these. The music that comes from that organ is somewhat on the hymnal variety. And there is the expensively equipped magazine of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, which plays miles over the heads of the readers. A goodly



The American Workman Who Really Works and Needs No Help from the I. W. W. (Cover Design of the California Shipbuilder, a Magazine Designed to Effect Co-operation Between Employer and Employee.)

proportion of the publications, though, if one can judge from fifty or more carefully perused examples, are cheerfully "saying it" in ragtime. The dry dock paper aforementioned is even working in jazz variations to the vast delight of its reading public. It made its debut in January, 1919. Its gold-braided uniform



These Employees of the Submarine Boat Corporation Have Just Received Copies of Their Weekly Magazine, *Speed-Up*.

is of the best of magazine materials—heavy, smooth-finished paper, spirited cover design in full color. The September issue happens to be at hand, and it illustrates the up-to-date house organ "technique" of refuting Bolshevism.

First comes a plangly written account of the war adventures of the good ship *Quevilly*, which is at present receiving repairs in dry dock. It is a Diamond Dick sort of tale—lots of excitement and no nuances. "Ex-r-r-r-r" whistles the torpedo, and all that sort of thing. But the story has punch, and it assumes that the men who mend the *Quevilly's* wounds are fraternizing with the French instead of with Russian Reds. The story is illustrated with pictures of the vessel in dock—big, vivid photographs—for the internal house organ is using without stint the universal language of pictures.

Next in the magazine comes a facetious article on "How Soon the Cost of Living Will Go Down," but a hope is neatly instilled into the closing sentiment that when "production catches up with demand, the H. C. of L. will drop." After this comes the gossip of the plant. And two experienced reporters are kept on the jump all day collecting these little stories. Eddie Shea, the brother of Bandmaster Dan Shea, has just returned from France, and he gets half a column. A letter is published from an ex-employee, (apparently a popular member of the yard's baseball team), asking if his name can be put on the subscription list, so that he can "keep up with the bunch."

It is all as intimate as the small town weekly, where you learn that St. Briggs's sow has a fine litter of pigs. You hardly notice the propaganda even when you're looking for it with a microscope, but it is there. It is in the weave and the wood, rather than in the conspicuous pattern. You find it in similes, "like soap in the home of a Bolshevik. Some



Peter Shea, the Morse Dry Dock Employee Used by Edward Hopper as a Subject for a Poster Which Was the Prize in the Shipping Board Competition.

cause it keeps me in things to talk to my husband about when he comes home at night. I never knew anything about his work or his friends before."

As a result of such psychological study of the literary tastes of its readers, the company has a ready means of addressing the men whenever it has something really important to tell them. During the sale of army food, \$17,000 worth was advertised and sold through the magazine to the wives of the men. During the election of the officers of the Employees' Association last February a daily paper was issued for a week, giving the latest election news. "This paper plays no favorites," was its slogan. A 95 per cent. vote came out; in the previous year only 50 per cent. of the men had voted.

The department of athletics plays an important rôle in all the house organs. Usually a good half of the printed matter is devoted to the baseball teams. A particularly good sports department is conducted by the Western Electric News, which is one of the three veteran magazines in the field and contains much amusing reading in a popular vein, warranted not to bore the fane of the Fatty Arbuckle school of wit. A telling article gives the biographies of eleven Superintendents who have come up from the ranks. The "before-and-after" pictures of these men are shown in each case; the "before" one is a pen-and-ink sketch of a youth in overalls, working at a hand screw machine, or soldering jacks. One page is devoted to the car strike in Hawthorne. "Our boys forced to pay a 20-cent fare" is the insinuating caption under the snapshot of a truck loaded with Western Electric employees. The strikers form a sullen background to this picture. This magazine, though, lacks personal items.

Another veteran is *The Wells Fargo Messenger*, which has become *The Express Messenger* since the company was taken over by the Government. Time was when this was a live electric journal. The Government cut the budget. Every department had to be shaved. A cheaper policy was adopted. Where formerly news was gathered by reporters, now news is "contributed."

The shipbuilders of the California Coast have combined in publishing a magazine, whose first issue came out in

(Continued on Page 14)



Farthest North on Manhattan Island. The Water in Front Is a Bit of the Harlem Ship Canal.

Manhattan's Beauty Spot Endangered by Progress

Brick and Mortar Are Fast Closing in Upon the Wooded Ravines and Slopes of Washington Heights and Creeping Toward Inwood Hill

By MYRA EMMONS.

HOW much of Manhattan's beauty spot—the only part of the island still little touched by progress—will be left open permanently? Not much, apparently. The necessities of population threaten the unsettled areas of Washington Heights, and building plans encroach year by year upon what remains of nature's charms.

Time was when the Bronx was a close rival of the Heights as a beauty spot. "The Bronx!" exclaims the man in the street, as he visualizes miles and miles of flat houses, low-lying streets, grid-iron of trolley lines, and overhead "subways." He does not know about the days when the great domain of one Jonas Bronck, a Swedish newcomer to this land of promise, stretched in billows of verdure from somewhere east of the Harlem down to the East River. The Bronx River was then a trout brook. Vast manors of wooded knolls and gentle vales, surrounding stately mansions, belonged to early "lords" by grant of a king. The breeze from the Sound stirred the leaves of virgin forests incompatible for beauty.

All this has given way to the demand for housing. The same fate threatens Washington Heights. That it has not sooner overtaken the historic west side

district is only because the configuration of the land offers hard problems to the engineer and the architect. The lover of beauty and of history is tempted to hope that these problems may prove insurmountable.

It was inevitable that this locality, at the north end of Manhattan, should be named for the Father of His Country. He may be said to have chosen the name himself, so entirely is it identified with him and his final triumph which secured this land to us. Where the tip of the island rises highest to greet the sky the great General, with his wonderful discrimination for strategic positions and incidentally his artistic judgment for superb building sites, planted his forts on the rocks which were to be consecrated with the blood of his barefoot soldiers. New Yorkers from downtown still make holiday pilgrimages to the historic ground. Travelers from afar seek it as an important part of their itinerary.

Washington Heights was becoming almost too much populated when the war put a stop to building operations, and the inhabitants were allowed to rejoice a little longer in the freedom of a few breathing spaces. But in the course of the past Summer a large private estate on the Heights was opened to public auction. Many lots were sold, singly and in parcels, and the very site

of Fort Washington was threatened. Patriotic societies, however, arranged to buy the actual site of the fort and preserve it.

Another superb feature of Washington Heights is reasonably sure of preservation. That is Fort Tryon Hall, built by C. K. G. Billings. The hall is a replica of a French chateau. Suddenly wearying of the splendid property, Mr. Billings sold it to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The estate includes Libbey Castle, of Norman architecture, from whose battlemented tower an armored sentry might look for miles up and down the Hudson on a view not surpassed from many an ancient European castellated fortress. It is said that the estate is to be preserved as a park for the public, the residences to be used for museums.

From the same summit one looks down on old Inwood Village and across to Inwood Heights, which is, even yet, a mysterious region. Up its wooded hillside houses clamber three deep back from modern Dyckman Street, with the woods close around them. Across the Hudson River Interstate Park rises high on the Palisades.

Just below Libbey Castle are the "cloisters" and studio of George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, who makes his home on the heights. The studio is a reformed stable—a prize for a New

York artist, affording space and seclusion. The "cloisters" are a collection of ancient marbles brought from Europe by Mr. Barnard and set up for exhibition for the benefit of French war orphans. The grounds overlook the vast valley of the Harlem River and University Heights beyond, with Fort George between—all historic ground. Which reminds one of a bachelor maid, resident on Washington Heights, who was entertaining a nephew, aged 13, from the West. A friend, meeting them one evening, said: "It must be interesting to show the boy around this historic locality." The young woman threw a withering glance. "Did you ever try anything of the sort?" she asked. "Never." "Well, it is interesting, but humiliating. They know so much more than you do. As soon as I showed my nephew Fort George, he asked me, 'Where is Fort Lee?' I pointed out the renowned locality, but in my crass ignorance and stupidity I asked him, 'Why?' He looked at me in astonishment. Seeing nothing but vacuity in my immobile countenance, he said pityingly, 'Why of course I wish to see where the ships were sunk in the Hudson between Fort Lee and Fort Washington to prevent the British from going up the river.' And if I had ever heard of the episode I had forgotten it. We Americans need more veneration for our own history."

Across from the Barnard studio, in a large field, Mr. Barnard set up his celebrated statue of Abraham Lincoln for the finishing touches, so the residents of Washington Heights and some visitors were familiar with the noted piece of sculpture before it was sent across the water. South of the studio, in the deep ravine which drops down toward Broadway on the east, is the old Hessian spring, still pouring forth icy water for the residents of the locality as it did for the soldiers of the Revolution. This gully is said to have been the scene of bloody conflict with the Hessian forces.

All through the ravine magnificent trees still tower and whisper among their trembling leaves: "Is it possible that the people of this great city will, for a few paltry dollars, cut away our lives when we can tell them of that which should grip their hearts with bands of steel to this spot? We looked down on the blood-bought glory of this land of freedom. Would they destroy us as if we were common kindling wood? Is there no love of beauty and of honor and of glory left?"



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Times Mag. 10-26-19

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Another Famous Visitor

(Continued from Page 7)

fays, elves, and jinxes had to pay for admission, and the ticket speculators lined the slopes of Parnassus all the way down to the Flatbush Avenue Extension.

Did Vulcan tame the beautiful shrew? Not a particle. When the war broke out between Greece and Troy over Little Helen, Aphrodite took sides with the Trojans. She commanded Vulcan to make her a brass dress and a chapeau of bronze, also steel mitts and a ton of assorted blackjacks. She led the Trojan hosts by night and day and battled for Helen.

There is after the Trojan war a hiatus in the memoirs of Aphrodite. She turned up in Rome, they say, as Venus, and resumed her old ways. The Romans had not the poetic imagination of the Greeks. They were of a practical turn of mind—the English of their day. They went in for building aqueducts and bridges, for conquest and rowdy Saturday nights. They had an Armistice Day celebration almost every week, whether there was an armistice or not. They called them Saturnalia. Venus-Aphrodite was always in the middle of the jam. When she came to Rome she did as the Romans did. She was more cosmopolitan than an international debt.

Shortly after the beginning of the Christian era the cult of Aphrodite began to wane. The world began to get serious. Somebody tacked an eighteenth amendment onto her constitution, and she had to live on her by-laws. But in many a vale and dell and secret corner the worship of the great goddess went on. Poets and historians resurrected her every once in a while, and her name and deeds became a symbol. In France, and among the Latins generally, Aphrodite still lives, being the perfect vision of the Beauty and the Love that was never seen nor felt on land or sea or in trying place.

She has at last reached New York, and will be seen in lightning, thunder, sea mist and marble, the blasting dream of Demetrios of Alexandria, sculptor and poet.

"And the Crocodile
Of the Nile
For a while
Had a smile
And a feeling that was divine."

What's Wrong with Labor?

(Continued from Page 2)

Assembly is the most prominent federation man in the movement.

These two currents, socialistic tendency and the move to form a labor party, add to the tension in the federation caused by the inherent antagonism between the conservative leader and such a radical as Foster. So far, it is pointed out, situations have been permitted to drift. Issues have not been brought to challenge in the rank and file, and no one knows where the lines of demarcation run.

The longer the drift continues, the better chance the extremists have for making inroads on the steady-going element of the federation, it is asserted, and the less safe will be the ground for the opinion of conservative leaders like Woll, that the long-tested stability of the American Federation of Labor will stand proof against assaults of radicalism of whatever kind. To the criticism of temporizing with radicalism within the federation, however, the conservative leaders answer that they have not been neglectful. They say that in addressing their attention to obtaining from employers the recognition of what they hold to be labor's rights, at the head of which they place collective bargaining by trade union representatives, they are striving for the only real preventive of the spread of radicalism.

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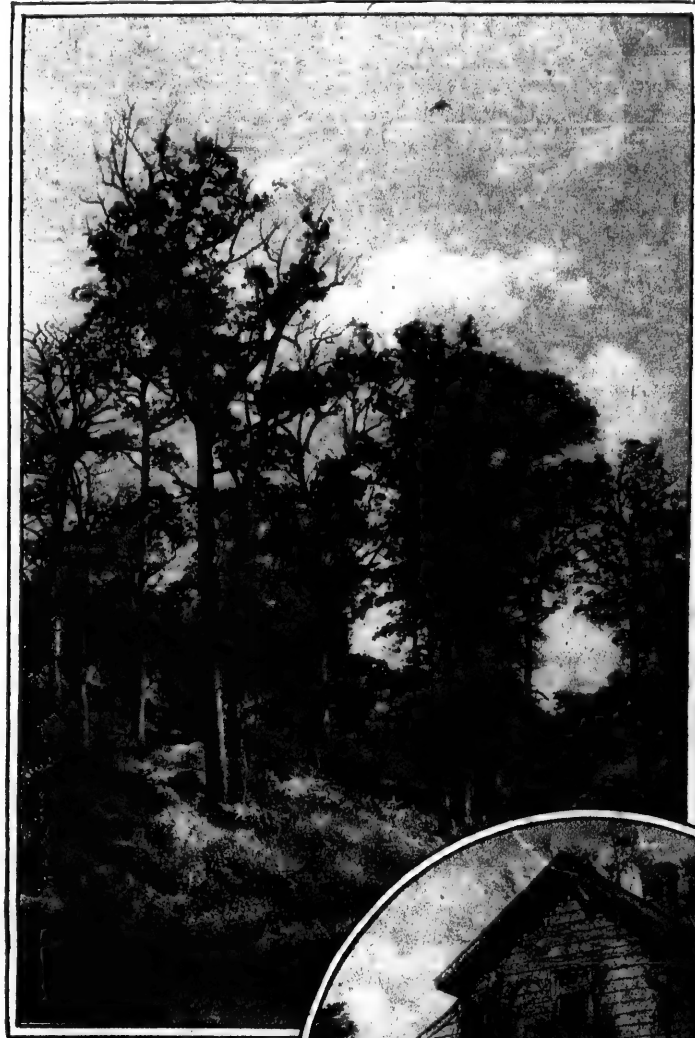
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Nature Still Unspoiled on Washington Heights

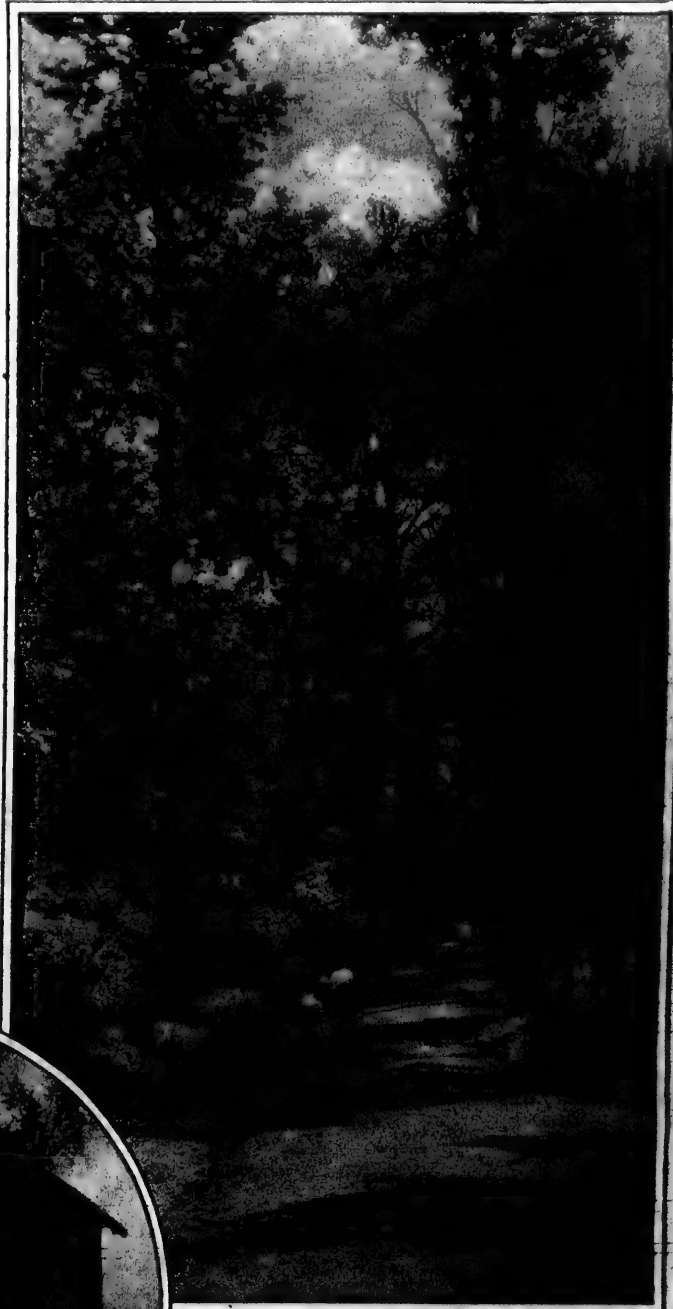


Overlook Terrace: Part of Virgin Forest in Ravine East of Fort Washington Avenue, West of Broadway.

At the Right: Old Farmhouse on Knoll West of Washington Avenue.



Tryon Hall, Copy of a French Chateau, and Its Southeast Gate.



Lovers' Lane, Fort Washington Park, Looking North.



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Concerning Particularly the Interior Decorator

Art at Home and Abroad



"The Dutch Window" from an Etching by Childe Hassam. (Courtesy of the Hahlo Galleries). An American Interior of Unusual Charm.

M^R. BROWNELL, quoting Mr. André Gide, tells us in his book on "Standards" that the great artist is he "to whom the obstacle serves as a springboard." The wealth of our inheritance in the decorative and industrial arts is an obstacle that up to the present moment has defeated American artists in the effort to form an American style for interior decoration, a style that should affirm America as that of the eighteenth century affirmed France. No one has been found great enough to take his leap from this terrifying springboard of ten thousand alien influences and importations from other centuries in the direction of a disciplined and unified American style, dominating the alien influences from which it cannot escape and, of course, should not escape, since in themselves they are a part of America.

The very fact that such innumerable influences exist makes the problem more interesting to the fearless artist. It would be a comparatively tame adventure to develop an American style in furnishing and decoration from the examples found in our ancestral homes of New England and the South. Nothing could be simpler than to ignore the gay and serious and amusing, the severe and noble and ardent and brilliant products of art poured into the country during the nineteenth century from the homes of all the races of the world and representing all the periods of history and the prehistoric periods as well.

Ignoring these and keeping to the straight and narrow path of the Colonial and Revolutionary interiors, we should have a beautiful and restrained style, but one that would ray practically nothing to ninety-nine one hundredths of the people who are Americans.

At the Metropolitan Museum, where early American furniture abounds in admirable examples of the greatest variety, arranged to show their part in the

general effect of the interior. one passes from the American rooms to the English and French rooms of the eighteenth century with a sense of coming into a denser atmosphere, thicker with associations and suggestions. The charm of that thin, clear air with its hint of frost cannot be denied, but it is ours no longer, and it is not only interesting but wise to consider how we can make the definite sense of country and race felt in our industrial art, how we can draw to the enrichment of our composite American style all these potent influences that threaten it with their opposing attractions.

It seems an almost impossible situation with the great houses of the nation conforming more or less precisely to Italian and French periods, with the great decorators of the nation ravaging Europe for the spoils of the luxurious reigns of the Louis and the splendid relics of the Renaissance; with the small houses taking what is offered by manufacturers who find it cheaper and more profitable to imitate than to invent, with no important establishments devoting the immense energy necessary to founding a school of industrial and decorative art that should command not only respect but the loyalty of patrons with long pocketbooks.

The word "impossible" is not often heard in America, however. Some one said of our men on the battlefield that they did what could not be done. And that must be said of our artists if the nation is to live industrially. That it will live industrially, politically, socially and artistically is not to be doubted.

Already many plans have been set on foot for the improvement of the industrial arts, for the training and employment of native artists, for the development of public interest in American design, for the teaching of design in public and private schools, and for the teach-

ing of the appreciation of art all over the place, in schools, colleges, museums, lecture rooms, wherever one finds a moment to spare. This activity and interest are certain to bear fruit, but if it is to be the full flavored fruit that will bear comparison with the product of the earlier civilizations it must keep in closest touch with the life of the country. Desirable as it is that young decorators should have their problems of color harmony and balance and empty and full spaces by heart, so that they can refer expertly to a set of mental tables and produce a result so competent as to daunt the most resolute client, it is even more desirable that they should have a close knowledge of the life of the people and feel an intense interest in the development of the country. A scheme of turquoise blue and mauve and dull yellow makes a most interesting color scheme, but it does not make interior decoration or an American style. A rich country should not be content with poverty in art, and it is impossible to enrich its artistic achievement with money, or even with education alone. It must be enriched by the kind of patriotism that sees in the country's resources opportunity for expression through art.

Let us see how it worked in the famous reign of Louis XIV., a reign of dull self-glorification and pompous formality, yet cognizant from the outset of the need for art if the greatness of the reign and the glory of the monarch were adequately to be supported and recorded. Colbert established the Gobelins manufactory on a new basis, including the principal arts employed in interior decoration. Woodcarvers, metal workers, weavers, potters, painters, sculptors, all kinds of artists, were given work to do, quantities of work to do, in order that France need not fear industrial competition on the part of her neighbors.

Le Brun, a rather pompous, second-

rate artist, but a genius in organization, was put in charge of the manufactory, and succeeded in dominating the foreign influences brought in by the alien workmen employed and subordinating them to the characteristic French style.

Everything was official, inflexible, designed for the royal taste, and Le Brun ruled his kingdom. Nevertheless, even the art of that period reflected the interests of the period, and one may read in it the industrial history of the French seventeenth century. The marble staircases and railings and vases and table tops, etc., tell us of the marble quarries reopened in France, quarries that had been closed since Roman times. The outbreak of mirrors at the end of the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth century tells us of the cleverness of Colbert in establishing a glass manufactory in France and bringing over workmen from Italy to compete with the Venetian trade. The Chinese motives, that appear in tapestries on painted panels and screens and elsewhere, reveal the vogue for Oriental design that spread pseudo-orientalism all over the kingdom when the Chinese originals, brought from an empire not yet fully open for commerce, proved too expensive for general acquisition. The chairs, with their gradually receding arms, have something to say of the hoopskirts that would not stand a too rigid compression. The clocks, gradually changing from a form in which the mechanism and face of the clock were all-important to a form in which ornament was devised, apparently to draw attention away from the dial, speak eloquently of the diminishing value placed on time and the growing desire of the Court to forget its flight. Not even the prison gates of a disciplinary system, such as grew up under an absolute sovereign, could keep life out of art.

Our own danger is that, with so much of life to let in, we shall falter in our effort to evolve a system strong enough to control our dissipated vitality and force it into deep and logically directed channels.

It is not a problem that can be solved at a moment's notice, but many attempts at solution will bring success. During the last week a notable beginning in educational work of a practical kind has been announced to the public. The National Society of Craftsmen has founded a school of craftsmen as an educational extension of its work, with courses in the various handicrafts under instructors who are professional members of the society. Their work, of a technically and artistically high order, has been on view during the week and remains until Monday at the rooms of the Architectural League.

Mr. Scapecchi, the Chairman of the new school, writes in the introduction to the prospectus: "Schools like ours will create in the near future a new form of institution, 'the factory school,' the ideal institute where the students of limited financial resources can obtain instruction in their vocational craft, and acquire the practical knowledge while they would be self-supporting. It is a dream of the future, but I wish this country would build many factory schools, so as to be able to meet the need of architects, decorators, and manufacturers. Too much energy and power are dissipated today and are working apart, therefore the beauty of an idea sometimes gets lost or is not generally appreciated." The beauty of an idea is what all true artists labor to make manifest, and if Mr. Scapecchi's dream of the future is realized it will help, no doubt, to build up a language of craftsmanship adequate to communicate such beauty.

In our country centralization cannot be undertaken except to a very limited degree, but Government schools that should be supplemented by privately supported schools might prove useful if a director independent of political pressure could be in charge of them.

Now for Another Famous Visitor, Miss Aphrodite

Random Glimpses Into the Career of a Lady Whose Visit to New York Follows a Few Thousand Years of Excitement on This and Other Stars

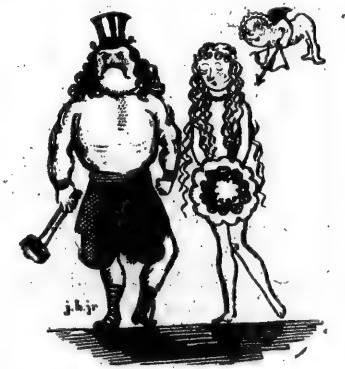
By BENJAMIN De CASSERES.

THE world has been girdled in less than a month and the Atlantic has been crossed in sixteen hours by airplane; but the longest journey ever made on this star is about to be completed by Aphrodite, who started on her world-tour from Phoenicia just about 1600 B. C., and who will arrive in New York in about the middle of November as a guest of the Century Theatre.

After 3,500 years of the most fascinating and famous adventures by sea, land, chisel, paintbox, pen, and police jitney, the Greek Goddess of Love has come to America to look over the children of the Eighteenth Amendment and the naughty ways of the offspring of the Pilgrim Fathers. Her son, Cupid, preceded his mother to these shores by many years. Cupid is the Charlie Chaplin of paganism. His pranks are known to all who have ever been in love, even in Kansas. Mamma Aphrodite never kept her son tied to her apron strings. Free lance he will live, and free lance he will die. He defies income tax collectors, Lusk committees, rent profiteers and the price of bacon. But the old lady's story is worth the telling, aside from the magnificent dramatic poem of Pierre Louys.

Aphrodite had (and has) many aliases. In Rome she was known as Venus. In Egypt she was called Artarte. In Syria she was indexed as Ashtoreth. In Salem, some years ago, she was known as the Scarlet Lady. She has been chaperoned many a time by Mrs. Grundy. When, after some of her adventures, the anti-pagan police think they have got her by the tresses, she turns into a marble statue and waits for better days. Artists and poets have become balm on the top over her in many lands and climes. Is her resurrection at hand in the great Chocolate Ice Cream Era in New York? Will she take the place of the fat ascetic, Parsifal, in our favor? Did she bring any time-machine sex-bombs in her trunk, which has passed the customs inspectors? Will the opening chorus of "Aphrodite"—

"Orpheus gave us music,
Bacchus gave us wine,
The gods gave us women—
For Aphrodite to entwine!"—
—take the place of "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" or Eva Tanguay's "I Don't Care"?
Orpheus, Bacchus, and Aphrodite!



"She proposed to Vulcan. . . . Was there ever such a marriage of beauty and brawn?"

Wine, woman, and song! Are the Niles of our instincts to overflow their arid banks once again? Only the parched and thirsty Sphinx that sits under the dome of the Capitol at Washington can answer.

Aphrodite—which means "born of the foam of the sea"—first appeared among the Phoenician settlers in the Island of Cyprus. The Phoenicians were great

sailors, and often ventured beyond their Sandy Hooks. They were also a very poetic and imaginative people, and their old salts, instead of averring after each trip that they took to sea with their five star influenza throttlers that they had seen a sea serpent or a Flying Dutchman, came back with stories of having beheld a divinely formed woman rise from the foam. She was what André Tridon and Theodore Dreiser, the pussy-foots of psychoanalysis, would call the Ultimate Vision of Beauty and Love. What the Phoenician Captain Cuttles called her we do not know, as the Phoenician Dictionary of Slang is lost to us. But Homer and Hesiod called her Aphrodite, pinched her from the Phoenicians, and brought her to Greece, on whose coast some Phoenicians got wrecked down near the Hellenic New Dorp in their fishing smacks.

Aphrodite landed plumb in the Grecian imagination. It didn't take long in those days to turn a legend into a fact. She was incorporated and capitalized immediately by the medicine men of the various Greek tribes, a temple was erected to her, and the plate was passed around regularly to keep her manicured

snowy summit, had more power over the country than the Anti-Saloon League has over us. But new blood was needed. Some of the Titans were hard hit by the attacks of the soapbox Reds down along the slopes of Parnassus. Aphrodite appeared at the psychological moment. Zeus declared a new deal all around, conducted some cremations with his lightning, and appointed Aphrodite Chairwoman of the Committee on Love. Juno did not even put up a fight.

Aphrodite began to run bad at the very start. There was that notorious affair with Adonis. Did she change her name to Venus to get next to this trusting youth with the bangs and the bow? Authorities differ. It was his first vamp. Aphrodite knew all the tricks, and Adonis fell for the baby stare of the beautiful Olympian. Adonis, in order to get away from her excessive cooing, went out to hunt a wild boar one day and got the death jab. Aphrodite turned him into a blood-red flower, the anemone. Moral: Beware of Olympian vamps if you don't want to be an anemone.

She must have repented of this vamping experiment, for her next rôle was a more beneficent one. Pygmalion was the

She caused lovers to perform marvelous feats like swimming the Hellespont each night at twilight. Her altars were always decorated with geraniums. She played both ends and all ends. She made of love a curse and a blessing. She was still in her Olympian teens when Solon, who drew laws out of his magic hat like pigeons and sausages, made her the goddess of family life in order to steady her up a little.

This put an idea into the head of Zeus who was getting worried over Aphro-



"He created a beautiful maiden and . . . fell in love with the ivory girl."

dite's earth-anthia. He went to her, complained to her about her inconsistencies and erratic courses, and proposed that she marry and settle down. He pointed out the fact that her term of mourning over Adonis was about over, that she was a bachelor girl widow, and that she ought to get a solid mate who made his living by the sweat of his brow, instead of fooling with poets and dreamers who made their living by the sweat of other people's brows.

He trotted out Vulcan, the village blacksmith; a horny-fisted son of toil and mool. He could make a horseshoe for Pegasus, the wonderful horse that carried poets from landlord to landlord; he could forge the armor and all the other rattling hardware that the gods wore when they picked out a comic Belgium to invade; he made swords that would go through a whole army of Martian traffic cops; he had chained Prometheus, the bad Bolshevik of Olympus, to the Caucasus with irons that would have baffled Houdini to pull apart.

Aphrodite consented. She proposed to Vulcan. He accepted. Was there ever such a marriage of Beauty and Brawn, of Loveliness and Noise? It was the great reconciliation between Aristocracy and the Proletariat! Shakespeare celebrated it centuries after, in a poem called "Beauty and the Groundling." The poem was lost in the Great Fire of London.

We can imagine that the wedding on Olympus was celebrated with all due joyousness. Orpheus was there with his jazz band. Bacchus and his gang made the walkin' ring. Apollo turned the sun on at midnight. Terpsichore had all her pupils do the super-shimmy. Zeus was found under his throne three days after. Proserpina, the Goddess of Death, roused up all the dead ones and had them do the first ghost dance of which we have any knowledge. Out-of-towners from other stars and the comets came there in every conceivable conveyance—wind baskets, cloud planes, ether waves, and sunbeams. The lesser divinities, the demi-gods, and the mixing dryads, banishes,

(Continued on Page 12)

Home Aid Corps of Girl Scouts

Manhattan Organization Plans an Employment Bureau to Help Solve the Problem of Part-Time and Emergency Domestic Service

NOT the least promising and interesting of the plans for expansion of the Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts, which is making a campaign drive for \$100,000 during October, is to apply a substantial amount of the funds collected to the establishment of an employment bureau—a rather different sort of employment bureau.

The ideal of the Girl Scout is one trained and equipped mentally and physically to do dozens of things that the average girl knows little about and never bothers to learn. She has—if she is a good Girl Scout—a health knowledge, a knowledge of the simple laws of sanitation, cleanliness, child nursing, cooking,



In the Kitchen—Preparing the Children's Food.

your garden, to care for your children while you shop, to dust your house or wipe your dishes, to assist you when you entertain, to type or write invitations or address envelopes, or in any way that a Scout could help? If so, won't you let a Girl Scout do that work for you?

In other words, a regular home Scout! Just consider what the home Scout would mean to thousands of New York homes.

And what the Manhattan Council wants to do is to establish an employment bureau for the home Scout—the girl who knows about invalid and home cooking, canning, cleaning, sewing, child care, nursing, and other essentials to

and chicken jelly; that she knows how to serve any of this food to an invalid, how to take the temperature and pulse, how to make the invalid's bed, and to read to or entertain her.

If she should come wearing a Girl Scout badge, she knows how to wash up, wait on a table, light a fire, lay a table for four, and hand dishes properly at table; she is able to clean and dress a fowl, clean a fish, can make tea, coffee, or cocoa, mix dough and bake bread in the oven, and state approximately the cost of each dish. Or she can make a dish out of what was left over from the meals of the day before; knows the order in which a full-course dinner is served; knows how to cook two kinds of meat; how to boil or bake two kinds of vegetables successfully; how to make two salads, how to make preserves of berries or fruit or how to can them, and to estimate cost of food per day for one week.

Every mother may answer the question for herself: Does your daughter know how to do these things?

Observe also what a Girl Scout must know to win the green cross badge of

merit for child nursing: She must take care of a child for two hours each day for a month, or care for a baby for one hour a day for a month; she must know how to bathe and dress a baby. (In a recent spirited test for the green cross badge one village baby was bathed and dressed twenty times in one day. Poor little baby! But she was a stout, roly-poly, rollicking sort, who will probably develop into a champion swimmer some day.) The green cross girl should understand the care of children, have elementary knowledge of their food, clothing, &c.; know three kindergarten games, and the treatment of simple ailments. In addition she ought to be able to make poultices and do patching and darning; know how to test bath heat, and the use of the thermometer, and how to count the pulse.

Another question for mothers: Did you ever have anybody other than a regular high-priced, diploma-flaunting child nurse who could do these things? Most mothers feel that they would prefer to attend to their own babies. Maybe so. But aren't there times when it would be convenient to have a healthy, normal, clean, intelligent Scout who understands all these things come in for two or three hours a day and lift some of the responsibility off your shoulders? If babies could talk, the weight of their opinion would doubtless be in favor of the Girl Scout for at least twice or three times a week.

So the home-aid Scout will come as a sort of heaven to the sour dough of monotonous routine. She will come bringing sunshine and good cheer and efficiency for a brief period and leave behind her a pleasant glow of well-being and a fine flavor of helpfulness in time of need.

In other words, the Girl Scouts may be the happy little stop-gaps in the household machinery. Many women cannot afford to pay for this sort of service by the day or month. Many who can afford it can't get it at any price from the regular fountain source of labor. For labor specializes in these days and home aid is by no means the comprehensive, responsible, efficient product we would like to see it.

Perhaps you may not think of it that way offhand, but a comfortable and desirable feature of Girl Scout help is, as one of the executive officers expressed it, that she is "so darned safe and responsible." A woman may turn the affairs of her hand and heart over to a Girl Scout for three or four hours of an



Washing the Dishes.

and housewifery that many mothers have acquired only through trying and hard experience. She is trained to do many things well. But she must not stop there. She must have some way made for her to practice these pre-vocational activities for which she has won merit badges. Merit badges are, after all, only outward symbols, and it is recognized that the Girl Scout must have something concrete to tie up her knowledge to.

To be sure many girls can find a way to put their knowledge into practice right in their own homes. But not all of them can. Also there is, more than often, need for a girl to capitalize her knowledge. And again, Scouting has been taken up by the leading universities and is being made a profession. And for all professions there should be some definite source of supply. Hence the bureau.

The Colorado Springs Council of Girl Scouts seems to have been the pioneer in establishing an employment bureau for Girl Scouts. This council sends out cards reading something like this: "Do you need some help to weed or water



Filling the Bottles With Milk for Sterilizing.

home happiness. If a woman should have a social or business engagement, should need to go shopping or to visit the sick, or should be sick herself, or should just want tremendously to get away from the home grind for a few hours, she calls up a Girl Scout and turns affairs over to her at, say, 25 cents an hour.

And what does the Girl Scout do?

Anything that her capable young hands and trained young mind find to do. As in everything else that Scouting teaches, a merit badge is given for proficiency. So by her badges shall ye know her. If she wears a palm-leaf badge, you may know that she understands how to make gruel, barley water, milk toast, oyster or clam soup, beef tea,



A Little Girl Scout Reading to a Comrade Who is Ill.

afternoon and have a beautiful rest, free of nervous apprehension about what may be happening at home during her absence. The woman who carries her home worries out with her is only about 20 per cent. there—if you know what I mean. Maybe some reader will know, having had her as a partner at bridge or a guest at luncheon.

Executive ability, personal responsibility for others, initiative, and resource are the results of Scouting. The Girl Scout is trained in the principles of honesty, loyalty, cheerfulness, obedience, and helpfulness. She knows the health laws as applied to herself as well as to others, and has had to practice them in keeping the Scout laws for such a length of time that they have become second nature.

To begin with, every girl is as much a "housewife" as she is a girl. She always expects to some day own her own home, when she will show the rest of the world what a real home is. When she has put away dolls she wants to begin on her baby sister or somebody else's baby. When it no longer interests her to juggle with doll's furniture and doll's clothes she is in the mood for making something that a real, live human may wear. When mud pies and green grass salad and pebble biscuit—a menu which seemed perfectly satisfactory for dolls—have been discarded as silly, she wants to hang around the kitchen and make and bake things that are really good to eat.

"Mother," as a rule, has not much time to give to training in her own kitchen; time and material are both precious, particularly time. If the girl can pick up a few elementary lessons in cooking in the public school, all well and good. At school one or two new dishes

a week are achieved by the cooking class, after which they are eaten. And often as not the recipes for mixing and baking are swallowed with the food and are never thought of again; at least, the home results so far have not stirred mothers to any great degree of emotion.

That Girl Scouts are competent in emergencies needs no further proof than a look into their record of service during the war and in the influenza epidemic which swept the country on the heels of the armistice. In New Bedford, during the epidemic, the city put an emergency commission for relief on the job and one

of the first steps taken by the commission was to call on the local Girl Scouts, who went into the hospitals and doctors' offices as messengers, telephone operators, cooking and serving food, driving ambulances, making hospital supplies, and even doing replacement work. In Savannah, Ga., the Girl Scouts were called on by the Board of Health for all sorts of work, and in Washington they established two diet kitchens and ran them themselves—one for those too ill to prepare food in their homes, the other for children in the schools. In New York and all over the country they did

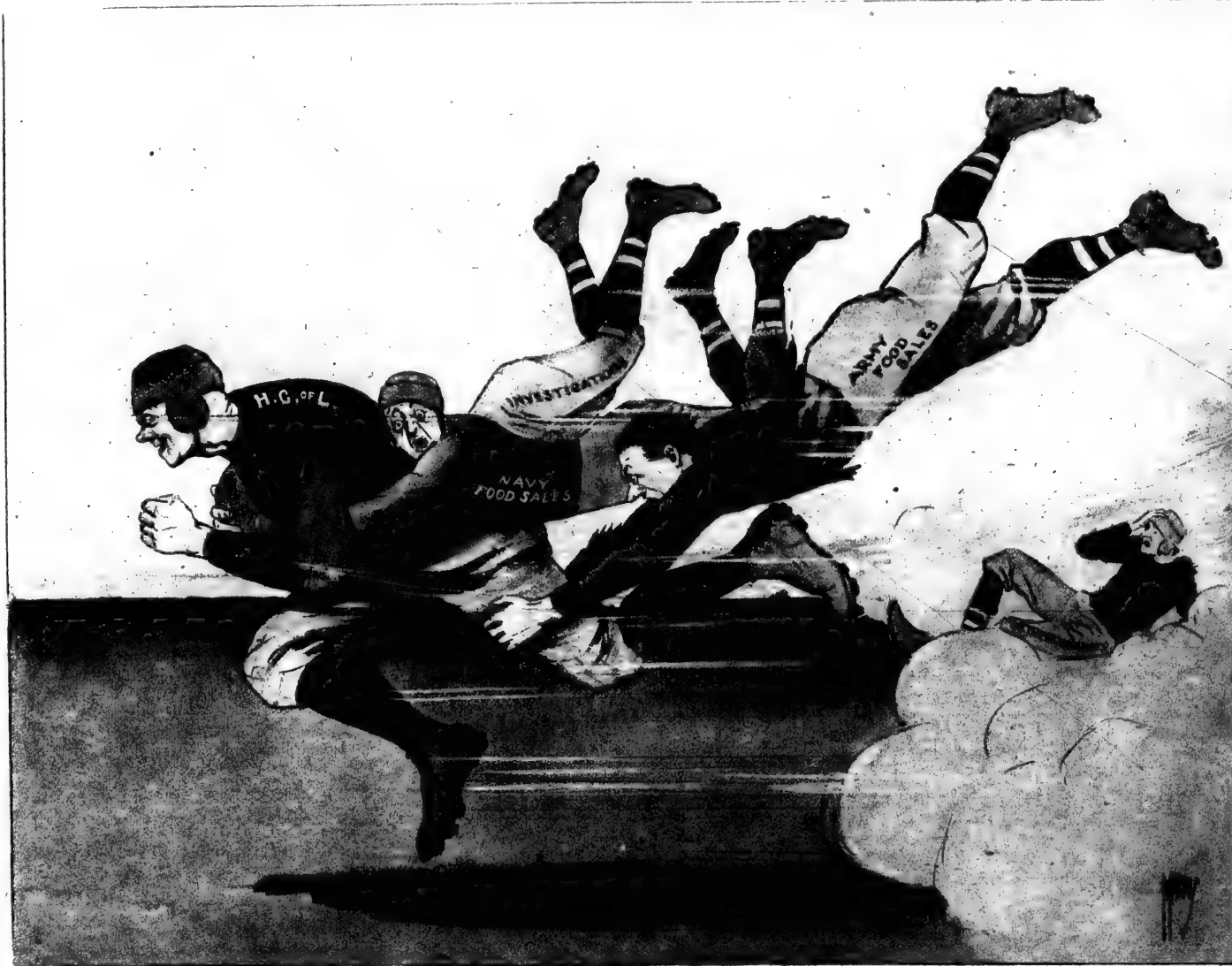
an immense amount in the way of food production and conservation, in selling the Fourth Liberty Loan, in Red Cross work, in Americanization and—what the organization points to with particular pride—in labor replacement, which was generally practiced in the home of some relative or friend or neighbor—taking the mother's place in the home so she might do the work of the soldier at the front.

So there is considerable experience back of the Girl Scout to give her a definite standing in the community in which she lives. In the new employment bureau she will fill an aching void that somehow has heretofore never been provided for.

Girl Scout training is not intended to be vocational. It is pre-vocational, however, and a girl who has won, say, fourteen to twenty of the thirty-six points for which merit badges are given would certainly have a fair idea of what she would like to take up as her life work.

And how, you ask, does a Girl Scout learn all these useful things? How can she go to school five days a week and learn all these things on the side (some girls of 14 have won as many as twenty-one merit badges) and get any fun out of life?

The answer is simple. It is all in the organization. Scout training is given them in the form of a game. And for playing the game they win their merit badges and their golden Eaglet and grow in the right way. If Girl Scouting were fifteen years old instead of a scant six, Mrs. Arthur Choate, one of the national directors pointed out, "our homes would be different affairs than they are today. As for the servant problem—there wouldn't have been any, for Girl Scouting looks out first and foremost for home aid and child nursing."



They Haven't Stopped Him Yet



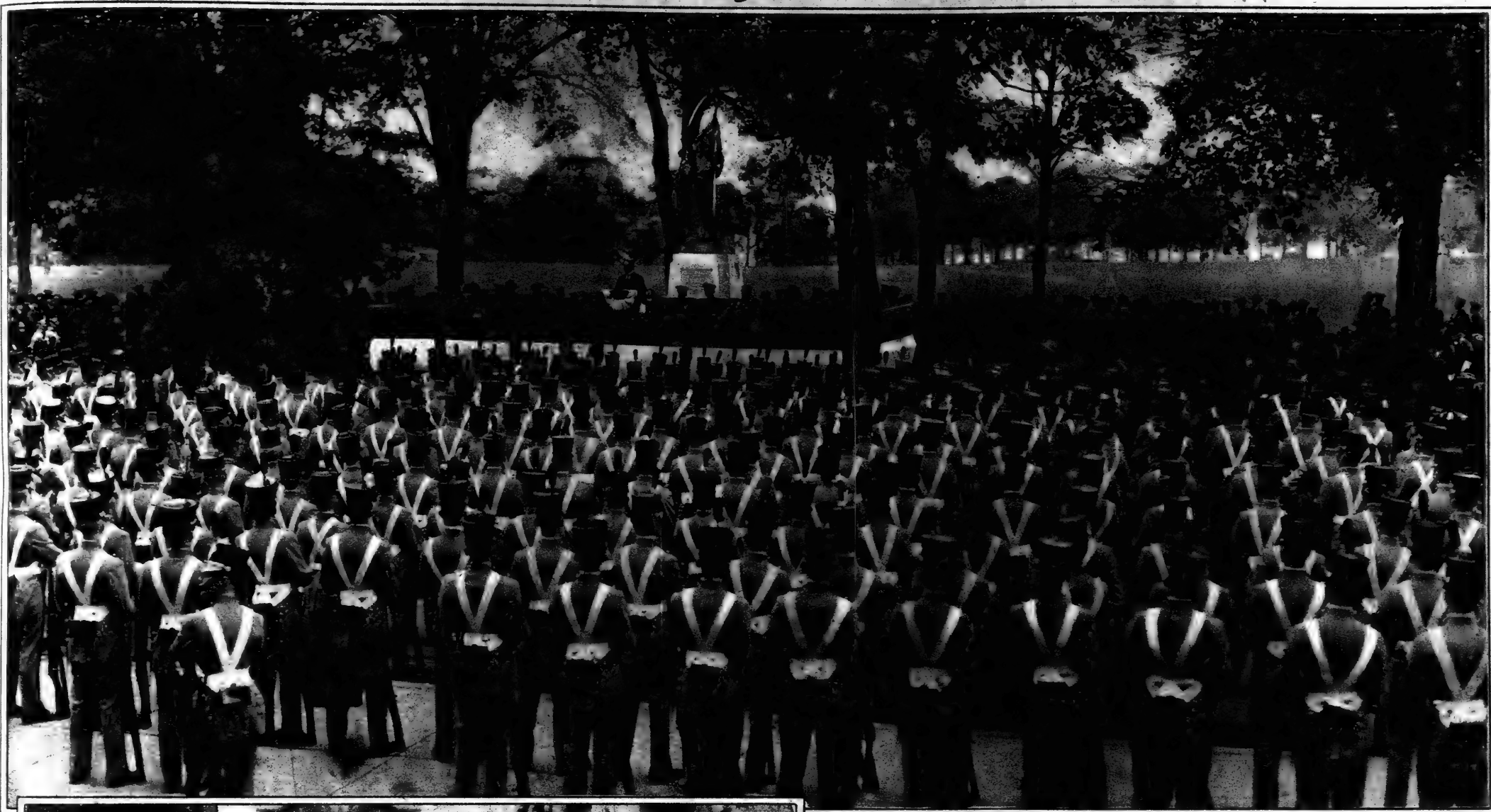
Girl Scout as Nurse Maid for the Afternoon.

O. J. Bauman.

Sunday,
October 26, 1919

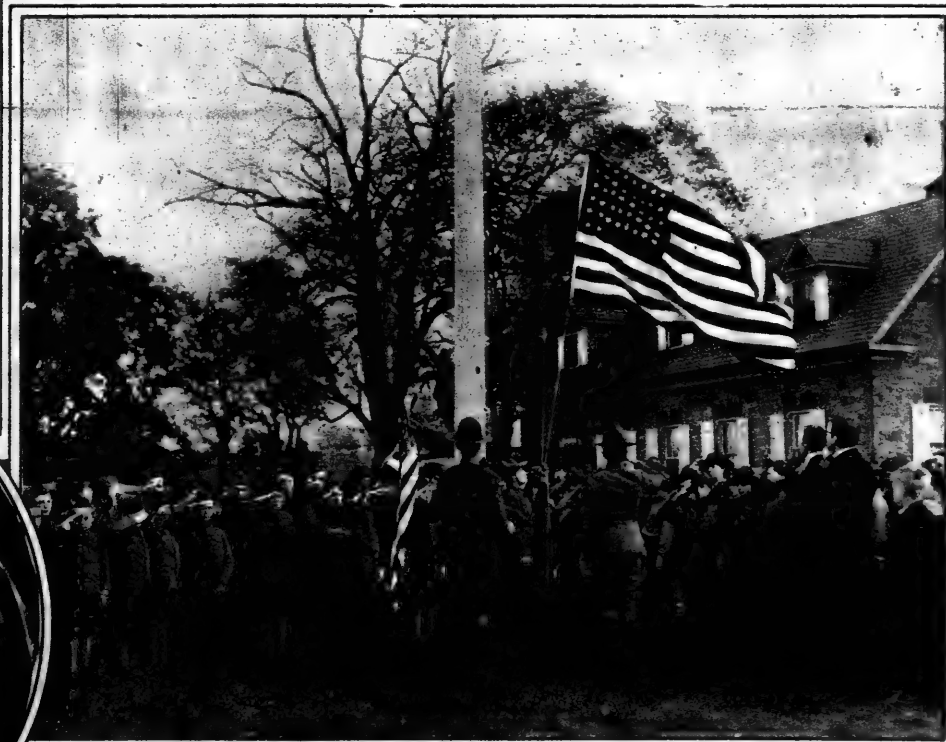
The New York Times

Photography
Picture Section, 5
In Three Parts



THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FLAG, WHICH HAS BEEN BORNE BY BOY SCOUT RUNNERS THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF NEW YORK STATE, Touching Historic Points Associated With Colonel Roosevelt, With a Background of Roosevelt High School Girls, Each Wearing a Star Representing the Forty-eight States.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

GENERAL CORNILLE, HEAD OF THE SPECIAL FRENCH MISSION TO PRESENT TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY A DUPLICATE OF THE STATUE WHICH STANDS ON THE GROUNDS OF THE ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, PARIS, MAKING THE ADDRESS OF PRESENTATION AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE AT WEST POINT ON LAST TUESDAY.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CHANCELLOR ELMER E. BROWN DRAPING THE BUST OF ROOSEVELT, at the Entrance of the Hall of Fame of New York University, With the Roosevelt Flag.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE ROOSEVELT FLAG RAISED AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK MANSION, A BOY SCOUT GUARD OF HONOR MEANWHILE STAND ING AT ATTENTION.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



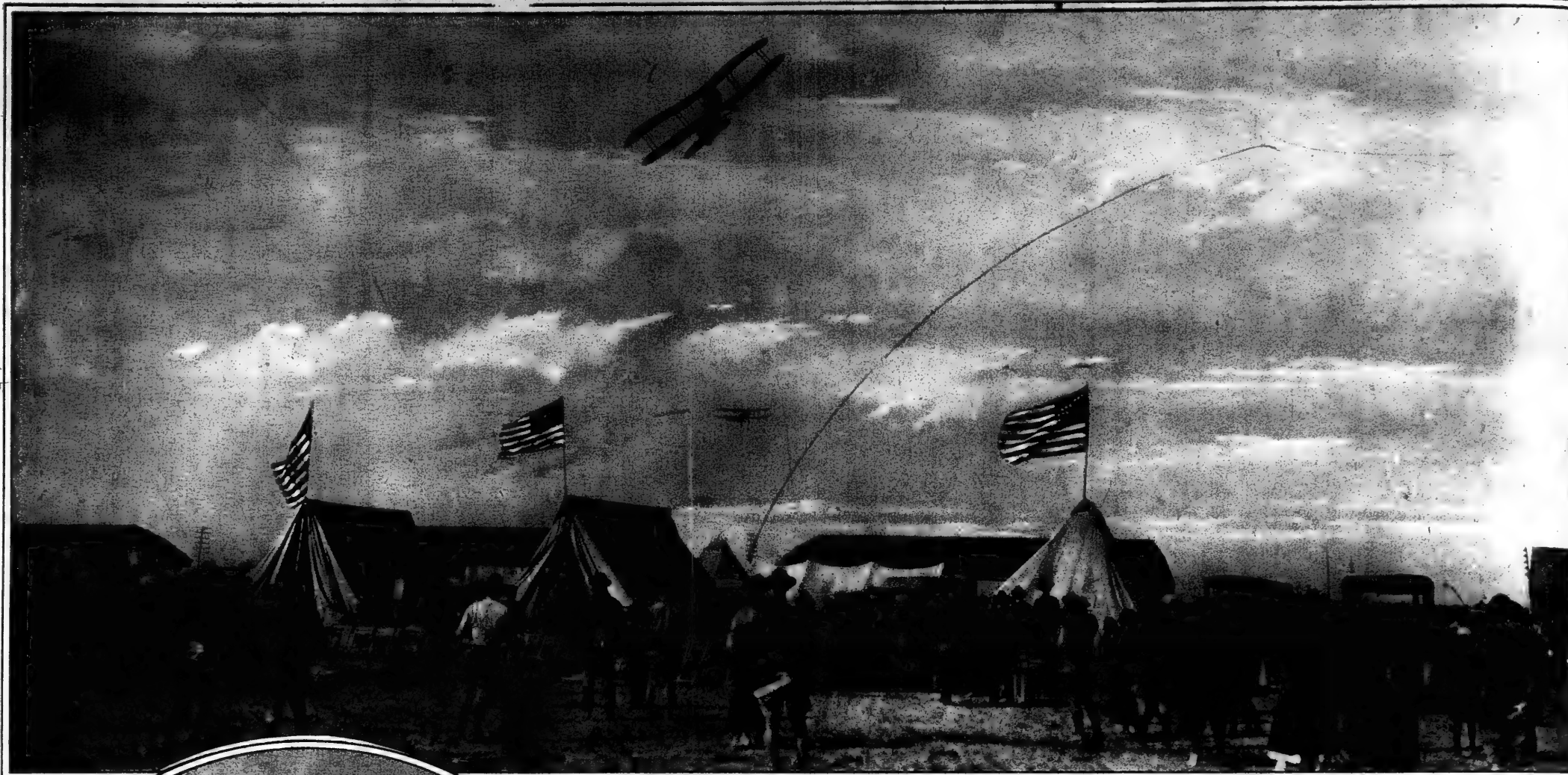
GIRLS OF THE ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL, BRONX BOROUGH, Sewing the Forty-third Star on the Roosevelt Flag in the Court-yard of the School. They Are, Left to Right: Misses Helen Gies, Lyall Ya Dean, Lilla Carmichael, Pearl Simowitz, and Ruth Mehrer.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CAPTAIN GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO REVIEWING AND ADDRESSING ITALIAN SOLDIERS WHO CAME OVER TO HIM FOR THE CAPTURE AND OCCUPATION OF FIUME.
(International Film Service.)



A PAIR OF QUEENS, REAL AND REEL: ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, Receiving a Bouquet of Orchids from Mildred Harris Chaplin, Screen Star and Wife of Charlie Chaplin, at the Chaplin Aviation Field, Los Angeles, Cal.
(Western Newspaper Union.)



THE WINNING
SMILE:
Lieut. Maynard Greet-
ing the Hundreds Who Gath-
ered at Roosevelt Field to Witness the
Finish of the Transcontinental Flight.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



GENERAL YUDENITCH,
Whose Anti-Bolshevist Army Captured Petrograd, Aboard the French Cruiser
Anchored in the Baltic.
In the Photograph, Left to Right, Are: General Souworoff, Member of the Cab-
inet of the Russian Provincial Gov-
ernment; General Yudenitch,
and Lieut. Col. A. H.
Rowan, Deputy
Chief of the Al-
lied Com-
mission
to the Baltic.

FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN BY AIR.
Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, the Preacher-Aviator, Arriving at Roose-
velt Field, L. I., at the End of His Record-Making Flight Across the
Continent, the Apparent Winner of the Army's 5,400-Mile Reliabil-
ity Contest, in Which Sixty-five Flyers Competed.
In the Photograph Lieut. Maynard's Airplane, a De Havilland, Can
Be Seen Circling the Field for a Landing Place, One of the Escorting
Airplanes Appearing in the Background.
Times Wide World Photos.



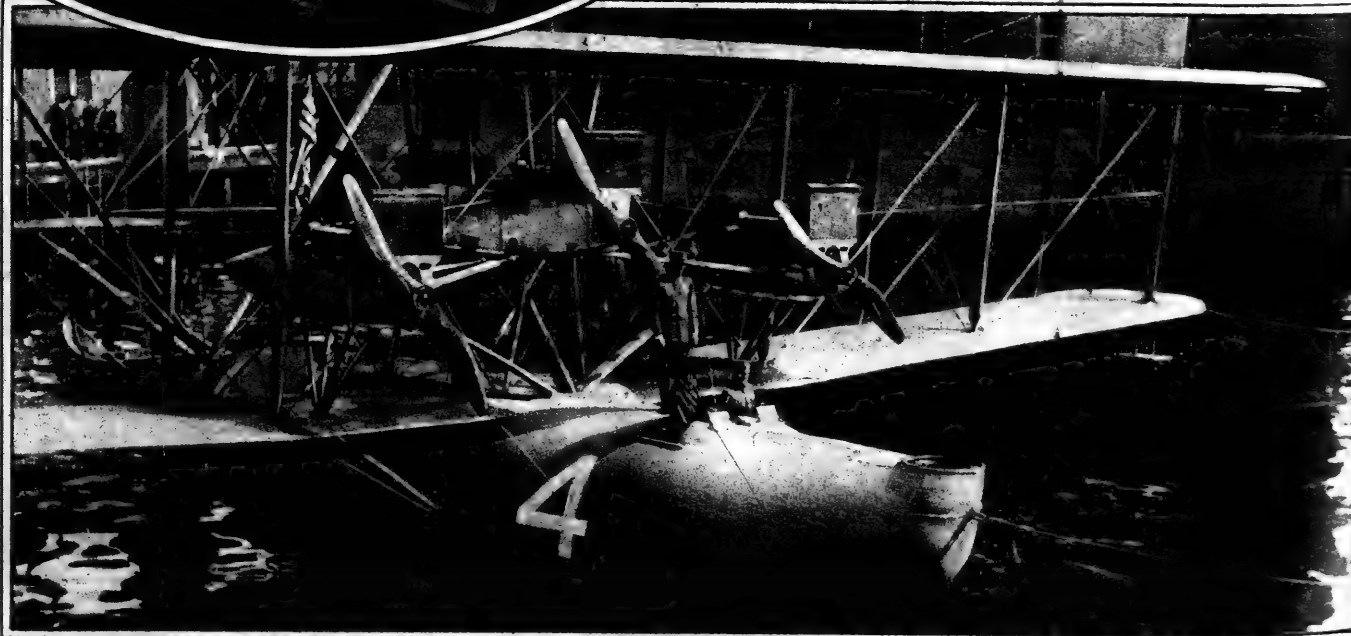
MISS EVANGELINE BOOTH, COMMANDER OF THE SAL-
VATION ARMY IN THE UNITED STATES,
Receiving from Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, Acting for Secretary
Baker, the Distinguished Service Medal for "Tireless Devotion
to Her Manifold Duties."
Times Wide World Photos.



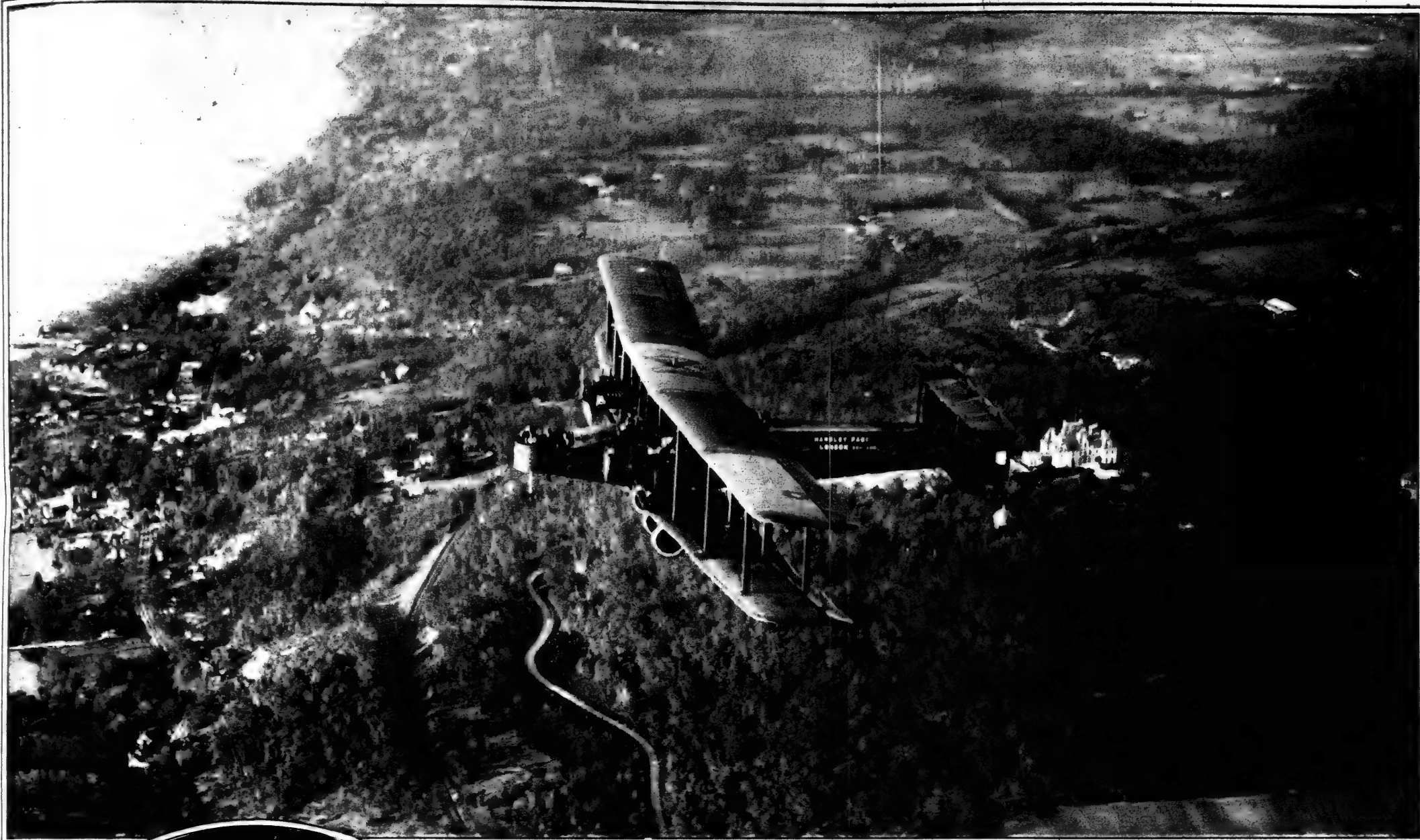
MRS. MAYNARD, WHO WAITED WITH HER TWO CHILDREN
AT ROOSEVELT FIELD MORE THAN A WEEK FOR THE RETURN
OF LIEUT. MAYNARD,
Was the First to Congratulate Her Husband.
In the Photograph, Left to Right, Are: Mrs. Maynard, Lieut. Maynard, Evelyn
Maynard, Sergeant W. E. Kline, Maynard's Mechanician, and Roselyn Maynard.
Times Wide World Photos.



EVELYN AND ROSELYN MAYNARD, WITH TRIxie,
Their Father's Mascot, Which Accompanied Him in His Flight.
Times Wide World Photos.



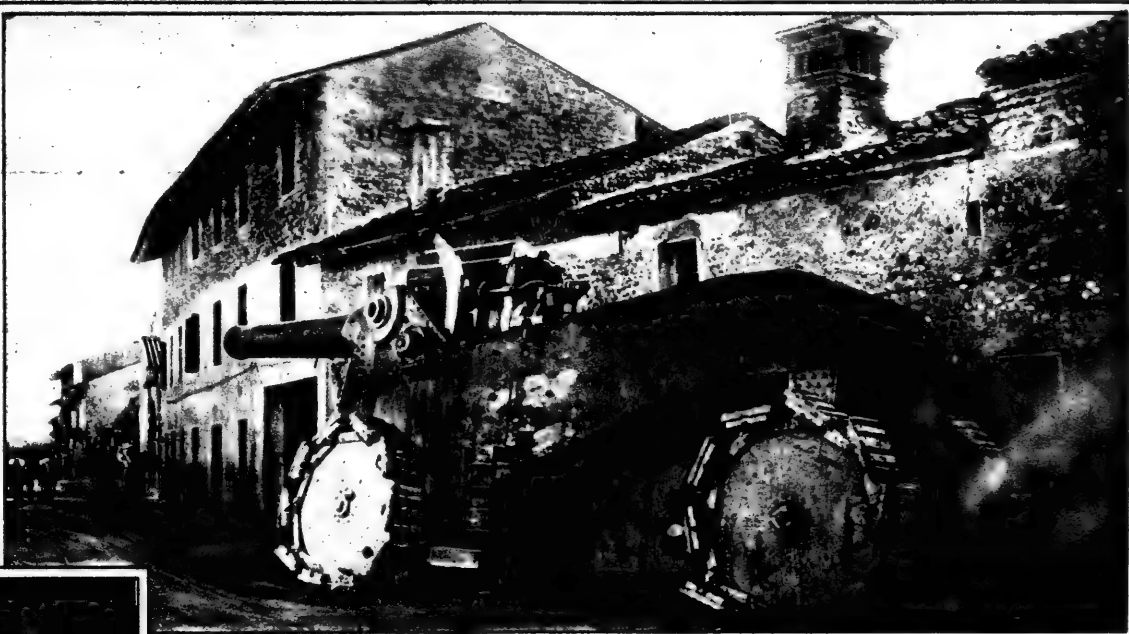
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
In the Cockpit of the Transatlantic Flier NC-4, with Commander A. C. Read, Who Piloted the Craft Across the Atlantic. It Was Secretary Daniels's First
Time Aboard the NC-4, Which Was at Washington on Its Recruiting Tour of the Country.
(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



THE GIANT HANDLEY-PAGE AIRPLANE ATLANTIC, in Its Recent Flight from Mincola Over New York City to the Home of Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J., as Seen from Another Airplane, Passing Over Oyster Bay at an Altitude of 1,700 Feet, With Twenty Passengers and a Crew of Four, Including Vice Admiral Kerr and Major Brackley, Pilots. (Times Wide World Photos.)



LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU. Prominent in English Engineering and Scientific Circles, Wearing the Regulation Cap, Jumper, and Overalls of an English Locomotive Engineer, in the Engine Cab of an Express Train Which He Drove Between London and Bournemouth During the Recent British Railway Strike. (Times Wide World Photos.)



UNIQUE GERMAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR'S DEVELOPMENT OF FIGHTING ENGINES. It Appears to be a Modification of the Tank, Moving on Caterpillar Wheels and Mounting a Cannon of Huge Size. As Far as Known, the Photograph Here Produced Is the First of This Curious Implement of Warfare to Reach This Country. (Courtesy Knights of Columbus.)



A QUITE WELL-FILLED BAG SELECTED BY TWO MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN FROM THE FALL FLIGHT OF DUCKS PASSING SOUTHWARD OVER THE MICHIGAN LAKES AND MARSHES. (Times Wide World Photos.)



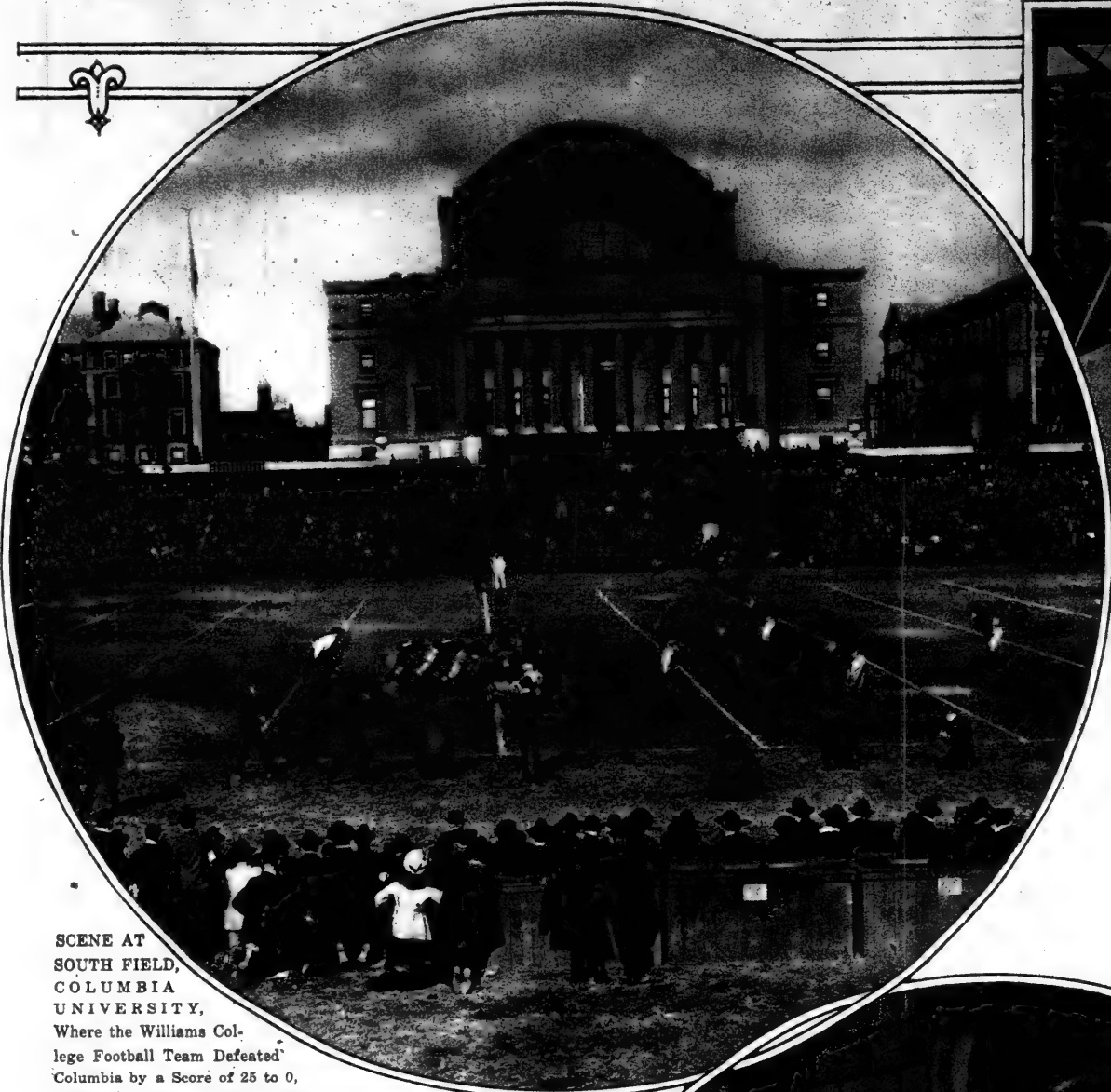
LORD LAWRENCE, Grandson of the Indian Mutiny Hero, a Volunteer Station Porter at Wembley Park, One of the Many Members of the British Aristocracy Who Volunteered for the Commonest Services During the Railway Strike. (Central News Service.)



JOHN L. COPE, Leader of the Coming British Expedition to the South Polar Regions, Where He Expects to Remain Five Years, and Fly to the South Pole, Running an Elevator at the Knightbridge Tube Station, His Job While the Railway Strike Lasted. (Photos © Central News Service.)



SIR RICHARD COOPER, Member of the British Parliament for Walsall, Arriving at His Box, Where During the Strike He Served as a Signaller on the District Railway. (Photos © Central News Service.)



SCENE AT
SOUTH FIELD,
COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY,
Where the Williams Col-
lege Football Team Defeated
Columbia by a Score of 25 to 0,
a Record Crowd of Nearly 12,000
Persons Watching the Game.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

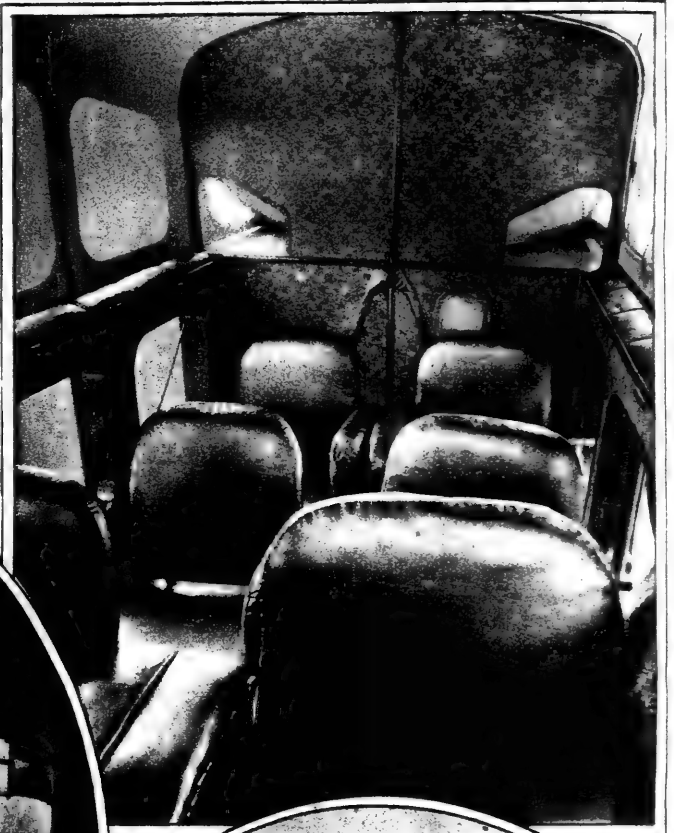


AN EXTERIOR
VIEW OF THE NEW
GERMAN PASSENGER
PLANE,
Showing the Pilot's Seat
and the Method of En-
trance into the Cabin.

LUXURIOUS AERIAL
TRAVEL FOR THE
GERMANS.

An Interior View of a New
Type of Aircraft Devel-
oped by a Berlin Com-
pany, Showing the En-
closed Cabin With Its Up-
holstered Seats.

(Photos of
Central News
Service.)



MARY BLAIRE,
As Cherry Blossom in "The Faithful," By John Masefield,
at the Garrick Theatre.
(Benjamin Grey.)



THE
START OF
THE Y. W. C. A.
"COME AND SEE"
MOVEMENT.

In Which the Public Is
Invited to Inspect Any of
the Organization's Welfare Centres.
In the Photograph, Left to Right, are: Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. H. P. Davison, Mrs.
E. W. Sparrow, Miss Louise Schieffelin, and Mrs. A. Hennen Morris.

(Times Wide
World Photos.)

DECORATED
BY THE
THE SERBIAN
CROWN PRINCE

For Their Work in
the Devastated Bal-
kans: Miss Laura L.
Kreigh and Miss Mary
Lydia Snow, Red Cross
Nurses, Who Returned to
America Aboard the
Touraine.



(Times Wide
World Photos.)



DOROTHY DALTON,

Who Will Play the Leading Part in the Forthcoming Production of "Aphrodite"
at the Century Theatre, in Her Costume as "Princess Beatrice" in the Hallowe'en
Ball to be Given by the Circle des Artistes.

(Campbell Studios.)



ROSIE QUINN, IN "HELLO ALEXANDER," AT THE 44TH
STREET THEATRE.
(Campbell Studios.)



(Times Wide
World
Photos.)

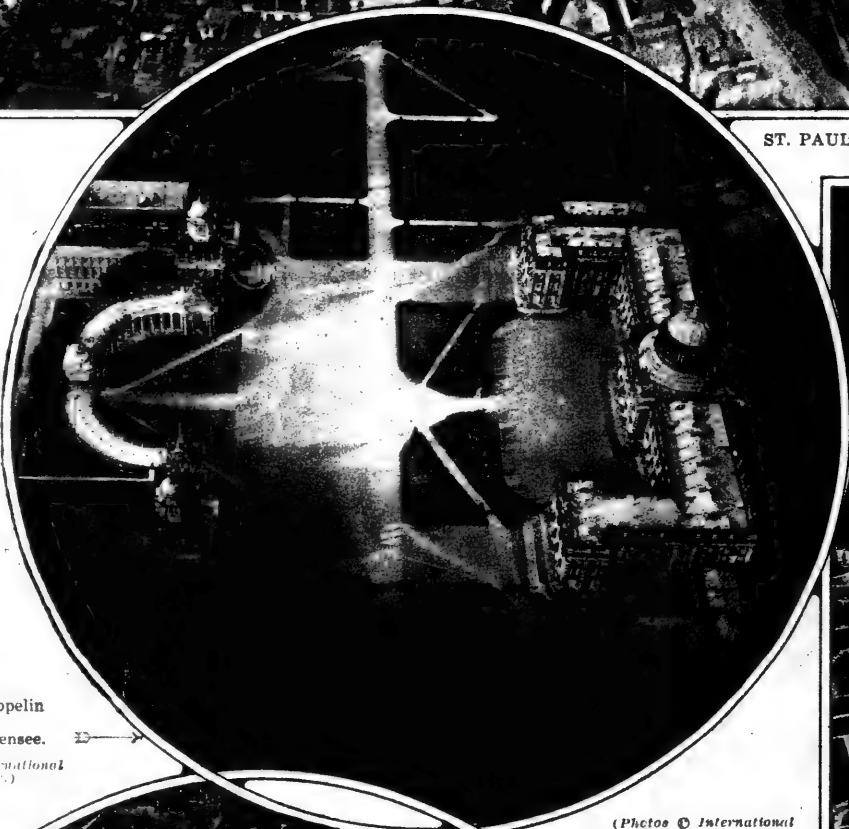
FIVE-
YEAR-OLD
LAURA NEILSON,
Of Red Bank, N. J.,
Blue Ribbon Winner for Her
Clever Riding on Her Saddle
Horse, Plebald, at the Monmouth County Colt Show Held at Shrewsbury, N. J.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON'S MOST PROMINENT BUILDING, IN THE HEART OF THE CITY, AS SEEN FROM AN AIRPLANE.
(C. Underwood & Underwood.)

SIGHTSEEING
OVER GER-
MANY FROM
THE AIR:

A Striking
View of the
Palace at
Potsdam, For-
mer Summer
Residence of
the ex-Kaiser
as Seen From
the German
Commercial Zeppelin



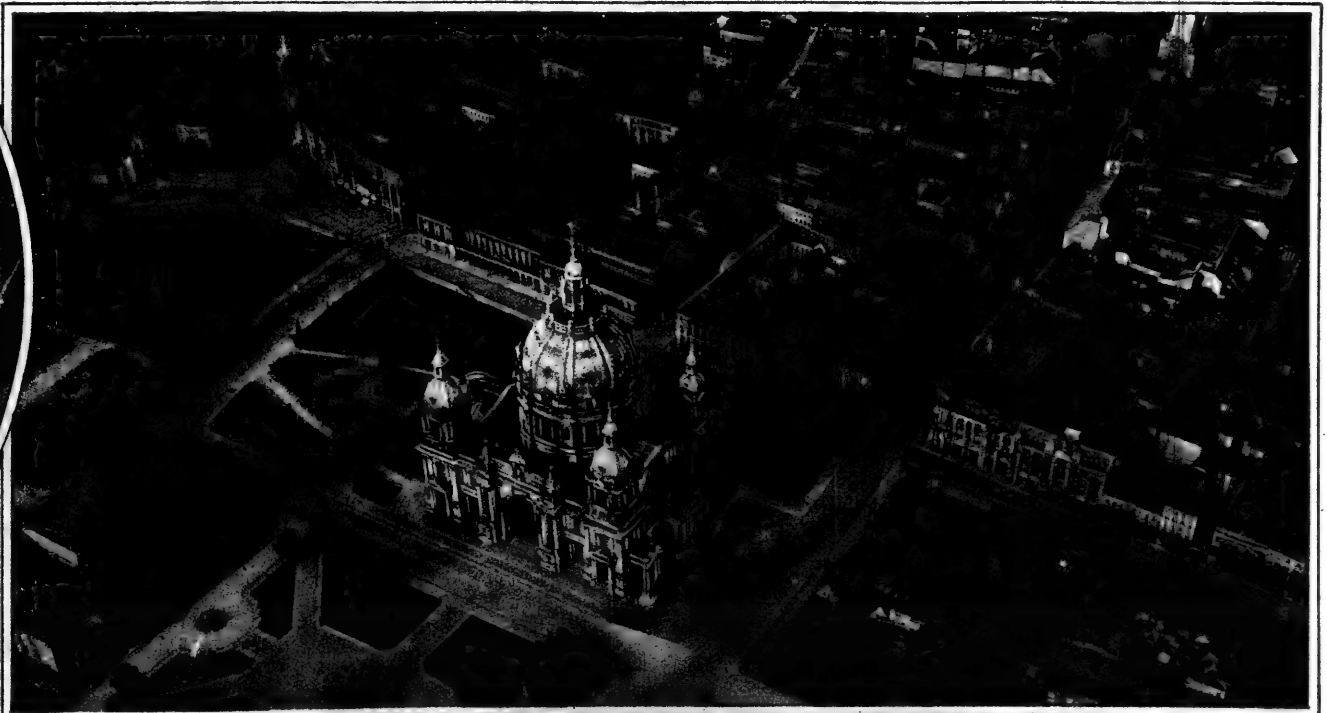
Bodensee.
(Photos by International
Film Service.)



THE HUGE MONUMENT AT LEIPSIK,
Recently Completed, Commemorating the Battle of Leipzig in 1813, Now Surrounded by Graves of War Prisoners.



AN
AERIAL
VIEW OF
THE MODEL
APARTMENTS
In the Town of Schöneberg, a Suburb of Berlin.



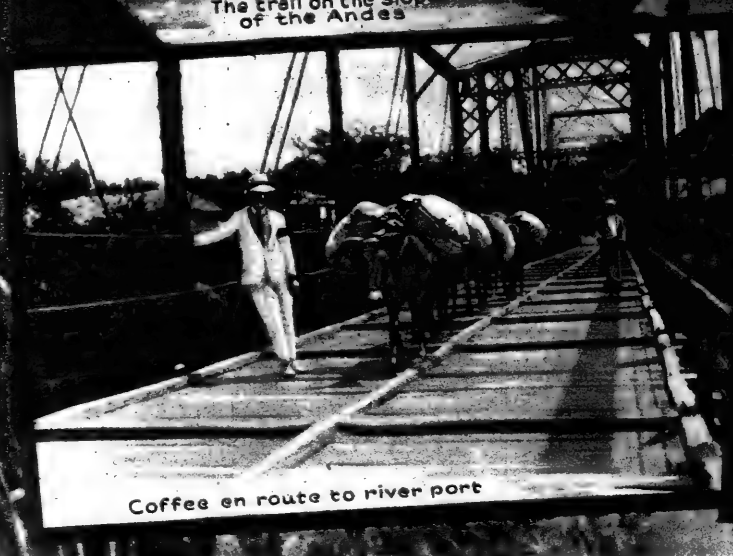
THE CATHEDRAL OF BERLIN
Where the ex-Kaiser's Family Worshipped, a Recent Building in the Style of the Italian Renaissance.

HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE

The finest coffee in the world is grown on the slopes of the Andes Mountains



The trail on the slopes of the Andes



Coffee en route to river port



Loading coffee on river steamer



**HOTEL ASTOR
COFFEE**

B. FISCHER & CO. NEW YORK
IMPORTERS
ONE POUND



Eat More Bread

At night — a thorough bath for your face

*if you want a skin that
is clear, brilliant with
color—let it breathe at night*

TINY, invisible dust particles—always, always falling on your unprotected face! In crowds—in shops—in theatres—all day long while you are going unconsciously about your occupations—the delicate skin of your face is exposed to millions of unseen enemies.

That is why a thorough bath for your face at night is so important.

During your eight hours of sleep the skin of your face should be allowed to rest—to breathe. The delicate pores should be freed from the dirt and dust that have accumulated during the day.

For remember—authorities on the skin now agree that most of the commoner skin troubles come, not from the blood, but from bacteria and parasites that are carried into the pores from outside, through dust and small particles in the air.

If from neglect, or the wrong method of cleansing, your skin has lost the flawless clearness it should have—if it is marred by blackheads—by disfiguring little blemishes—begin tonight to change this condition. You can make your skin just what it should be. For every day it is changing—old skin dies and new skin takes its place. By giving the new skin, as it forms, the special treatment its needs demand, you can make it as soft, as clear and smooth as you would like to have it.

The famous treatment for blackheads

Perhaps in your case failure to use the right method of cleansing for your type of skin has resulted in disfiguring little blackheads. This condition can be overcome—with the right care your skin can be kept smooth and clear in future.

To keep your skin free from this trouble, try using every night this famous treatment:

Apply hot cloths to the face until the skin is reddened. Then, with a rough washcloth, work up a

heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly, always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear, hot water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for thirty seconds with a piece of ice. Dry carefully. To remove the black-

heads already formed, substitute a flesh brush for the washcloth in the treatment above. Then protect your fingers with a handkerchief and press out the blackheads.

Use this treatment regularly and you will begin in a few days to notice the greater clearness and attractiveness it gives to your skin.

To free your skin from blemishes

Those annoying little blemishes that so often mar an otherwise lovely complexion—you can free your skin from this defect, too, by giving your face every night the thorough cleansing its particular condition demands.

Just before retiring, wash your face thoroughly with warm water and Woodbury's Facial Soap and dry carefully. Now, dip the tips of your fingers in warm water and rub them on the cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy, cream-like lather. Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this and leave it on for ten minutes. Rinse very carefully with clear hot water, then with cold.

Use this special treatment until the blemishes have disappeared, then continue to give your face, every night, a thorough bath in the regular Woodbury way, with Woodbury's Facial Soap and warm water, ending with a dash of cold water. You will find that in this way you can guard against any reappearance of the blemishes.

The right treatment for a tender, sensitive skin

If your skin is exceptionally sensitive or delicate,

it is especially important to free your face each night from the irritating fine particles of dust and foreign matter that have accumulated during the day.

Modern authorities now discount the old idea, formerly held by some people, that washing the face with soap was bad for a delicate skin. Dr. Pusey, the great authority on the care of the skin, says: "The layer of dirt and fat that such persons accumulate on the skin is a constant invitation to various disorders." If your skin is so tender that the ordinary method of cleansing seems to irritate it, try each night the following treatment:

Dip a soft washcloth in warm water and hold it to your face, then, make a warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and dip your cloth up and down in it until the cloth is fluffy with the soft white lather. Rub the lathered cloth gently over your skin until the pores are thoroughly cleansed. Then rinse the face, first with warm water, then with clear cool water, and dry carefully.

After a week or ten days of this treatment you will begin to notice a decided improvement in your skin—a greater firmness and power of resistance against irritation or exposure.

Each one of the famous Woodbury treatments has been formulated to meet the needs of different types of skin. Look in the little booklet that is wrapped around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap—find the treatment that your particular type of skin demands—then use it regularly each night before retiring. You will be surprised to see how quickly your skin will gain in attractiveness—how smooth, clear and colorful you can keep it by this care.

The very first treatment with Woodbury's will

leave your skin with a slightly drawn, tight feeling. This only means that your skin is responding to a more thorough and stimulating kind of cleansing than it has been accustomed to. After a few nights the drawn feeling will disappear and your skin will emerge from its nightly treatment with such a soft, clean, healthful feeling that you will never again want to use any other method of cleansing your face.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. Get a cake today—begin using it tonight. A 25 cent cake lasts a month or six weeks.

We shall be glad to send you a trial size cake

For 6 cents we will send you a trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap (enough for a week or ten days of any Woodbury facial treatment), together with the booklet of treatments, "A Skin You Love to Touch." Or for 15 cents we will send you the treatment booklet and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream. Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 9907 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 9907 Shorbrooke St., Perth, Ontario.





"Hear it. Click?"

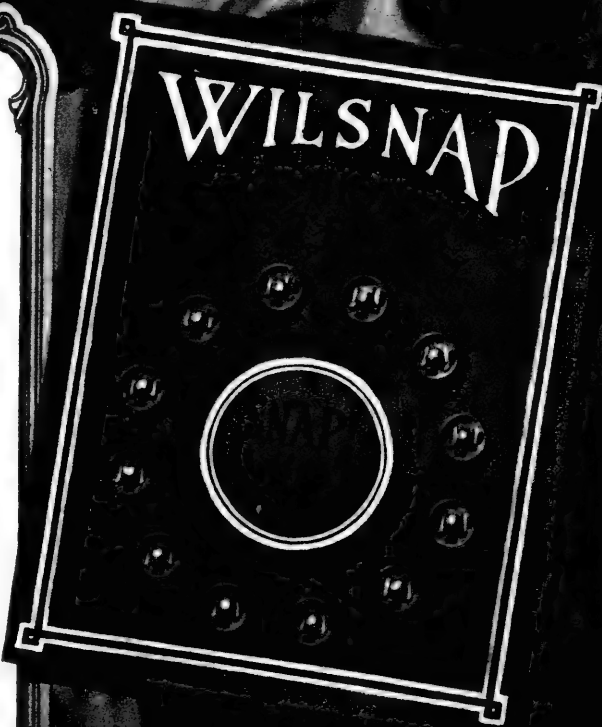
"Click!" That means snap-fastener security—snap-fastener comfort.

For Wilsnaps snap "snug-tight"—they know when to *hold on*. And they know when to *let go*—without strain to tender fingers or threads or fabric.

Rust-proof Wilsnaps—first and last the choice of women who insist on "quality" even in snap-fasteners! Wilsnaps—for your evening frocks and everyday gowns and suits! Wilsnaps—*everywhere*—on the orange colored card!

Wilsnaps—always *will* snap—wherever snap-fasteners are used.

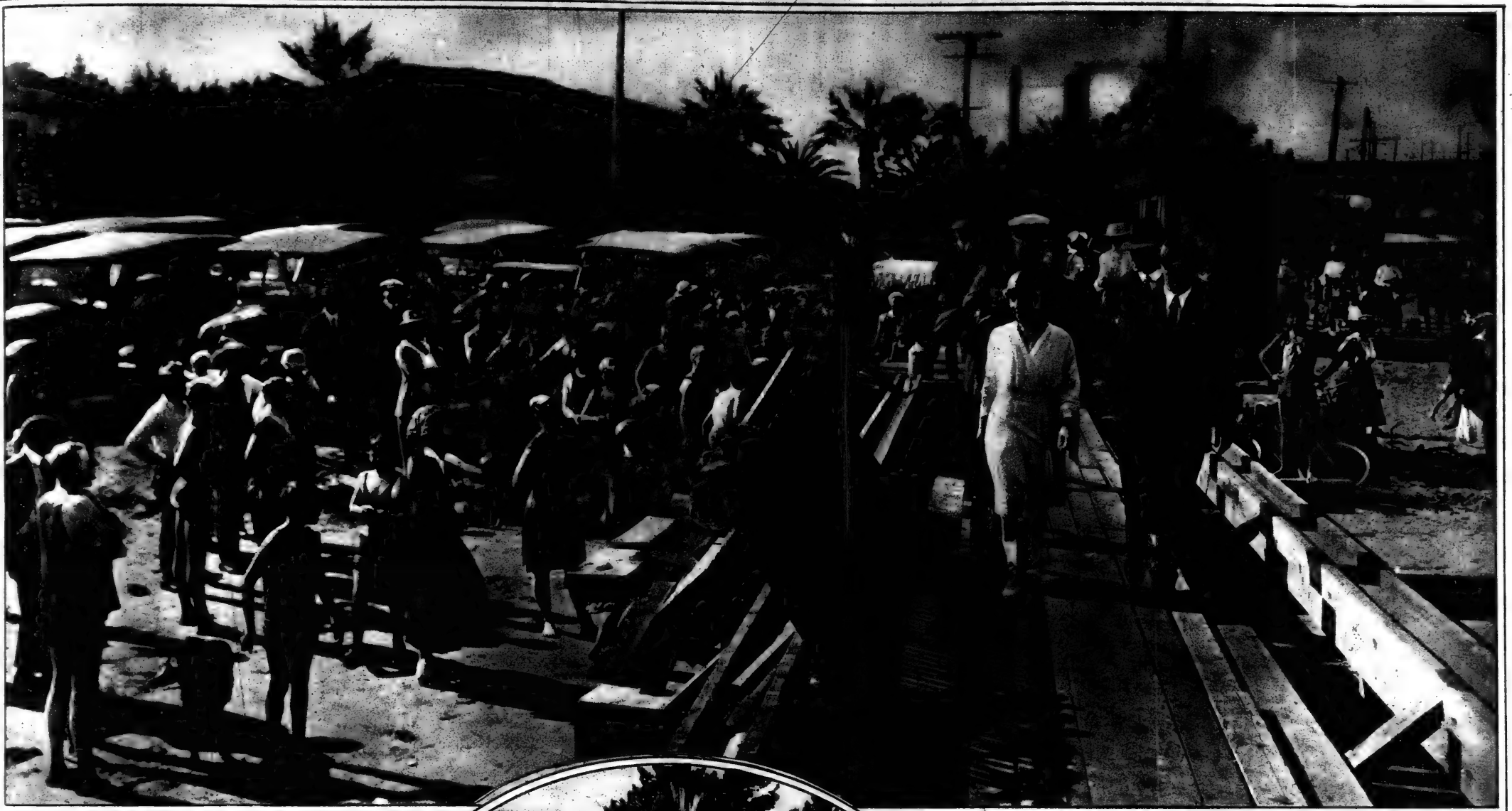
THE WILSON FASTENER CO.
117 East St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.



Look for this card—
—orange colored—
for snap-fasteners

WILSNAP

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Fashion's Fastener



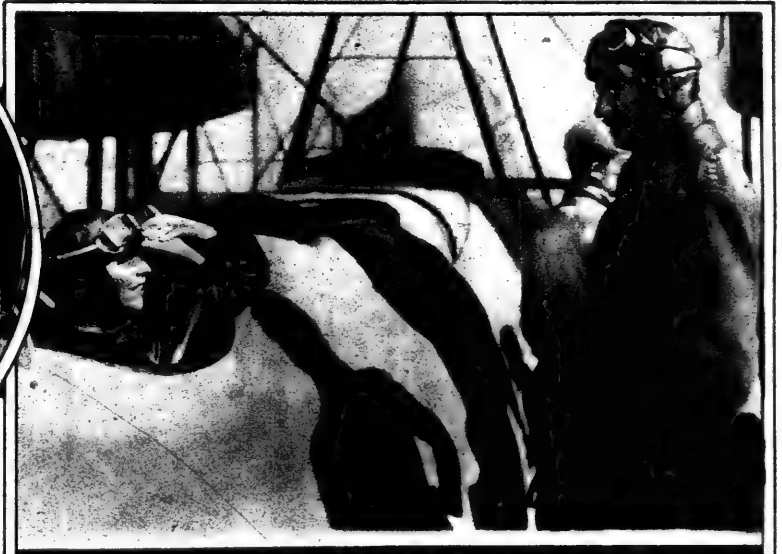
THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT SANTA BARBARA.
Going Down to the Beach for Their First Airplane Ride on the Pacific Coast, and the Queen's First in America, Their Appearance, with the Queen Already Wearing Her Flying Helmet, Nearly Breaking Up the Early Morning Bathing.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



KING ALBERT AND HIS QUEEN IN ROUGH TRAVELING CLOTHES for Their Scenic Trip Through the California Mountains.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS Out for Their Morning Stroll Among the Palms and Luxuriant Scenery About Santa Barbara.



THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, ALREADY SEATED IN THE SEAPLANE, Chatting Before the Flight with King Albert, in Leather Helmet and Flying Toga.



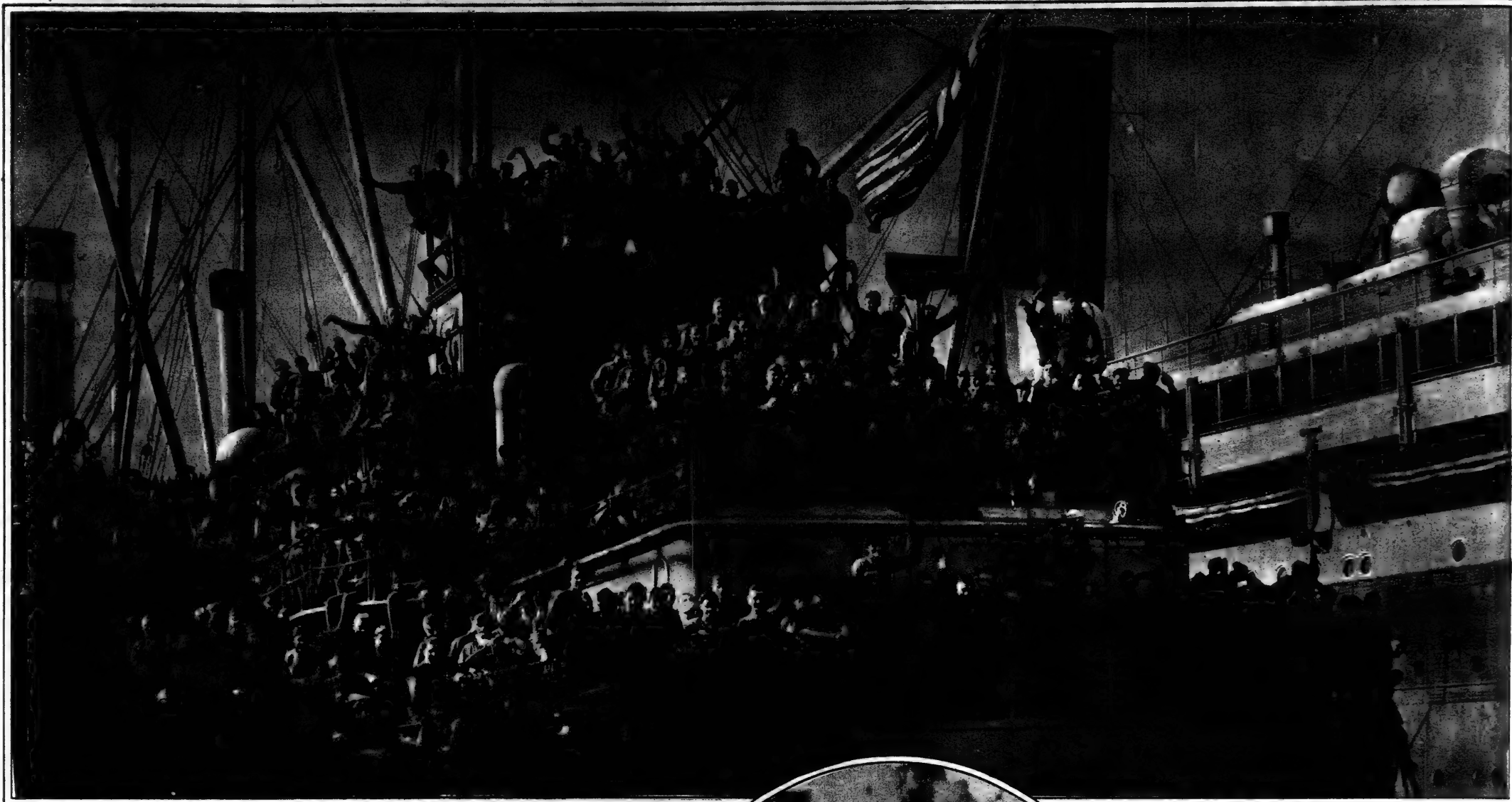
KING ALBERT, HIS QUEEN, AND HIS HEIR, NEARING THE PACIFIC COAST, Leave Their Private Train for a View Scores of Miles in Extent of the Sierra Nevadas.

THE BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN, Their Son, and Three Other Members of the Royal Party Taxing in a Seaplane Out from Santa Barbara for a Spin of Three-quarters of an Hour Over Santa Barbara Channel and as Far Out as Santa Cruz Island.

THE ROYAL BELGIAN COACH:

A Rough, Ordinary Flat Car, Attached to Their Special Train, from Which the King and Queen and Belgian Crown Prince Saw the Beautiful California Scenery.





FLOW OF AMERICAN TROOPS AGAIN TOWARD EUROPE: SOME OF THE FIVE THOUSAND REGULARS, Bound for Coblenz, and Possibly for Service in Silesia During the Coming Plebiscite There, Waving Their Farewells from the After Decks of the President Grant.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



IN COMMAND OF THE NEW AMERICAN OVERSEAS TROOPS, SAILING EASTWARD TO MAKE SILESIA "SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY."

They Are, Left to Right: Brigadier General William H. Sage, in Command; Colonel A. J. Greer, Chief of Staff, and Captain M. G. Martling, Aid.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PROFESSOR EMIL DOEPLER, JR., German Designer of Heraldic Insignias, at Work on the Coat of Arms of the German Republic to Replace the Trappings of the German Empire Under the Hohenzollerns.
(International Film Service.)

A TUG OF WAR THAT WAS DIFFERENT: ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THE SOPHOMORE TEAM OF NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE,

Dragged by the Freshmen Across a Branch of the Oyster River, Are Here Shown Making a Final Desperate Stand on Touching Bottom on the Far Shore, Two Members of the Team Still Swimming 'mid-stream.

(From Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES, Now Topped Off With a Western Hat, Duck Shooting in the Marshes Bordering the Copple Lakes, Reached On His Eastward Journey Across Canada from the Pacific.
(© Central News Service.)

FREE SUGAR IF YOU RAISE YOUR OWN BEETS: PARK COMMISSIONER FRANCIS D. GAL-LATIN

Presenting to a Manhattan Housewife a "Bouquet" of Sugar Beets Grown in the City's Demonstration Garden in Bryant Park, Forty-five Seconds from Broadway.

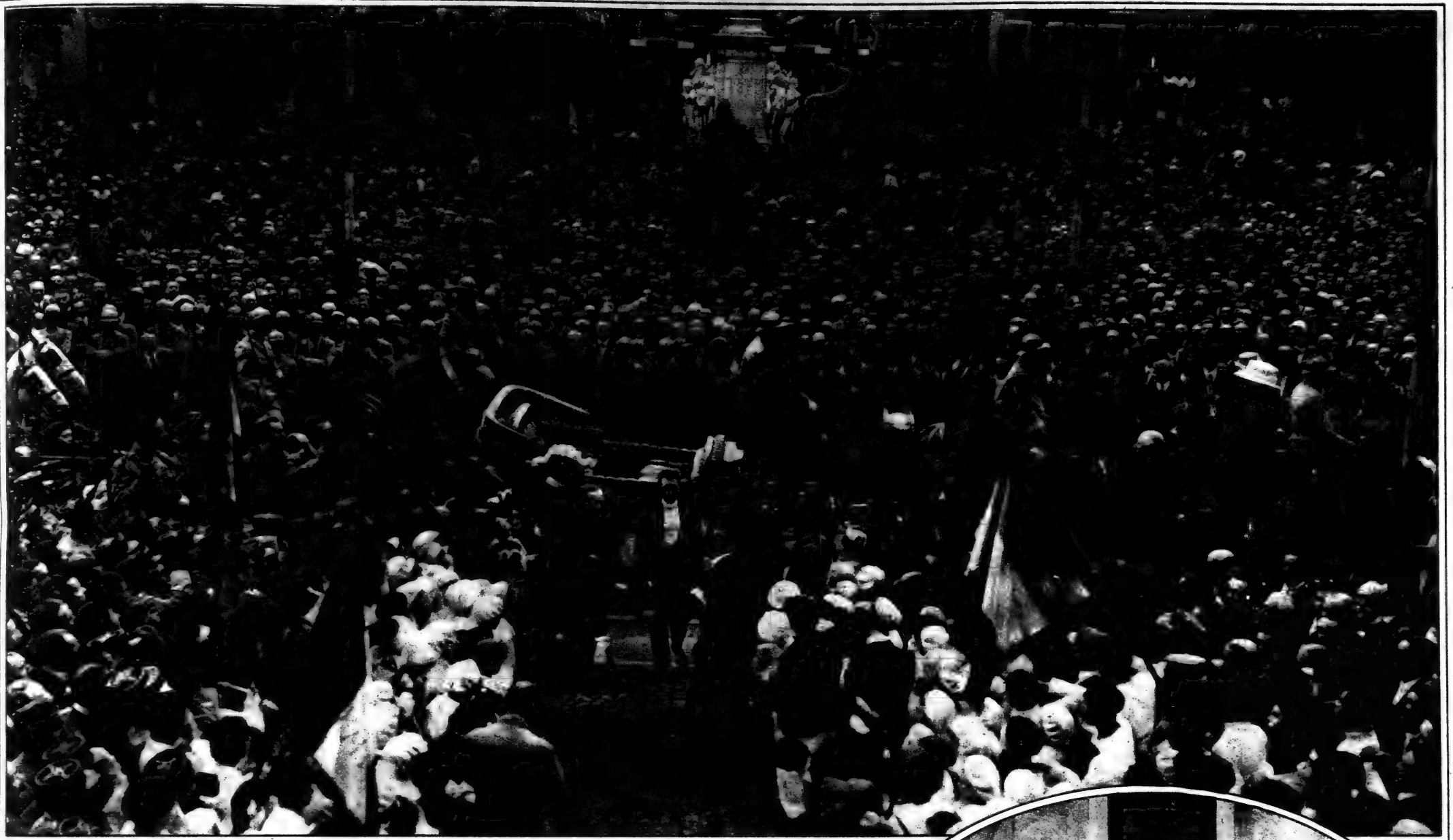
(Times Wide World Photos.)



TIM MURPHY AND CHILDREN, in "Five o'Clock," at the Fulton Theatre.



MRS. PRESTON GIBSON, Formerly Mrs. Beatrice Rogers Benjamin Pratt, and Now the Bride of the Author, Playwright, and ex-Soldier.
(Charlotte Foxchild.)



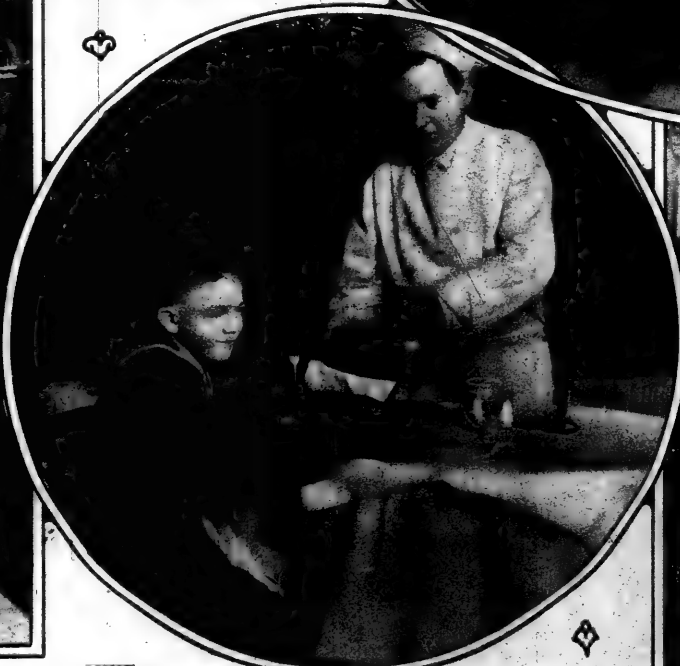
MARSHAL FOCH, GENERALISSIMO OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN EUROPE, Arriving at the City Hall at His Home Town of Tarbes for His First Visit to the Scenes of His Youth Since the Close of the World War, Practically the Entire Population of the Town Turning Out to Welcome Him. (Photos © International Film Service.)



THE ENTIRE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN, Surrounded by High Palatine Personages, Assembled on the Steps of the Palace at Miramir, San Sebastian, the Property of Maria Christina, Queen Mother. From a New and Rare Photograph, Few Pictures Being in Existence of the King and Queen and All Their Children, With the Queen Mother. (Times Wide World Photos.)



MME. LUISA TETRAZZINI, OPERATIC SOPRANO, Now on Her Way to the United States for Her First Visit Since the Beginning of the World War, Arriving at the Royal Albert Hall, London, for a Concert, Wearing the Decorations Awarded Her for Services During the War in Behalf of the Italian Red Cross. (Paul Thompson.)



MIKE GILHOOLEY, WORLD'S CHAMPION STOWAWAY, IN THE LAP OF LUXURY. Mike is Here Shown at His First Meal at the Hotel Vanderbilt After His Adoption by Mrs. Marian Gilhooley Curry of Cleveland, Ohio, Having a Few Moments Before Arrived at the Hotel From Ellis Island. (Times Wide World Photos.)



MARSHAL FOCH, At the Home of His Brother in Tarbes, Surrounded by Members of His Brother's Family and Close Friends.



MARSHAL FOCH, With Mme. Foch at His Side, Receiving a Bouquet From a Little Girl of His Home Town.



A TWENTIETH CENTURY ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL: HANDLEY-PAGE AIRPLANE Immediately After Having Landed at Bourget, Paris, From London, With Passengers and the Post. (© International Film Service.)



IN the frigid North the Esquimaux require great quantities of energy-food. In every climate frosty weather compels the body to insist upon this nutrition. Nucoa Nut Butter is a better energy-food than cow butter. Writing of this energy-producing value of Nucoa, Dr. I. K. Phelps, Chemist in Charge of the United States Government Food Control Laboratory, at Washington, D. C., declares: "Coconut oil as made up into nut margarine has a higher nutritive value in nut margarine, weight for weight, than butter, since nut margarine as sold upon the market is higher in content of fat oil than is butter in content of butter fat."



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TO THE WEARER OF THIS GARMENT: We, the manufacturers, guarantee this garment to give you absolute satisfaction in every way. If it should fail to do so, we urge that you return it by Parcel Post to the address below, giving us name of dealer with date garment was purchased, and let us remedy the defect—or send you a new raincoat free. In the event of accident our organization of expert workmen also stand ready to assist you in repairing the damage.

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At Left—A study in slenderness and flowing line is this Wooltex Tailor-Made Suit of fine Tricotine bound with braid. In choice of fabric as in tailoring highly expressing the Wooltex standards of quality. Wooltex Tailor-Made Suit 5410.

Center—The straight lines of the back panel and across the hips are both Wooltex ways of acquiring this newest mode. Braid is distinctively used on beautiful Velour de Laine. Wooltex Tailor-Made Suit 5435.

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PARFAIT Corsets are designed and made by a noted French corsetiere exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co. In finish and workmanship they possess the feminine touches of daintiness which the French alone are capable of expressing.

PARFAIT corsets illustrated at left in pink satin, adapted to slender or moderately full figures. Waistline model in which elastic garters are inserted in comfortable, adjustable manner. In left extra long model, garters of same are reinforced with stitching long in flat lace and underlaid. Sizes 24 to 38 inches.

TO women with moderately developed or full figures and slender through hips who have never found a long post corset comfortable, this Parfait corset illustrated at right is a model of fullness, well for support and closing, kirt is inserted with a full 2 1/2 inch girth. Made of pink satin. Sizes 24 to 32 inches.

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Franklin Simon & Co.
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The Lochspun Sports Suit
SMART, EASY, CANNY

ON crisp Autumn days, when the grass is brown and crackles underfoot, the golf course holds out more charms than ever. Then a comfortable sports suit is just as essential to a good game as a good brassie. And by the same token, that it be smart looking is just as essential to the enjoyment of the motor trip beforehand, and the cup of tea afterwards.

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"Lochspun" suits of brown, Oxford, blue or green heather mixtures, English in cut, impeccably tailored.

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WOMEN'S and MISSES' SPORTS SUITS Baking Floor

HATS illustrated are but a suggestion of the immense variety in the Millinery Shop.

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JARS \$1.35 TUBES 75c
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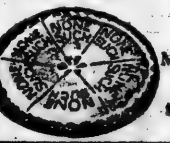


REMEMBER THAT SOMETIMES JUST AS GOOD FOR LESS MONEY MEANS A RUINED COMPLEXION

Crème Mealys is the Highest Quality and is made only by **VIOLET (Violette) PARIS**

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Syracuse, N. Y.

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For Many Persons of Many Tastes

Eleven Big Stores present each season a comprehensive assortment of footwear of all styles and leathers to meet the diversified individual tastes of a vast clientele.



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Colt 2.00
Spot Black 12.00
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Tan Calf 2121
Lace Red
Cross flex-ible sole.

10-Button Spats
Cloth in light and dark fawn, light and dark gray, brown, black, white. Satin in black only.

Send for Red Cross Shoe Booklet showing complete range of novelty and staple styles.

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3d Av. 86th & 87th Sts.
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Bowery, near Broome.

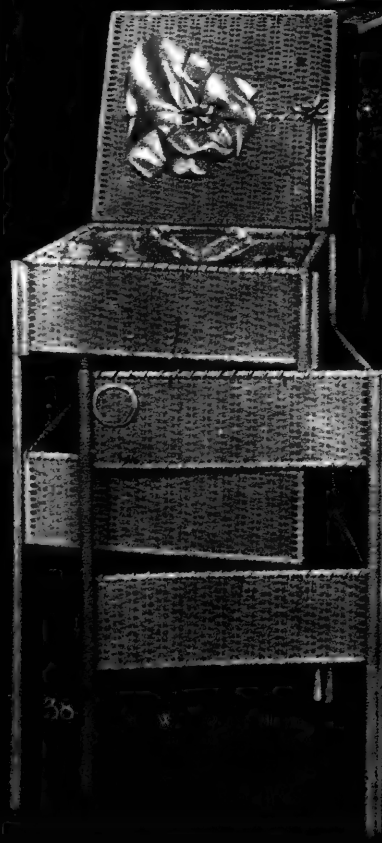
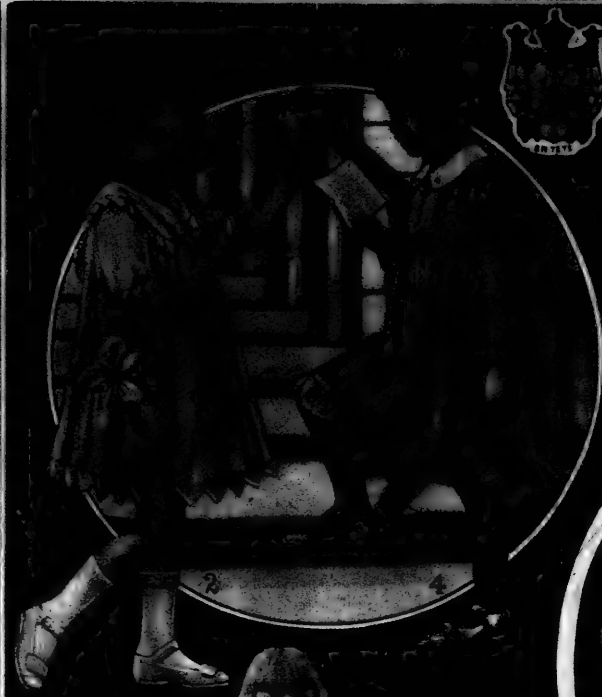
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829-833 Broadway, bet. Park Av. and Elmy St.
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Newark Store: 689 Broad St., opposite Military Park.

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Linen, Fifth Floor, Everything for Children
Infants to Six Years



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- 14. Little "SE" Frock, peach, long-sleeved, 2 to 4 years. 22.50
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- 22. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 24. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
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- 28. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 30. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 32. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 34. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 36. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 38. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 40. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50

- 10. Little "SE" Frock, peach, long-sleeved, 2 to 4 years. 22.50
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- 20. Little "SE" Frock, peach, long-sleeved, 2 to 4 years. 22.50
- 22. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 24. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 26. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 28. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 30. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 32. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 34. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 36. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
- 38. Broadcloth, cap, tan, blue, or white, with heavier trim, silk lined, 1 to 3 years. 21.50
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- 30. White "SE" Frock, with Val lace and pink and blue rosebuds, 2 to 6 years. 9.50
- 32. Hand-made, pink, chambray, Bloomer Dress, pink, blue, and yellow, 2 to 6 years. 9.50
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- 10. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 12. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 14. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 16. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 18. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 20. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 22. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 24. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 26. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
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- 30. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
- 32. White No. 10, 10x12, stitched and with a hem, 10x12, 1.95
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Sunday.
October 26, 1919

The New Times

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Picture Section 7
In Three Parts



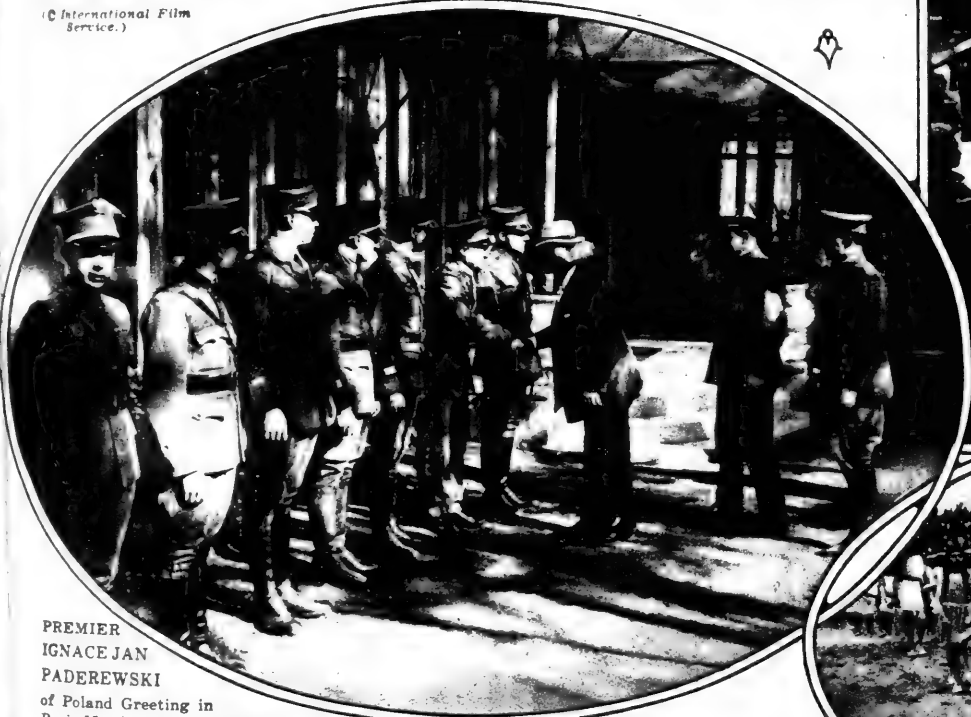
BUSINESS RESUMED AMID THE RUINS OF RHEIMS: HOUSEWIVES OF THE MARTYRED CITY Making Their Morning Purchases at the City Market Opened Under Canvas Amid Scenes of Desolation.

(© International Film Service.)



GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS, ARRIVING AT IS-SUR-TILLE, FRANCE, FOR REPATRIATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF AMERICAN ARMY OFFICIALS.

(© International Film Service.)



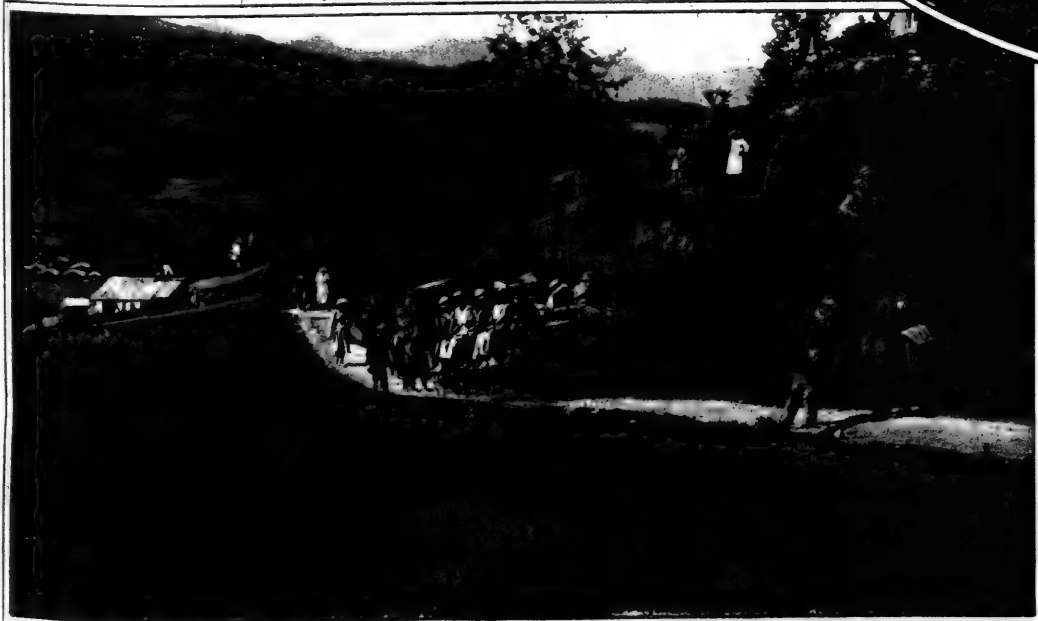
PREMIER IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI of Poland Greeting in Paris Members of the Kosciuszko Squadron, a Unit Composed of American Aviators Who Have Volunteered Their Services to Poland and Are Now Wearing the Uniform of Officers in the Polish Army.

(© International Film Service.)



FRENCH LASSIES, MANY OF THEM WAR ORPHANS, MARCHING IN THE SPORTS TOURNAMENT HELD IN HONOR OF THE RETURN OF RHEIMS TO CIVIL LIFE.

(International Film Service.)



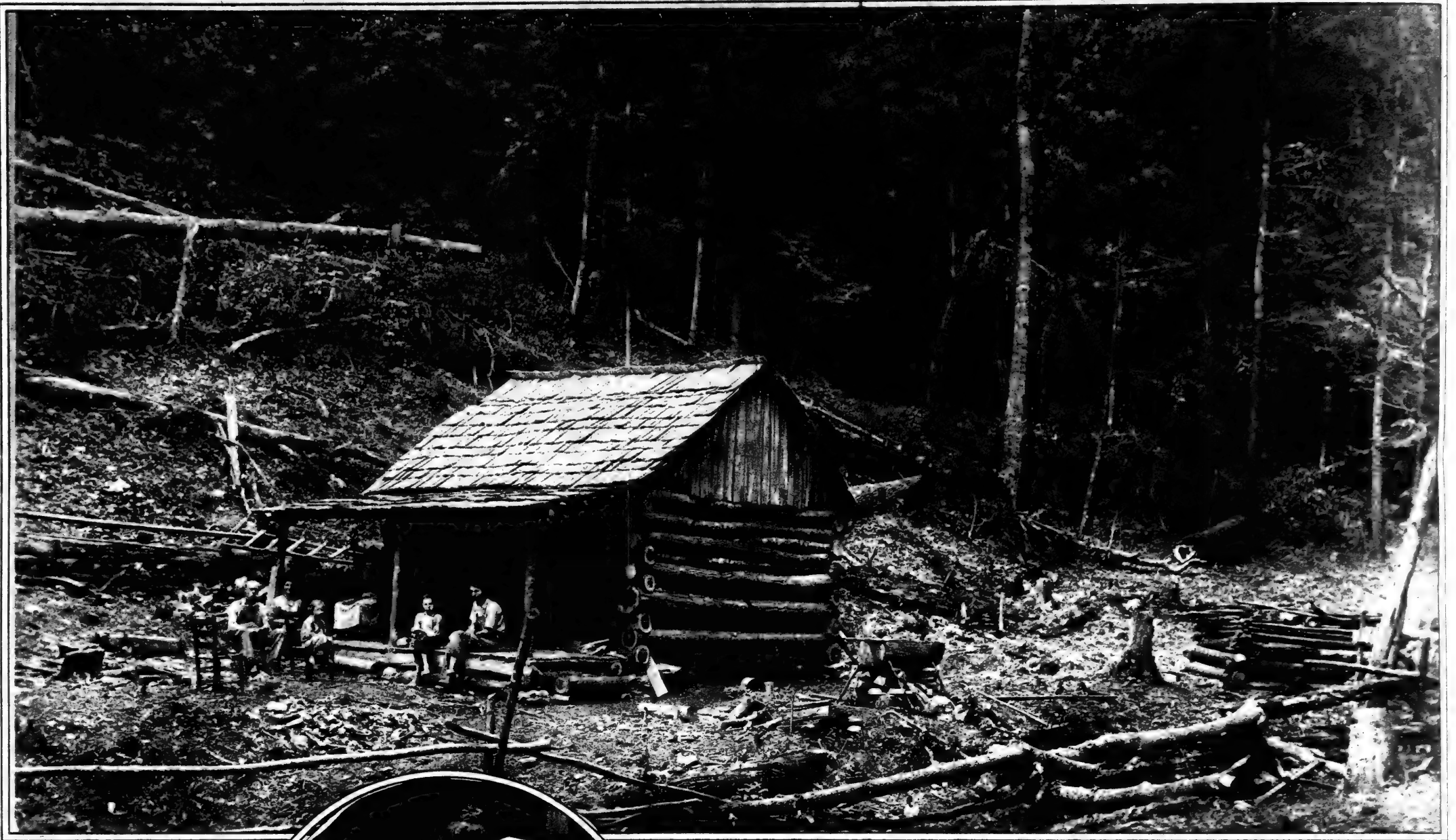
FRENCH CIVILIANS JOY-RIDING IN A BABY RENAULT TANK IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE FRENCH ALPS.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS AND ENCAMPED AT IS-SUR-TILLE, Amusing House for Prisoners About to be Repatriated, Amusing Themselves with a Kite, the Frame of Which Is Fashioned After a Likeness of President Wilson, with a Tail of Fourteen Sections, One for Each of the Famous Fourteen Points.

(© International Film Service.)



ONE MAN'S WAY OF SOLVING THE H. C. OF L. PROBLEM: HENRY WALKER, FORMERLY A TENNESSEE MERCHANT, AND FAMILY, at the Door of Their Tennessee Mountain Cabin, Which Mr. Walker Built When He Found That the Income on Which He Retired from Business Would No Longer Meet in His City Home the Mounting Cost of Living.

(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



ESCAPED EVEN THE MILLER'S TOLL: MRS. WALKER, Before Their Cabin, Grating Ears of Corn Into Meal for the Family Pones.



NOW A GIRL OF THE MOUNTAINS: MISS EILEEN WALKER,

Twenty Years Old, Using the Broom, in the Making of Which the High Cost of Labor Did Not Enter, Only Her Father's Pocketknife and His Ingenuity.



CHILDREN OF VIENNA BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL KITCHEN, Where Every Day at Noon They Receive, from the Children's Fund of the American Relief Administration, Under Herbert Hoover, a Supplementary Meal of Soup, Milk, Cocoa, Vegetables, and Wheat Bread.



MR. WALKER
MAKING THE FAMILY BROOM FROM A HICKORY SAPLING.



"COAST IN WINTER," BY WINSLOW HOMER,
Recently Sold by the Macbeth Galleries to a New England Collector for \$33,000, One of the Highest Prices Ever Paid for a Modern American Painting.



MRS. HENRY WALKER AND DAUGHTER FACE FEARLESSLY
THE PROBLEM OF THE WEEKLY WASHING.



HELEN HAYES,
in "Clarence," at the Hudson Theatre.
(Abb.)



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For a Lifetime

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Schools and Institutions

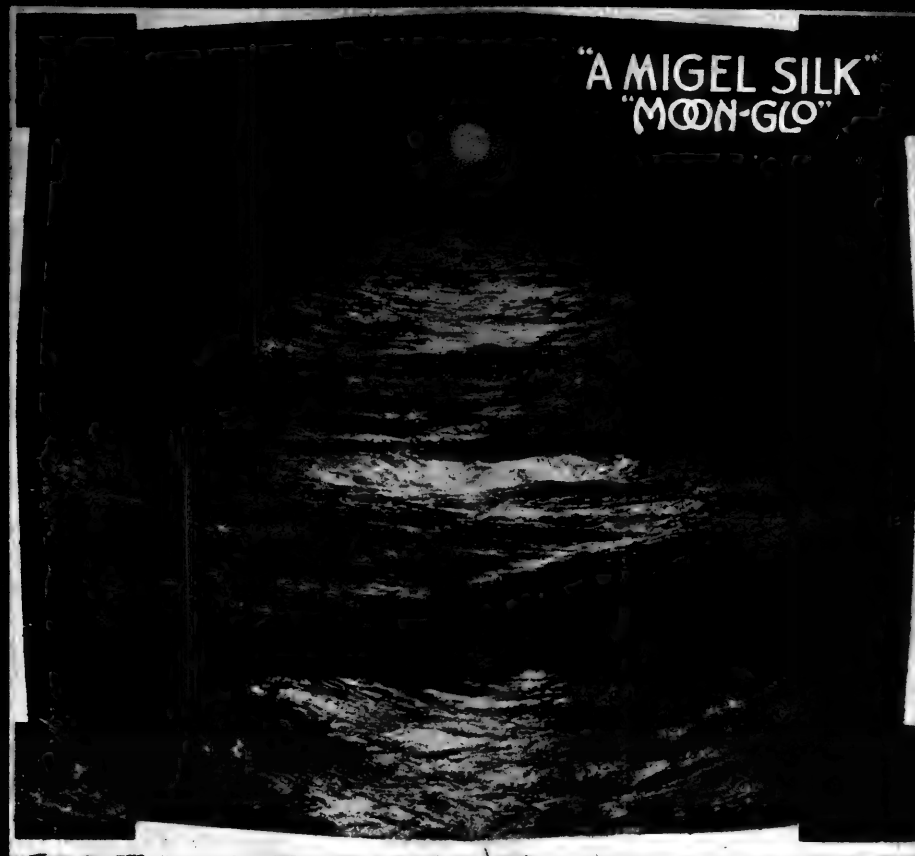
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"MOON-GLO"



"A MIGEL SILK"
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In the smart shops particularly, there is a "Moon-Glo" fabric for every detail of one's attire—from the swagger tailored frocks of "Moon-Glo" Crepe—to the loveliest of intimate things done in "Moon-Glo" Meteor.

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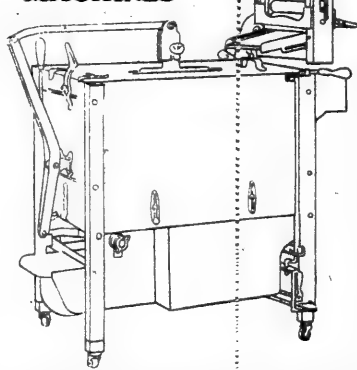
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People notice your fingernails

Every time you put your hand to your hair—Every time you powder your nose—Whenever you make a gesture, your hands are conspicuous

YOUR tea cup poised in the air; the attention of the others centered on you—and then you caught a glimpse of your nails. The very memory of it still makes you flush.

You cannot put on your hat or fasten your glove; you cannot give your clothes a tiny, settling pat; you cannot make the least gesture without drawing attention to your hands.

People not only look at your hands—they judge you by them.

When you cut the overgrown cuticle, you can't help cutting the living skin, too. There's only 1-12 of an inch of cuticle to protect the root of the nails. When you hack into this cuticle you are hurting the only protection of the sensitive root.

The skin, in its effort to heal these ugly little places, grows quickly and forms thick, ragged cuticle that makes you feel

self-conscious when people look at your nails. But you can keep your cuticle thin, smooth, even.

The right way to do this is to soften and remove the cuticle with Cutex. Just dip an orange stick (with cotton wrapped around the point) into the Cutex bottle. Then gently work the stick of the nail,



First soften and remove the overgrown cuticle with cotton wrapped around an orange stick and moistened with Cutex. When the tips with a touch of Cutex Nail White applied beneath them. Then give your nails a brilliant lustre with Cutex Nail Polish.

pushing back the dead cuticle. Carefully wash the hands, pushing the cuticle back when drying them.

To remove stains and make the nail tips snowy white, apply a little Cutex Nail White underneath the nails. Finish with Cutex Nail Polish.

Get Cutex at any drug or department store. Cutex, the cuticle remover, comes in 35c and 65c bottles. Cutex Nail White, Nail Polish and Cold Cream are each 35 cents.

For 20 cents have exquisite nails for a month

Mail the coupon below with two dimes and we will send you a complete Midget Manicure Set. Send for it today. Address Northam Warren, Dept. 123, 114 W. 17th Street, New York City.

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You may send to me, without obligation on my part, complete price list of Electric Vacuum Cleaners and information on your free trial and Painless Paying Plan.

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COUPON NO. 13A

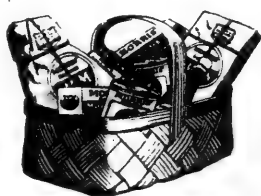
You may send to me, without obligation on my part, complete price list of Electric Washing Machines and information on your free trial and Painless Paying Plan.

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Condiments



Red-ripe tomatoes, plump and juicy, give this catsup its good flavor. Try it on one of our steaks. You'll like all Morris Supreme condiments. The yellow and black label makes it easy for you to select them at your dealers.

MORRIS & COMPANY



Women you admire
wear Shoes of
"F. B. & C." Kid



*"Fits on the foot like
a glove on the hand"*

Fashion Publicity Co.
Dept. R., New York

La Resista
the Perfectly boned
CORSET



**A Garden Full
of Darwin
Tulips
for \$1.50**

In anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer
50 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, for \$1.50
Selected from fifteen named varieties.
Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip for brilliancy of bloom. With flowers as large as the Oriental Poppy, in a wide range of colors and shades, borne on strong stems often exceeding three feet, they are a wonderful addition to the flower garden.
Plant any time before ground becomes frozen and they will bloom during May.
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Keep Your Hair Fresh and Fragrant
Your hair looks irresistibly lovely after a Golden Gint Shampoo. A cheerful, natural color emphasis is brought—the sunlight's reflection.
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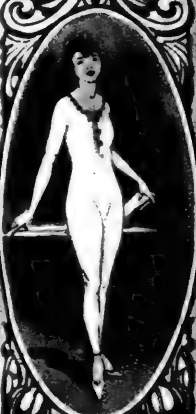
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You can fill it quickly—it will serve you long and serve you well. See it in your dealer's window.
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Use it in your office—your home—your school. It means writing satisfaction to you—or your money back in ten days.
There is no fountain pen "just as good" anywhere near the price. Your dealer has the Salbro, or your money order for \$1.50 and your dealer's name brings you the pen by return mail.
Warranted to Write Right.
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RASCH'S GRIPFAST SKIRT BELTING
Keeps the skirt from twisting around. Also holds the waist down. Can be washed and boiled. For sale at Department Stores.
DAVID BASCH
23 East 21st Street, N. Y.
Maker of the Gripfast Skirtwaist Belt

Permanent Wave \$20
All Over the Head or \$10.00 per Curl. Six Months Guarantee. Large or Small Wave. Our Method is Always Successful. From a photograph taken five months after waving, by Mr. Emilio. Ideal Transformations, \$18.00. Covers entire head, beautiful styles, first quality hair.
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Because of their glove-like fit the "Trimline" Spat and "Boot-Top" Spat—the two leading styles of "Standard" Spats are the choice of women of Fashion.
Made in the exclusive "Rautex" fabrics—cloth, silk, satin and linen. White and all desired shades.
Ask for "Standard" Spats at the better shops. The "Standard" stamp inside the spat assures a faultless fit and longest wear.
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J. GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE
SPECIAL \$10
Style 1501. Black Vici Kid Lace Boot; short vamp, same as cut. Also pointed toe; Cuban and French heel, full foxed. Sizes 1 to 9, A to EE.
A shoe that combines gracefulness of line and supreme comfort.
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MEETS the requirements of discriminating women who demand a perfect fitting undergarment woven of the finest yarns and giving unusual service.

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in every size and shape
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Have Lots of Thick,
Glossy, Wavy
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Hear clearly and distinctly with a
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(Odorless - Permanent)

Will positively make your Tan or White leather and kid shoes a fine Jet Black. Your shoes can then be shined just as any black shoe.

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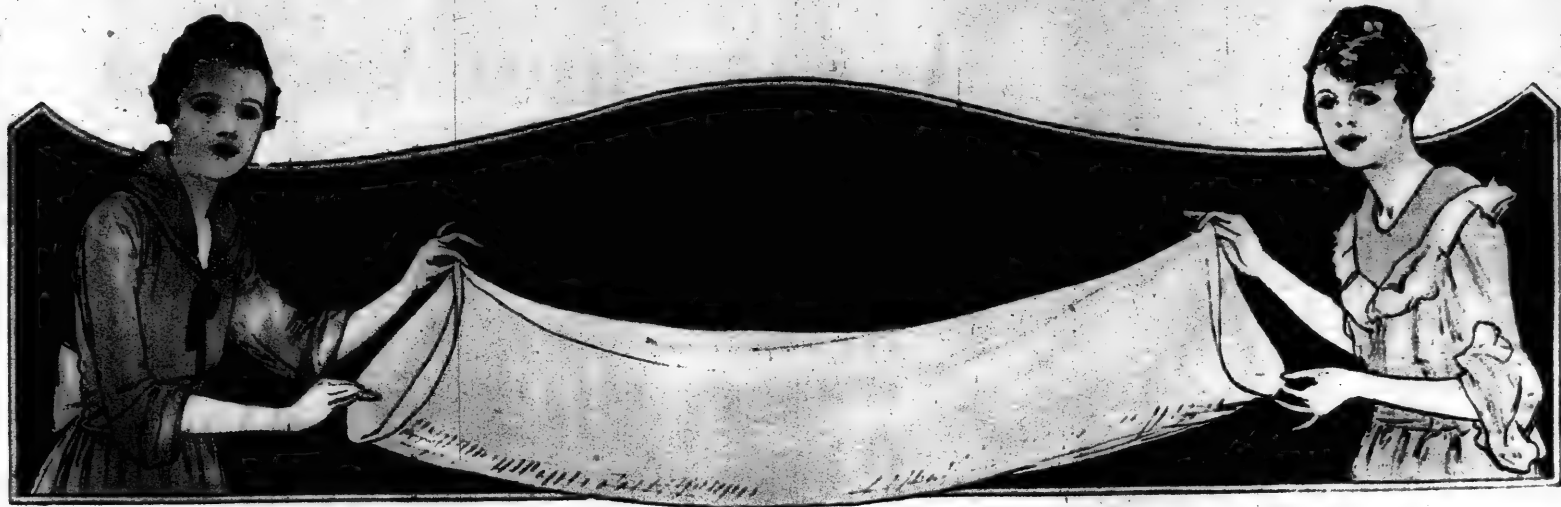
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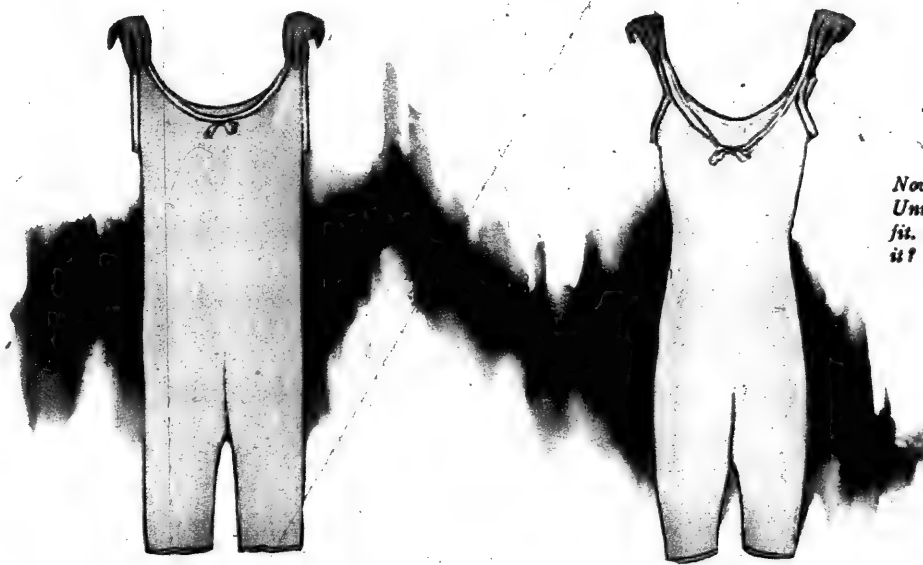
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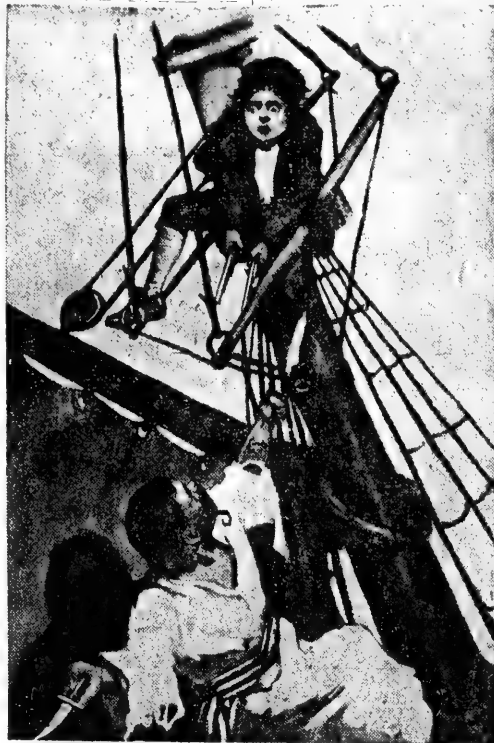
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The New York Times

Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26, 1919

Section

8

TWENTY PAGES

WAR'S REACTIONS ON AMERICAN LIFE

Alice Brown's "The Black Drop," a Revealing
Story of Domestic Suffering and Tragedy
—Latest Fiction by Louis Couperus,
Richard Dehan, Harold MacGrath,
and Others

THE BLACK DROP. By Alice Brown. The Macmillan Company.

THE great war brought so much pain to so many people, its toll of blood and tears, of suffering physical and suffering spiritual was so vast, and the ways in which it was exacted so many and so diverse, that only a part of them has as yet been reflected in fiction. It is, unless we are greatly in error, one of the heretofore unreflected ways which Miss Alice Brown shows in her fine and interesting story, "The Black Drop"—the way of suffering which was endured by an otherwise loyal, truly American family, one of whose members became an agent of the Hun—an agent, bought and paid for. The period covered is the Autumn and Winter of 1918, when "men of mind and decency were pushing the Administration toward war," and the pro-Germans were using every possible disguise of pacifism and Anglophobia and a mystical pseudo-idealism which taught "the language of love which meant, at this time, love thyself," and interpreted the commandment against killing so that it should apply exclusively to killing Germans. This turbulent time of glaring contrasts is the background for the figures and activities of the Tracy family and those associated with them, each being a real person, with a definite share in the weaving of the intricate, absorbingly interesting, and thoroughly dignified plot.

For there is nothing tawdry, nothing improbable nor cheaply melodramatic in this novel, whose melodrama is that of life—so much more venturesome in this respect than mere fiction can ever dare to be. The Tracys are of an old New England family, three generations of which are still upon the stage when the book opens. There is Grandis Tracy, the old man tied to his chair by gout, fine and clean-cut, sympathetic, uncompromising, striving to make just of the pain which twists and rends him, and possessed of a power of understanding which makes him a very influential factor in the lives of all the rest.

His son, Norris Tracy, author of psychological novels which appeal only to the few and of textbooks which have a wide circulation, is one of the most interesting and most skillfully portrayed of all the many interesting and skillfully portrayed characters in the novel. He is one of those mild, tolerant, quietly humorous men who, when such a call as that of the war comes to them, "just rise and act," but with a thin ice "of whimsy and indifference" over his depths which he is never able quite to break through, not even at moments of highest emotion. His wife, Emily, a woman of wisdom and of an exquisite serenity, is less prominent in the story, the central figure of which is the elder son, Charles, for years regarded by the rest of them with an apprehension only too well justified by the event. It is Charles who has in his veins "The Black Drop" that makes a man a traitor to all that is true and good, whose one ruling motive is a huge and all-absorbing selfishness. He is a German propagandist, a German spy; but he is not even a convinced pro-German; he is first, last, and all the time pro-Charles. And with all this he has a cleverness, an adaptability, a power of charm, and a gift of words which together make his ability to do evil very great indeed. He is an adept at making himself, by means of an absolutely faultless behavior, appear to be in the right, however far is the wrong he actually is. Those who came to denounce him have much ado to go away feeling apologetic. He is the own propagandist, the born politician; one whose motives are not easy to discover, but who does nothing without a motive—and that motive always one of self-interest.

His family—his father, mother, grand-

father, and younger brother John—see him as he is, yet scarcely realize the degree of baseness of which he is capable, until at last, little by little, the sad knowledge is forced upon them. Yet still the bond of family holds, a bond to be broken only with tremendous pain and difficulty. He is a spy, a paid propagandist and agent of the Hun; but he is also Charles, son and grandson and brother, and the decision which the father finds himself obliged to make is a terrible one. And then too there is his wife to be considered—Helen, lovely and rare, beautiful with a mysterious, star-like beauty. She had left Charles; there was another woman, one who called herself Mrs. Davenport, professedly a newspaper woman, really a German agent. This Elsie Davenport is a character more complex than Charles; for she has moments of reaction, moments almost of regret, while he has only moments of fear. He has no shame; but he dreads discovery because discovery

means the wreck of his ambition, of the power he has built up partly by means of the "Voice," the newspaper bought by German money, through which he preaches the doctrine of peace at any price so beautifully and so effectively, disguising its pro-Germanism with such diabolical cleverness that many old women of both sexes praise the paper as having "vision," while it spreads poison broadcast and does much to hinder those clear-sighted patriots trying to push "the laggards in power to the only logical outcome of Germany's insolence."

Miss Brown's latest novel is one of that type—all too rare!—in which plot and character and style are so closely interwoven that it is difficult to give the two later their just meed of exposition and of praise without revealing an undue amount of the former. It is long, but not at all too long; sufficiently swift in movement, but never hurried. The author takes what time she desires to analyze character and motive, but the interest is never permitted to flag. It contains a thoroughly likable group of young men, headed by impetuous, lovable John Tracy, who had tried to enlist in Canada despite his lameness, and being rejected, came home to do what he could with his pen. The young men who were his friends were all "lame ducks," unable to fight, but giving all they could, all they possessed of brain and energy and talent to the furtherance of the allied cause and the endeavor to make their own

nation understand that a policy of neutrality was a policy of shame. And then there is Jessie Lisle, Helen's younger sister, young and earnest, "good as apples and straight as a string," a modern girl of the best sort, perhaps, to speak truth, a bit more attractive than the rather remote Helen, and quite as loyal an American.

American; that is what Miss Brown's novel is, finely and clearly and splendidly American. Not the slangy, blatant, eagle Americanism of those books which seem to take it as their foremost canon that to be an American and a patriot it is necessary to be impertinent and ungrammatical, but the kind which is well-educated and well-bred, which is none the less able to act vigorously and effectively because it is also able to read and to think. Her scene is not provincial, nor is it confined to any one locality. And she presents it with restraint and dignity, with a delicate sureness and a subtle, skillful artistry which enhance the absorbing and emotional quality of her very complicated plot. There are many incidents and many characters in the book upon which we would like to dwell; the whimsical Bailey and the devoted Cross each deserve at least a paragraph, and the deft handling of the lesser scenes as well as of the climax, and of the plot as a whole tempt

(Continued on Following Page)

ROUND ABOUT THACKERAY IN A LIBRARY OF FIRST EDITIONS

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

A THACKERAY LIBRARY. First editions and first publications. Portraits, water-colors, etchings, drawings, and manuscripts. Collected by Henry Sayre Van Duzer. With twenty-three illustrations. New York: Privately printed.

THERE are few pleasanter pursuits for a man of taste, possessed of the necessary means and the adequate leisure, than the slow and skillful assembling of a special collection of books by and about a favorite author and including, sooner or later, portraits painted and engraved, autograph letters and manuscripts, volumes from his library, and even, if need be, works which he did not write, but which have been ascribed to him.

The collector will probably begin his labor of love by acquiring the best complete edition in the market, that in which the text is most representative and in which the illustrations are in an early state before the plates or the blocks were worn. He will add the most interesting of the other more or less complete editions. He will diligently seek out the original issues of the several works, supplementing these with the back numbers of the several magazines wherein they may have appeared as serials. He will assemble all the biographies, all the bibliographies, and all the more important critical estimates. He will pick up autograph letters and he will secure original manuscripts; if possible, those from which the books were actually printed. He will gather into the fold all the stray sheep—portraits, views, sketches of characters, notebooks, and so forth, and so forth. Although no collection can ever be complete, strictly speaking, it may come in time to contain all the most valuable possibilities; and it may even achieve a distinction of its own by the inclusion of truly unique items, to be longed for in vain by every other collector. And then at last the proud possessor of all these accumulated treasures may be moved to catalogue his conquests.

This is what Mr. Henry S. Van Duzer has now done for his Thackeray library, "the result," he tells us in his preface, "of the pleasant pastime of twenty-five years." This catalogue has been beautifully printed for him by the De Vinne Press in an edition of only 175 copies. It is, first of all, what it declares itself to be, a list of Mr. Van Duzer's own Thackeray collection, with abundant annotations, often

containing information not elsewhere available. It is, in the second place, so arranged as to serve as a bibliographic guide to other Thackeray collectors, supplying hitherto unknown details about the monthly parts in which "Vanity Fair" and other of Thackeray's novels were originally issued. Furthermore, it is made more useful by a chronological index, which enables us to follow Thackeray's literary career from his early apprenticeship to letters, through the period when he was a hard-working journalist, to his unduly delayed recognition as one of the foremost figures in the English literature of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Van Duzer was happily inspired when he chose Thackeray as the central figure of his collection, not only because of Thackeray's own merits, but also because the author of "Vanity Fair" manifested his abundant energy so incessantly, so long, and in so many different ways that the search for his work with pen and pencil is as arduous as it is enthralling. He illustrated many of his own books, and more than once he contributed illustrations to the books of other men. His early ambition was to be a painter, and to the end of his life he was forever playing with the paint box. He scattered sketches up and down the pages of the books he happened to read. He could scarcely write a letter without interrupting it to scratch off a portrait or a caricature, vying in vitality with the written description. He was, so to speak, ambidextrous, writing prose and verse with his right hand while with his left he indulged in graphic whimsicalities. So it is that the collector of Thackeray's work has a double field of exploration—that of the author in black and white, and that of the artist in line and color.

Then, again, the Thackeray collector has an advantage over the Dickens collector, for example, in that his letters, his manuscripts, his notebooks, his albums of sketches have all got on the market, so that they frequently turn up at auction sales. They have been dispersed like those of Hawthorne, of Browning, and of Stevenson. They are not preserved jealously in an appointed public institution, library, or museum, like those of Carlyle and of Dickens. As a result the curious inquirers of the future who may want to examine those things for themselves will not know where to go; and they will be under obliga-

tion to Mr. Van Duzer, who has now informed us as to the present resting places of not a few manuscripts. Mr. Van Duzer himself has the original draft of one of Thackeray's lyrics, and it is reproduced in this volume, so that we can see the emanations of the author.

The manuscript of "The Adventures of Philip" is here in New York in the collection of Mr. Henry E. Huntington. A manuscript of "The Newcomes," (partly in its author's handwriting, partly in that of his daughter, and partly in that of his secretary, Eyre Crowe,) is in the Museum at the Charterhouse, where Thackeray went to school. The greater part of the manuscript of "Pendennis," (written by Eyre Crowe from dictation,) is in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The manuscript of "The Rose and the Ring," with drawings, many of which have never been reproduced, is owned by Mr. J. F. Morgan, who is also the possessor of the originals of those of the letters to the Brookfields, which were selected by James Russell Lowell and published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1887. The manuscript of most of "The Roundabout Papers" is in the library of Harvard University, having been presented by Sir Leslie Stephen, one of Thackeray's sons-in-law. Mr. Van Duzer himself has a fragment of the manuscript of "The Virginians," and Mr. Morgan has about two-thirds of the whole manuscript. Part of the manuscript of the lecture on George III. is in the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, having been presented by George W. Childs.

Thackeray's library was dispersed at auction in 1864, shortly after his death, and Mr. Van Duzer had a copy of the sale catalogue, as well as three of the books themselves, including the three volumes of Wallace's "History of the Life and Reign of George the Fourth," which Thackeray consulted when he was preparing his lectures on the "Four Georges," and in which he made pencil notes and a pencil sketch, thus raising it to the lofty eminence of an "association book" of unusual interest.

And now I should like to open a parenthesis and to make an inquiry. There is no mistaking the strong and direct influence which was exerted upon "The Memoirs of Barry Lyndoch" by the autobiog-

(Continued on Page 604)

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CURRENT HISTORY

CURRENT HISTORY
Published by
The New York Times Co.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

OLE HANSON, Seattle's "fighting Mayor," who won nation-wide plaudits last Spring for his summary and successful dealing with the Bolshevik attempt to seize the Government of that city, is at work upon a book on the theme of "Americanism versus Bolshevism," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish soon after the Christmas holidays. At first Mr. Hanson tried to pound out his copy on a typewriter himself, but he found that method too slow, called in a secretary, and began dictating. In two days the stenographer, near exhaustion with the pace he set, asked for assistance. Two more were engaged, and now all three are kept busy while Mr. Hanson strides up and down the room dictating from ten to fifteen thousand words a day on the great industrial struggle that is threatening to disrupt the country.

Good news for the many fascinated readers of Archdeacon Hudson Stuck's former books about the far northern country is brought by the announcement of the Scribners that they will publish in December a new work by him, "A Winter Circuit of Our Arctic Coast," describing a typical winter's journey among the people of his bleak diocese.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in preparation the third volume of their series of "The Social Plays of Arthur Wing Pinero," edited with critical introductions, by Clayton Hamilton. Its appearance a few weeks hence will help to celebrate the first coming of the famous playwright to America. Mr. Arthur has promised to be in New York for the premiere of his new play, "Quick Work," which Grace George, who will impersonate its chief character, is now rehearsing. The New York presentation will be its first performance on any stage, as it will not be put on in London until mid-winter. The new volume in the series of Pinero's "Social Plays" will contain "Lefty" and "His House in Order," with Mr. Hamilton's introduction and critical analysis and discussion of each play. The two previous volumes in the series were published by the Duttons last year and the year previous.

The Macmillans announce for publication within a week or two Sir Ernest Shackleton's thrilling account of his antarctic adventures, "Crossing the South Pole." It will have nearly a hundred illustrations from photographs.

Henry Sydnor Harrison, whose pen has not been heard from for some time, returns to the field of literature with a novel called "When I Come Back," which Houghton Mifflin Company announce for immediate publication. The "I" of the title is a gifted and successful professional man who goes to the war for service as a rookie and the book tells his story from the time of his enlistment until his death at the front, during the Argonne drive, and then continues with the "coming back" of his personality to his family as they learn of his citations and hear the tale of his service and his death.

Alfred A. Knopf has taken over and has ready in new editions "In Defense of Women" and "A Book of Calvary," by H. L. Mencken, "How's Your Second Act?" by Arthur Hopkins, and "A Book Without a Title," by George Jean Nathan.

"Jeremy" will be the title of a new novel by Hugh Walpole, which the George H. Doran Company will bring out next month. Mr. Walpole, who is now on a lecture tour in this country, was born in Australia and as a boy spent some time in New York while his father, who afterward became Bishop of Edinburgh, was Professor of Theology in the Union Theological Seminary. His first writing was in the newspaper field, but before he had reached 30 years of age—he is now only 34—he had produced eight novels. During the early years of the war he served with the Russian Red Cross and then the British Government sent him to Petrograd to help promote pro-British sentiment. For his services the Government bestowed a medal upon him, while his two novels of Russian life, "The Dark Forest" and "The Secret City," are the result of his life there.

There recently died in Louisiana a descendant of the adoptive mother of the original of Longfellow's "Evangeline." Judge Felix Wohlgemuth was the great-grandson of the Widow Robichaud, who adopted and brought up Emmeline Labiche, a girl of such kindness of heart and nobility of soul that the Acadian exiles called her "Evangeline." After Evangeline's death in 1795, caused by the shock of meeting her former lover and finding him married, she was buried in the cemetery of what is now St. Martinville, on the banks of the Teche River, and the Widow Robichaud kept her grave, under

a big oak, trim and flowery as long as she lived. The tomb is now supposed to be under the large church that has been built upon the spot.

A handsome volume in large quarto size, "Art and the Great War," by Albert Eugene Gallatin, art critic and collector, is ready for immediate publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. It contains a hundred full-page plates, presenting the work of artists of several different nationalities whose paintings, posters, drawings, and sculpture form an important pictorial record of the war.

D. Appleton & Co. report that J. C. Smith's "The Undeclared" is in such demand that a printing a week is necessary to fill their orders.

The New York Historical Society is holding at its building, 170 Central Park West, an exhibition of books from the library of the late Theodore Roosevelt, including presentation volumes from various authors and notable men, the ex-Kaiser of Germany among them.

Charles Scribner's Sons note an increased demand for E. H. Sothern's autobiography, "The Melancholy Tale of Me," published three years ago, since his recent return to the stage.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of Lord Dunsany in this country for a lecture tour, Little, Brown & Co. are bringing out a new and revised edition of Edward Hale Bierstadt's biography, "Dunsany the Dramatist," containing new material that includes some new letters and a tabulation of all his works telling where each was written.

R. Alexander Powell, author of "The Army Behind the Army" and other books, has returned to the United States after an extended trip through the Balkans and the lands along the Dalmatian coast on which he gathered material for a new book.

NEW YORK IN FICTION

In connection with the discussion which has arisen over the letter from Alexander Anderson of Battle Creek, Mich., printed in your issue of Nov. 12, it seems strange that one writer who has come to be considered pre-eminent in the ranks of those depicting New York life was not mentioned. I refer to O. Henry. Of course, it may be that Mr. Alexander Anderson spoke only of the novelists, and O. Henry was a short-story writer. Mr. Anderson complains, "I hardly remember a hero in a New York novel, or a novel written by a typical New York novelist, was not either a weak sensualist or an impossible cave man. They all have the feminine shading. Men, not women, write this kind of novel."

In your editorial discussing Mr. Alexander Anderson's comments you pertinently called attention to Walt Whitman as giving adequate expression of New York, remarking, "But he was a poet." For an adequate picture of modern New York who better than O. Henry? Answering Mr. Alexander Anderson: For instance, was Mr. James Dillingham Young, otherwise known as Jim, of O. Henry's "The Gift of the Magi," either a weak sensualist or of the cave-man type when he pawned his watch to buy a comb as a Christmas present for his Della while the wife, unbeknownst to him, was selling her beautiful head of hair in order to get money to buy Jim a much-coveted watch fob?

Of course, Ikey Schoenstein, he of "The Love Philtra," might have been called of the cave-man type, and yet if you know Third Avenue—

And do you New Yorkers who knew Broadway ten years ago remember the little place from which O. Henry wrote "The Halberdier of the Little Rhein-schloss"? Perhaps Mr. Anderson has forgotten the way young Dearing played the part. Why go further? Think of "An Unfinished Story," "A Madison Square Arabian Knight," "The Badge of Policeman O'Roon," "Vanity and Some Sables," and all the others—"The Four Million," "The Voice of the City," "The Trimmed Lamp," and so on. If you don't get the true essence of "little old Bagdad on the subway," the city of too many caliphs, in O. Henry, where will you get it?

Garden City, Oct. 21.
P. S.—Doubtless it was simply a mistake on Mr. Anderson's part to include Douth Tarkington in his list of present-day novelists who write about New York. The writer of this letter is fairly familiar with Mr. Tarkington's work and recalls no book or story of his laid in New York.

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ing to his impulses, always in extremes," going from the summit of exaltation, from a love that is too spiritual to be even human, to an intrigue that is entirely brutal, "an embrace of cruelty." Even young Jules, the boy who adores Quarta, has "strange eyes" and is given to violent, unaccountable outbreaks of fear and anger.

At the time when "Ecstasy" was written, Louis Couperus, so his translator, Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, tells us, was a leading member of what was then known as the "sensitivist" school of Dutch fiction. And this book is frail, delicate, mystical, written with a light, yet firm touch which saves it from falling into those twin perils of absurdity and pathos which hedge it around. Its plot is of the very simplest and slightest, without trace of complication—the story of a man and woman who meet, fall in love, and part. She is a widow, Cecile van Even, charming, sensitive, pretty of course, somewhat over-refined, quite out of touch with life, one who dislikes "any excessive display of health and physical force" and shrinks with mingled disgust and horror from the thought that some day the two little sons she spoils and "babies" will become big, rough boys, "tramping across her rooms." . . . with broad shoulders and a hard laugh. He is a man who declares that he has in him "two distinct individualities," soul and brute, the latter of which troubles him greatly. Only in Cecile's presence does he feel "a sense of security" from the beast which is in him. How these two meet and love, attain the heights of purely spiritual ecstasy in a moment of "sacred happiness," and then, in order that this happiness may never be profaned, but remain always perfect, a wholly beautiful and wholly spiritual thing, separate forever, he leaving Holland and setting forth on a long journey, is the gist of the narrative.

The tale of this love, of the woman's struggle which comes with her realization that for the sake of the man she worships she must preserve his illusions regarding her, must let him continue to believe her a woman "not of flesh" but of soul alone, of the white moment when the two enter the sphere of happiness, ceasing for the instant to be creatures of earth and becoming beings wholly divine, is beautifully told. The novel, like the happiness of which it tells, is very short. It gives a glimpse, of course, of Holland life, but no such ironic and entertaining social study as that of "Small Souls." It is less impressive than the pictures of disintegration presented by "The Twilight of the Souls" and "Dr. Adrian" and of course there is no sense of the over-present shadow of tragedy such as hovered so memorably over "Old People and the Things That Pass." It is a delicate, frail, poetic, and somewhat unreal love story of the transcendental type, told with a great deal of skill.

BRUTE GODS

BRUTE GODS. By Louis Wilkinson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

SHADES of Bayle-Stendhal, Artabanche, Tolstoy, and Swinburne! Here is a novelist whose brilliant juggling with the concepts of conventional morality would surely have delighted the authors of "Rouge et Noir," "Sensine," "The Kreutzer Sonata," and "Rococo."

We could not keep recollections of the work of these authors out of our minds while reading Louis Wilkinson's latest novel. Swinburne's lines from "Rococo,"

Take hands and part with laughter;
Touch lips and part with tears;

and the stanza from the Garden of Proserpine which ends,

And love, grown faint and fretful
With lips but half regretful
Sighs, and with eyes forgetful
Weeps that no loves endure

dinned an insistent accompaniment in our ears as we turned the pages of "Brute Gods."

For the particular "brute god" whose ugly treacherousness the author of "The Buffoon" and "A Chance Man" unmasks in his most recent novel is love. This unmasking he accomplishes by depicting the disillusionment following upon the heels of a nineteen-year-old boy's first amour. Alec Glavie, a strange blend of sensualism and idealism, is led through the successive psychological stages of exaltation and disillusion that mark the progress of an overwhelming passion. The experience leaves a bad taste in his mouth; he judges the world to be an abattoir hid in a garden of roses. Human love, to him, is a vile trickster, an impostor, a betrayer—a brute god. He feels that love has somehow looted clean the treasure chest of his ideals, leaving in their place only the ashes of disgust for all things worldly.

Mr. Wilkinson's bitterest critics will not

(Continued on Page 595)

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

responsible for the most interesting passages in the chatty and entertaining little book which Miss Mayo, author of such popular successes as "Baby Mine" and "Twin Beds," has now written about one of the weirdest barrooming tear shows of the underworld. Here and there her narrative glows with that warm-heartedness which explains why she went overseas at all when many in her world would be better equipped and better able to do nothing of the kind.

IN THE FALL LIST

THE following books were accidentally omitted from the selected list of "Two Hundred Leading Fall Books" which appeared in last Sunday's New York Times Book Review:

Fiction

THE FORBIDDEN FRAIL. By Honoré de La Fayette. Frontispiece in color. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Set in the desert regions of the Southwest, where Mrs. Willard has seen some of her previous novels, this new book tells the dramatic story of a man's conquest of himself at the same time that he is conquering nature. Along with its picturesque and unusual happenings in the weird Arizona desert, and of the forcefulness of man's ambition, it tells a story of fine and ennobling love.

LITTLE MISS BY-THE-DAY. By Lucille Van Slyke. Frontispiece in color. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. A novel set in Brooklyn which tells the story of a brave effort of a quaint and extraordinary young person to lift the mortgaged and pay off the taxes upon the stately old mansion which had been the home of her childhood. She is but 17 years old, this little Miss By-the-Day; she knows nothing of the world beyond the gate of what had been her country home, and her education has been limited to learning how to curtsy, dress her hair in a charming, old-fashioned style, and play a wonderful game of chess. The burden she takes upon her shoulders results in a romantic tale full of surprises.

Poetry

POEMS. By Theodore Marston. Introduction by Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Verses by a man who is a singer first of all. His work has vitality and significance and is infused with that rarest of gifts, the charm of personality. A London critic says of his poetry that it seems to mean: "It is not coddling we need in these days; it is brave openheartedness and life's sunlight and wind. Let us but sing songs in praise of life generous and overabundant."

FOR DAYS AND DAYS. A Year-round Treasury of Verse for Children. By Annette Wynne. Foreword by William Stanley Braithwaite. Frontispiece in color. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A volume of original poems which will delight children of all ages and afford for parents and teachers a constant source of material for the use of the young people. Mr. Braithwaite in his foreword says: "I feel confident that future generations will cherish it as a classic," and declares it worthy to stand beside the work of Robert Louis Stevenson, Eugene Field, and Lewis Carroll.

ARTEMUS WARD

New York Times Book Review.

AS I was present at one of Artemus Ward's lectures in the Egyptian Hall, London, in 1860, and John Bright was seated quite near me, I am perhaps entitled to have an opinion as to his understanding of the American humorist. Did J. B. get on to A. W.'s curves, in short? I am quite sure that the remark you quote is apocryphal, as you say, for Mr. Bright laughed very heartily, as did your humble servant, at the quaint sayings of the man from Maine. The remark is a neat and naughty little slip at the supposed density of the Britisher. You can never tell about the Britisher; as the lady at the boarding house remarked to me on the porch, "You are the first Englishman I ever seen that did not drop his h's." J. G. HESTER. Mount Vernon, Oct. 15.

ROUND ABOUT

THACKERAY

(Continued from Page 589)

truly Jacques Casanova de Seingalt; and Thackeray's copy of Casanova was once in this country in the possession of an American author, who lent it to another American author, after which it mysteriously disappeared—lost, strayed, or stolen. Does any reader of this parenthetical happen to know where it is now?

Mr. Van Duzer's catalogue lists many rarities, the possession of which will excite the natural envy of rival collectors. For example, Thackeray, when he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, in 1820, was one of the editors of "The Snob," not conducted by members of the university, and Mr. Van Duzer has a complete collection of the eleven numbers to which it extended. Ten years later Thackeray contributed ten articles to "The Cornhill," "Gazette of Literature, Art, Dramatic Criticism, Fashion, and Novelty," published in New York, and edited by N. P. Willis; and Mr. Van Duzer has most selfishly secured for himself two complete sets, from March 10, 1830, to Feb. 28, 1840.

Between 1837 and 1863 Thackeray made twelve contributions to The London Times, and Mr. Van Duzer has the twelve numbers in which they appeared. Editors of

newspapers, it may be noted, are naturally prone to look favorably on the new books brought out by their own contributors, yet on one occasion The Times contained a highly unfavorable review of a book by Thackeray—if one may believe the author's own statement in a letter from which a quotation is made by Mr. Van Duzer—"for one of my own books [the "Snob"] the sale was absolutely stopped by a Times article." But the blow, as we are all aware, was not fatal, and if a work of fiction has the vitality of "Edmund" it can readily recover from its casual wounds.

Of course, Mr. Van Duzer has all the volumes of Punch to which Thackeray contributed, and he provided us here also with a detailed list of these contributions, in so far as they have been identified. Incidentally he tells us in one of his illuminative annotations that Thackeray wanted to write a burlesque of Dickens for Mr. Punch's "Prize Novelists," but that the editor of The London Charivari refused to allow a parody of Dickens to appear in its pages. Between 1830 and 1846 Thackeray was a frequent contributor to Fraser's Magazine, and Mr. Van Duzer has three bound sets, more or less complete, of these articles extracted from the several numbers of Oliver Yorke's monthlies.

But what rival collectors of Thackeray will welcome most cordially is the very careful collation of the original issues of "Vanity Fair" and its successors, which were originally issued in monthly parts. I cannot pretend to be an expert in these delicate matters, but at least I can testify to the exhaustive thoroughness with which Mr. Van Duzer (with the duly acknowledged assistance of Mr. Edward Turnbull) has here set down the most minute differences in the advertising matter of the successive issues of the several parts, all directed to the ascertaining of the issue which can establish its title to priority.

In addition to his library, strictly so to be called—books, engravings, sketches, autographs, and manuscripts—Mr. Van Duzer owns and here reproduces a water-color portrait of Thackeray by Thackeray himself; a portrait painted by Lord Leighton about 1850, and a copy in marble of the bust made by Baron Marchetti and placed in Westminster Abbey in 1855. And about this bust Mr. Van Duzer has a strange story to tell. It appears that the late Major Lambert (whose Thackeray collection was sold at auction only a few years ago) desired the privilege of having a replica of the Abbey memorial. He wrote to Thackeray's daughter, the late Lady Ritchie, for permission to have the copy made. Then it appeared, so Mr. Van Duzer informs us, that "Lady Ritchie had never been satisfied with the bust in the Abbey." She expressed this dissatisfaction in her response to Major Lambert's request, whereupon "a correspondence took place which resulted in Major Lambert being allowed to have a copy of the bust, if he would bear the expense of making the desired changes in the original." The distinguished English sculptor, Onslow Ford, undertook to oversee such alterations in the marble of Baron Marchetti as would render the bust satisfactory to Thackeray's surviving daughter. The alterations were made by H. Wehner in 1900, and H. Wehner then made the replica for Major Lambert, which now adorns Mr. Van Duzer's library.

Mr. Van Duzer has also acquired all correspondence which took place between Major Lambert and Lady Ritchie, and he quotes from a letter written by the latter to the former in November, 1900:

I went to the Abbey today in the early 10 o'clock service, and thought with true gratitude as I took my seat by the familiar father once more, and not that strange travesty which I had not liked to look at, for I thought it would go down as a true representation of him, and I could not bear to think of it. I never thought to feel so happy standing by his monument as I did today.

As I have turned the pages of Mr. Van Duzer's volume and as I have read with pleasure the various quotations which Mr. Van Duzer has taken from Thackeray's correspondence, it had been borne in upon me again that Thackeray deserves a very high rank among the letter-writers of our language, worthy to be placed by the side of Lamb and of Lowell, or Robert Louis Stevenson, and of Theodore Roosevelt. Even his scraps of notes have often the potent charm of his pungent individuality. Dickens was also a good letter-writer, always energetically vivacious, but often betrayed by his over-obtrusive self-consciousness. Now we have had a well-made collection of Dickens's letters, and yet no one has undertaken to gather and to set in order and to annotate, as far as may be necessary, a selection from Thackeray's correspondence.

It is true that we have the freshly characteristic and perennially delightful series of letters to Canon and Mrs. Brookfield, or, at least, we have those that Lowell deemed it discreet to publish thirty-two years ago. Those that Lowell then thought it wisest not to print were acquired by Major Lambert, and although these were sold after his death it ought not now to be difficult to trace them to their present possessors. In fact, I understand that most of them, and the most interesting and important, are owned by a collector in the Northern part of New York State. Then there are a score or two already in print in various volumes, and scattered here and there in magazines. Mr. Van Duzer has sought out many of them. (See his No. 4, No. 13, No. 34, No. 115, No. 116, and No. 117.) There is a long letter in the life of Goethe by George Henry Lewis, and this, I am aware, has been included in certain editions of Thackeray's miscellaneous writings. There are half a dozen letters in Reed's "Hans Immiel," and there are others in "The Hayward Letters," in the memoir of W. E. Aytoun, and in Edmund Yates's "Fifty Years of London Life." I cannot say that I find the most interesting of these as I had happened upon them casually in the course of my reading, and I allowed them to be printed four or five years ago in two or three numbers of an American literary magazine. But Mr. Van Duzer's catalogue has called my attention to not a few letters that I had failed to find, and it has revived my hope that somebody will sooner or later undertake a more satisfactory and a more nearly complete collection.

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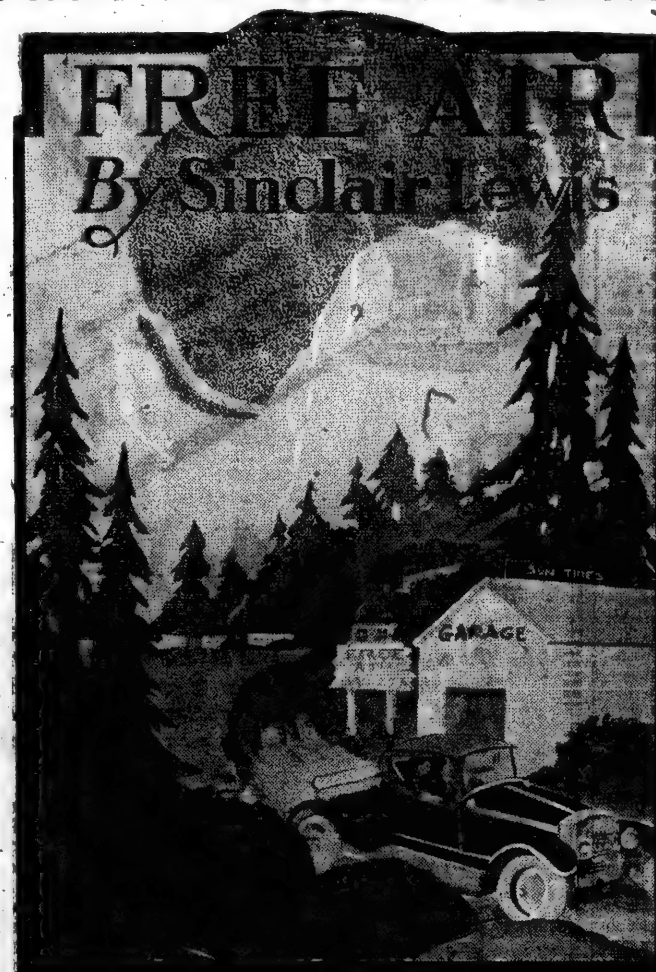
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MR. BROOKS ADAMS ON DEMOCRACY'S FAILURE

THE EMANCIPATION OF MASSACHUSETTS. By Brooks Adams. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

THOUSANDS of rationalists, who, from various personal considerations, have refrained from asserting too insistently their belief in the purposelessness of the forces at work in the universe and their consequent philosophical conviction in the eternal futility of all human striving toward eventual perfection, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Brooks Adams for a courageous display of intellectual honesty. In what is practically a new book, disguised as a 188-page preface to a new edition of "The Emancipation of Massachusetts," which he wrote thirty-two years ago, Mr. Adams has formulated arguments to prove to the most confirmed optimist that the world is not moving "upward and onward" toward political and moral perfection, as the Darwinian doctrine proclaims, and that chaos always has been the only truth, and that "in the end it is not well."

"Determinism," wrote Schopenhauer, "is a noble faith." Mr. Adams concurs, and adds that no other outlook upon existence is tenable by the logical mind. No one can lightly set aside the avowal of so startling a credo, coming from such a source. Besides being a lawyer, scholar, and historian of acknowledged accomplishment, Mr. Adams is the author of six brilliant volumes on political, economic, and social problems.

"The Emancipation of Massachusetts," originally published in 1887, takes up 366 pages of the present volume. As history, the author sees nothing to retract or modify in his earlier work. He has a right to be well content with it, for his book tells with admirable clarity how New England fought its way against ecclesiastical tyranny to civil and religious liberty. But in the light of his present beliefs, the work of 1887 seems greatly at fault in its author as far as its philosophical aspects are concerned.

And it is in what might be termed the "philosophy of futility," as expressed in the new preface, that we are chiefly interested. Mr. Adams sounds the keynote of this credo when he writes:

"Each day I live I am less able to withhold the suspicion that the universe, far from being an expression of a law originating in a single primary cause, is a chaos which admits of no equilibrium and with which man is doomed eternally and hopelessly to contend."

The writer's method of supporting this bold thesis is interpreting from the viewpoint of abstract philosophy all the great developments of history from the exodus of the Jews out of Egypt down through the great war, and by postulating the possible political history of the future.

His deductions from the operation of the conflicting forces which brought about the exodus of the Jews, the passing of the temporal power from Church to State, the wars of the Reformation, the American Revolution, the World War and the friction between class and class under the existing system of industrial, capitalist civilization have led Mr. Adams to the same two conclusions: namely, that man is an automaton who will always follow his hereditary tendency to take the path of least resistance, and that conflict between moral law and economic necessity is inevitable. His every interpretation of historical events is brought to bear upon this thesis. The writer's conclusions recall Henry Bayle-Stendhal's story about the death of God from heart disease. Since that time, the story relates, the common mania has been in the hands of his son, an inexperienced youth, who, not being an engineer, reversed the levers, hence the disorder in matters mundane. Like Stendhal, Mr. Adams sees in the very movements of the planets further evidence that "chaos is the core of the universe."

In retelling the story of Moses, interpreted with interpretative comments, Mr. Adams says that the great Jewish patriarch was the first optimist, but that he was also a political adventurer and an unscrupulous man of the world. He was a visionary who asserted that the universe was an expression of a single and supreme mind, operating according to a fixed moral law. Yet to maintain his ascendancy over his followers in the exodus he was forced to resort to deception and crime. This contrast between Moses' precept, which was also perhaps his real belief in the beginning, and his practice was the result of his attempt to satisfy both his lust for power and his instinct to live an honest man—the inevitable conflict between mind and matter.

The scientific optimists of today, that is, the evolutionists who anticipate progressive perfection, base their social systems on the same a priori theory Moses held, and like him, are doomed to disillusionment. "All new movements inspired by the idealistic

belief that the spirit can generate an impulse that will carry humanity toward perfection over any path other than the least resistant one are doomed to like failure.

"That which has rent society in twain," writes the author, "and has caused blood to flow like water, has never been abstract opinion, but that economic competition either between States or classes, that lust for power and wealth, which makes a vested interest."

Despite all the courts may say in support of vested interests, he continues, the fact remains that men do own all they can defend by physical force. "It is now generally admitted that war is nothing but economic competition in its acutest form. When competition reaches a certain intensity, it kindles into war or revolution precisely as when iron is raised to a certain heat it kindles into flame."

When Mr. Adams begins to draw on the twentieth century for material illustration of his thesis, he brings his keen, analytical mind to bear on such political, economic, and social problems as vested interests, labor troubles, and international relations.

"Man," he writes at this point in his argument, "can never hope to change his physical necessities, and therefore his moral nature must always remain the same in essence, if not in form. As Washington truly said, 'The motives which predominate most in human affairs are self-love and self-interest,' and 'nothing binds one country or State to another but interest.'"

The economic capital of the world and the centre of its social equilibrium has always been that ambulatory spot on the earth's surface where the lines of trade from east to west have converged. Once it was Babylon, later Rome, still later Constantinople, and finally London. Germany wanted to shift this point to Hamburg or Berlin. And to gain this object she chose war, the most potent engine of economic competition.

In recent years American legislation has limited our competition with England's shipping interests, has made the United States function as a component part of the British economic system.

But let American pretensions once again revive to the point of causing her to attempt seriously to develop her sea power as of yore, [says the author,] and the same friction would also re-ignite, which could hardly, were it pushed to its legitimate end, eventuate otherwise than in the ultimate form of all-economic competition.

We are very close to England now, but we may be certain that, were we to press, as Germany pressed, on British maritime and industrial supremacy, we should be hated, too.

Consistently following out his main theme—that chaos and conflict are inevitable—Mr. Adams points out that, even if the vested interests of America and England should continue in harmony, the problem of keeping permanent order in the universe would still not be solved. Conflict would eventually arise—in fact, already has arisen—between "big business" and labor. If this menace to order were in turn circumvented, we would still be in conflict with the principle of abstract justice now prevalent. A fused England and America, unincumbered with internal class strife, could not continue in productive competition with Asia. Nor would Asia indefinitely permit discrimination against them.

In short, the system of industrial, capitalist civilization, which started with the "free thought" of the Reformation, is now on the verge of the disintegration that has been threatening it since its inception and which is inherent in the purposelessness of the universal forces.

As would be expected, the concluding sentences of Mr. Adams' new preface do not inspire confidence in the future: "Democracy in America has conspicuously and decisively failed, in the collective administration of the common public property. Granting thus much, it becomes simply a question of relative inferiority or degradation of type, subsiding in the exhaustion of resources by waste; unless the democratic man can supernaturally raise himself to some level more nearly approaching perfection than that on which he stands. For it has become self-evident that the democrat cannot change himself from a competitive to a noncompetitive animal by talking about it, or by pretending to be already or to be about to become other than he is—the victim of infinite, conflicting forces."

The first volume has been published of "A History of the Great War," a two-volume work by Bertram Benedict. In this volume the author deals with the causes of the war and sketches its progress down to the end of 1917; his narrative is fully informed and reinforced with quotations from American and European State papers and other documents. (New York: Bureau of National Literature.)



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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 601)

writers during the great agony are of a high quality, curiously marked with sincerity. Little or nothing of pose, of straining after effect, of affectation is discoverable—none where the authors are also the fighters. And, turning from one poem to another, listening to the voices of the young and the brave, it seems as though the very soul of the great conflict was being laid bare. Few will read without tears in that section devoted to the Poets Militant, for here the poignancy of life when it is at once at the height of youth and on the edge of death finds its way into words. Here, too, is the homesickness and longing for sweet, familiar ways, harder to bear than wounds. Joseph Lee, one of these singers, tells us, as he sees again his loved Kent:

I have not wept when I have seen
A hundred comrades die:
I have not wept when we have shaped
The house where they must lie—
But now I hide my head in my hand
Lest my comrades see me cry.

And Ronald Lewis Carton has this to say of his own longing:

Let it be Autumn-time again
When life is cured of this black pain
And I go home, go home again,
By Highgate on the Hill.

And you may come and you may go
And never in that holy place
Look upon a German face.

I shall be home again and find
All that is pitiful and kind,
Healing for nerves left torn and sore
By red monotony of War.

O Wood by Highgate on the Hill
When fighting's over be there still!

The book is divided into sections under such headings as America, England, Belgium, France, &c., and Reflections, Poets Militant, The Fallen, Women and the War, Peace, with others akin to these. There are indices to the First Lines, Titles and Authors, and a Table of Contents, and it is easy to find any poem wanted without loss of time. Probably most of the better known are in the first series, but here you will find the famous "In Flanders Field the Poppies Blow," and read it again with the high pleasure beauty gives. Here, too, are the sonnets "Safety" and "Peace," by Rupert Brooke, with their haunting, prescience of near death and deep acceptance of the end of living. And there are several of Francis Ledwidge's beautiful, peaceful pictures of nature's moods, drenched in a calm loveliness not all the horror of war could startle from his poet's heart. Among them is the poem to Brooks, "Evening Clouds," written after Brooks had been killed, and also that other poem which speaks of Ledwidge's hope, not to be fulfilled, of getting home, "The Place."

And when the war is over I shall take
My lute a-down to it and sing again
Songs of the whispering things amongst
The brake,
And those I love shall know them by
their strain.
Their air shall be the blackbird's
twilight song,
Their words shall be all flowers with
fresh dew heard—
But it is lonely now in Winter long,
And God! to hear a blackbird sing
once more.

So the last stanza.
There seems to be no line of anger and hate in the book, certainly there is none from those who fought. Their bodies indeed were caught and held in the death-trap, but never their spirit. That remained untouched, though the sorrow, the agony of the life they were living and the life they must forego finds tragic words to speak in. It is a book to keep, to turn to in sunset moments, a book that registers the hideous ruin of war with lines beautiful and musical, infinitely more telling than page after page of clamor after revenge, of lurid description. Reading here, comes the realization of all those bright battalions, gone to death, gone without rancor or reproach or backward holding, gone with splendor, yet with a longing look back to home and quiet ways, and love. Let these singers be heard the wide world over. Their songs will do more than Leagues and Governments to prevent war.

TROUPING WITH THE TROOPS

TROUPING WITH THE TROOPS. By Margaret Mayo. New York: George H. Doran Company.

WHEN the steady stream of replacements was fed to the inexhaustible American Army in the area of the Argonne Forest, a year ago this time, they passed through a cold, muddy, forsaken little village called Les Salettes. Of all the cheerless places in the A. E. F., this was the sorriest, this home for the night for the friendless "casualties" then being received into the debilitated divisions in the line. And there, in that most trying month of October, 1918, on the edge of the battlefield, Margaret Mayo and her fellow-players converted and sang and told lively stories and kept the boys laughing. The memories of that uphill work are re-

(Continued on Following Page)

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SOME RECENT BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

An exceedingly interesting book and war story for girls, boys or even grown-ups is "Comrade Rosalie," by Mary Constance Du Bois. (Century Company.) The heroine of the book is Marie Rosalie de l'Espinau, and the story begins at the Château Espinau, in the northern part of France, where Rosalie has a bad dream early one morning. There is "Columbier" at the château, where carrier pigeons are raised and turned over to the army for war use, and Rosalie dreams that great numbers of these pigeons are flying over her, covering the sky with their wings, making a terrifying whirling. It is the noise of airplanes which has made itself felt in her dreams, the Germans and the pursuing French, and a young American brings a boche plane down on the Espinau grounds.

He is one of the first Americans to take part in the war, flying with the French, and the history of Comrade Rosalie is interwoven with that of Americans all through the story. The de l'Espinau family have a special interest in America, for in the days of the Revolution Henri Louis François de l'Espinau was with Lafayette when he came to the aid of Washington, and in a secret passage in the old château is a silver cup presented by the American General to this friend of America. The Columbier has much to do with the interest of the story, for one of the birds, Cheer-up, brings to the château an important message to a French General, which Rosalie and her friend Trinitie carry to its destination almost at the fighting line. There is a German spy who has been a trusted servant in the de l'Espinau family; little Fleurette, the baby of the family, is lost for a time, and finally with the close of the war the French and American friends are united for a time in America and visit Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and little Fleurette, who has always claimed the Washington cup as her own, makes a sad discovery.

"Where is General George Wassentone?" she asked in her baby French, standing before the picture of America's first President at Mount Vernon. "Didn't he know we were coming to visit him today?" They took her, lips quivering and with troubled eyes, to place on General Washington's bed the little flag and the daffodil she had hoped to give to Washington himself.

Betty Bell tasted chocolate ice cream and knew she was in love. This is the first paragraph of that very nice, human girl's book, "Betty Bell," by Fannie Kilbourne. (Harper & Brothers.) The ice cream did not in itself have an effect upon Betty's heart, but it happened to be just at the delectable moment when the smooth dark brown mixture was melting in her mouth that she happened to think of a certain nice boy and knew just what had happened to her. There are a good many things that happen to Betty Bell as the chapters go on, much the same things that happen to most girls and which cause much joy or much sorrow at the time and that fade gently away as new joys and sorrows arrive. It is a girl's life with its exaggerated ego, its sorrows, greatly eased sometimes by chocolate ice cream and layer cake, and often very real. In the last chapters of the book Betty Bell is beginning to have a little understanding of what life really means—it is only the beginning of an understanding, for Betty Bell is only beginning to grow up. It is the story of a real girl.

Here is another "Chicken Little" book, "Chicken Little Jane on the Big John," by Lily Munsell Ritchie. (Britton.) It is a ranch story, not an adventure story, but a story of human people, ponies, and dogs, but most of all, people, young people most of them, doing interesting, human, natural things through 390 pages of story.

In "Boy Scouts in the Wilderness," by Samuel Scoville, Jr., (Century Company), Will Bright and Joe Couture have some unusual experiences. The Scouts send a committee to ask Donegan, the millionaire lumber king, known as Big Jim. If they can build a cabin on his woodland. He owns a hundred square miles of timber and they feel the request is not a great one. Donegan thinks differently. He falls into a rage, will not have "lazy, good-for-nothing kids" around in his woods, and when the scouts with dignity tell him of the efficiency they are trying to develop he gives them a dare.

"I'll just give you fresh kids a chance," he says. "Pick out a couple of your best scouts, I'll run them up twenty-five miles north to the thickest part of the woods, let 'em strip and stick it there for a month."

If they can stay out for a month and find their own clothes and food and fire and come back without being helped by any one, I'll give the Cornwall Boy Scouts the finest log cabin that ever

was built and ten acres of land. If the scouts are "so blame reluctant," he says they ought to earn a little something in the woods in that month and he promises to double the value of any property they bring in. "Now put up or shut up," he grumbled in conclusion. That's the dare, and the boys take it.

After a big luncheon, the last they were to have except by their own provision, stripped to their bare skins, Will and Joe prepare to start.

"Hike due north, boys," were the final words of the lumber king; "you'll find the wildest stretch of country anywhere in this part of the world and bear and lynx and, perhaps, a few panthers. Kill as many as you like," he added with cheerful sarcasm. "I can spare 'em."

It is cold enough in a wild forest in the north at almost any time, and the boys started in a cold northeast drizzle. Will is as expert in outdoor art as a Boy Scout can be, but many times better equipped in the companion scout he had chosen, Joe Couture, whose mother was an Indian and whose father was a French trapper. Joe had lived the life they were to undertake and knew how to meet its difficulties and dangers. There were more dangers to be met in the great forest than the lumber king had mentioned. Among the worst a bad gang of moonshiners who just mist gung an end to Will and Joe as they are ending their month in the woods. There is a glorious reception for the boys at home at last. Big Jim made good, gave the scouts ten acres of land and \$1,000 to build a cabin and more money for a big party they found in a fresh water clam. The real fun of the book is the wild world life those two boys lived for thirty days, as they clothed and fed themselves and enjoyed it.

There is much in war that brings out the very best in character and action and that is what is shown in "Camp Fire Girls in War and Peace," by Isabel Hornbrook. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.) There is the zest of real things in the book with its gaiety and its seriousness, which make it one of the best Camp Fire Girl books. The pictures are in color.

There are a lot of selfish, rich young chaps who should have known better who set out to make the life of a young Lieutenant of Reserves unbearable in "The Hidden Aerial," (W. A. Wilde Company.) Shabby tricks are discovered, the Lieutenant holds his own, the reserves are kept in working order, and the crops are saved for the boys "over there." There are 332 closely written pages of story.

The story of "Adele Doring of the Sunny Side Club," by Grace May North, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.) is a nice thick book for a thirteen-year-old girl story, 374 pages. There are all sorts of nice times crowded into it with a Secret Sanctum, a Sunny Seven, birthday parties, some interesting orphans, little and big, a lost uncle, reformed, good things to eat, birthday parties and promise of more good times in another book. All colored pictures.

Amy Brooks has a new book, "Dorothy Paints at the Stone House," (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard), and Dorothy is the same nice little person with many friends.

"Mrs. Peter Rabbit" belongs to the Green Meadow Series by Thornton W. Burgess, (Little, Brown & Co.), and there is not much to say about it because every one knows what the Burgess books are. It is a nice, big, clean-looking volume with delightful colored pictures by Harrison Cadz. In the book Peter Rabbit leaves Old Briar-patch to visit the Old Pasture and it is there that Peter sees "two soft, gentle eyes," and a "wonderful little footprint," and then something happens to Peter's heart as well as the heart of sweet little Miss Fuzzytail. Of course it is as easy to guess how the book gets its ceremonious name of "Mrs. Peter Rabbit."

Just right for this time of the year is "The Book of Hallowe'en," by Ruth Edna Kelley, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.) The author is librarian at the Lynn Public Library and the book is written with great care and contains a wealth of interesting information. It tells of the celebration of the eve of All Saints Day in different countries, quotes many poems referring to it, tells of tricks and charms, has a careful index, another of quotations, and gives a list of the magazine references to Hallowe'en entertainments.

Apostolic Church
The second and last volume has been published of the "Dictionary of the Apostolic Church," a work edited by the Rev. Dr. James Hastings, with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. John A. Selbie and the Rev. Dr. John C. Lambert. The volume contains articles from "Macedonia" to "Zion," contributed by about a hundred authoritative British and American writers; it also contains a carefully prepared index. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Page 591)

deny the author's brilliancy of style and exceptional powers of characterization. Few contemporary novelists can surpass Mr. Wilkinson's portraits. How life-like, for example, is Alec's father, with his "glinting, liverish eye," his "malevolent, creeping smile," his vanity, his snobbery, his perpetual air of superior assurance and his eternal hypocritical assumption of the highest motives for his every act. The author has succeeded in making him so unpleasant that we can scarcely condemn his wife for eloping with another man before the story opens, and we can understand how Alec came to share Beyle-Stendhal's belief that "our parents are our first enemies."

Frippie Clark, the village wuntun, whose "haphazard mouth and blunt, dissembling, libertine face" first intrigues Alec's imagination, is another good character etching. And so are the pictures of Father Collett, a spiritualist, with the mark of the dead beat in his face; Gillian Collett, the daughter of his early folly, with whom Alec has his liaison and whose intellectual conscience wrecks the happiness of both of them; Matcham, leader of the People's Party, a man with "clenching lips, smashing chin, and bitterly lined eyes"; Mervyn Glavie, a modern Tito, whose will disintegrated in the spiritual stress of warfare; Alec's disappointed Aunt Cathy; Hugh Carolyn-Williams, the self-deceiving, sentimental novelist with "artificially fine, and" and Alec's confident, the sane Wilfred Vail, who might easily be the friend to whom Mr. Wilkinson has dedicated "Brute Gods."

One unique trick of style practiced by Mr. Wilkinson is that of using commas where rhetoric dictates periods, but where there would be only very slight pauses in actual speech.

A DAMSEL IN DISTRESS

A DAMSEL IN DISTRESS. By Pelham Grenville Wodehouse. New York: George H. Doran Company.

THIS is a blithe book. George Bevan thought London hopelessly dull, and his huge success in writing music for the stage had become as ashes in his mouth, when a young lady hopped into his cab to hide. How he subsequently knocked the hat of the young lady's brother from his noble head, and what further things he did as a consequence of the encounter—and of his own irrepressible American spirit and the author's sunny absurdity of imagination—it would be impossible for a workaday book reviewer to reveal, even if he wanted to.

The author has succeeded in creating a whole family of lords and ladies, servants, suitors and all, with enough outsiders to make a story, who are every bit as real as they need to be for the purposes of a breezy comedy—and most of them a little more so. He involves them in a flippant plot and then sprinkles every page with those sophisticated impertinences (one would call them peculiarly American) which are as popular just now with light-hearted authors as fizzy soda-water at a girls' boarding school—and very similar in general effect. George might be a first cousin of Mrs. Rinehart's Sergeant Gray. And yet Mr. Wodehouse is an Englishman!

The gaiety of the book—after the author has wound himself up and gotten the rather too American Billie Dore in hand—is as unforced as it is exuberant. "Keggs the butler and the young blighter, Albert, who understudies him in guile are a delightful pair. Lord Percy and the adorable but difficult Lady, Lady Caroline and the not-quite-extinguished Earl, even the rakish lawyer's clerk and the sad-faced waitress whose name was p. Mabel, add their competent by-play to the fun of the situation. The typical teashop at which the sad-faced waitress officiated, by the way, is a genuine contribution to the legend of London."

Ye Ooby Nook, as its name will immediately suggest to those who know their London, is a teashop in Bond Street, conducted by distressed gentlewomen. In London, when a gentlewoman becomes distressed—which she seems to do on the slightest provocation—she collects about her two or three other distressed gentlewomen, forming a quorum, and starts a teashop in the West End, which she calls Ye Ooby Nook. Ye Ooby Willow-Pattern, Ye Linden-Tree, or Ye Sing Harbor, according to personal taste. There, dressed in Tyrolean, Japanese, Norwegian, or some other exotic costume, she and her associates administer refreshments of an afternoon with a proud languor calculated to knock the nonsense out of the cheeriest customer. Here you will find none of the coarse bawdy and efficiency of the sad establishments of Lyons & Co., nor the glitter and gaiety of Rumpelmayer's. These places have an atmosphere of their own. They rely for their effect on an insufficiency of light, an almost total lack of ventilation, a property chocolate cake which you are not supposed to cut, and the sad aloofness of their ministering angels. It is to

(Continued on Page 597)

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(Continued on Page 597)

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RUSSIA IN HISTORY, LETTERS, AND PHILOSOPHY

THE SPIRIT OF RUSSIA: STUDIES IN HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND PHILOSOPHY. By Thomas George Masaryk. Translated from the German original by John and Odette Paul. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes.

AN unusual interest is attached to this work, since its author has recently, after a distinguished career as professor in the University of Vienna and Prague, as a member of the Austrian Parliament and a leader of the Bohemian people, become the first President of the new Czechoslovak Republic. His book does not depend, however, for its distinction upon any reflected light that may come from the political eminence of the writer. President Masaryk was first philosopher and then statesman. Hardly twice in a decade, indeed, does there appear in our language a work of such comprehensive and commanding scholarship in its field as this study of Russia. It is a book for scholars rather than for the widest public, and it is not as one might infer from its title—a war book, since the German original of which this edition is a translation appeared in 1913. The scholar must go to the book itself in order to form any just appreciation of it, and within the limits of such a review as can be undertaken for these columns one can do little more for the professional student than to point out that the chief interest of the author is philosophical, and the book is essentially a profound study of the philosophy of history; that it is a study of Russia mainly through Russian literature, but is also, besides being an interpretation of history in its broader lines, an exceedingly able and unusual treatment of modern philosophy regarded as a factor in the development of nations; of a nation, in this case, in which philosophical ideas have been particularly influential. We are told also that the entire investigation—which is now presented in somewhat more than a thousand close pages—is intended to be wholly introductory to a study of the Russian revolution, and it is only because of what the author calls his lack of literary ability to co-ordinate his materials in a proper manner that the subject has thus arbitrarily been divided. It will be of interest to American readers to learn that the substance of the book, as the writer explains in the preface, was first produced as a course of lectures delivered at the University of Chicago in 1909.

The reader who tries to gain a clear and summary impression of the contents and conclusions of President Masaryk's book may be dismayed at the many byways and digressions, among which the discussion of the Russian Revolution itself is also included, and which, as the author himself admits, are a striving, an onward flow of many currents, a life in which great forces are always at work, in which the "What next and the Whither?" are always urgent problems, and in which moral and religious moods are dominant. In the first 200 pages of his book President Masaryk has tried to give his reader some orientation in Russian life by placing before him what might be called a social history of Russia. Russia appears here as a country which in its spirit and in its political life. Indeed, Russia is seen to have had no inner political life in a true sense. There has been no real democracy, no liberalism, no conception of solidarity, union, and organization. In such a social order change takes place only by explosion. Always there is movement and a struggle of deep forces, but motion without direction or progress, and intricacy of life without differentiation. Such was the Russia before 1913. Such, presumably, is this Russia at today. It is difficult to escape a feeling of hopelessness for political Russia after reading this history. We see a country which for centuries has had its "reflexes," and which has absorbed many Russian ideas and tendencies, for better or for worse, but which has been too vast and too unconscious to become induced to any definite order. The revolution which in 1905 ended in giving Russia a nominal Constitution and Parliament is shown as the result of a strange mixture of the quest and passion of the common life and the leadership and influence of an intelligentsia dominated by the political, social, and philosophical ideas of the West. In the revolutionary tendencies of Russia we see an exceedingly varied and madious effect of European philosophy, especially of realism and materialism; all the political and social deductions that can be made from these philosophies have found a place either in the literature or in the practical life of Russia. The nihilism that comes from radical European thought ends both in literature and in bloodshed. Socialism breeds both opposition to autocracy and an internal strife among revolutionary forces that has had the effect of intensifying

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

a record of the facts in the history of the I. W. W., based largely upon documents and other materials collected by him during the last ten years.

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Despite his emphasis on the constructive side of the I. W. W., Dr. Brissenden, after a review of the organization's history, concludes with these words:

It is not easy to see to what extent the I. W. W. is likely to develop its constructive features. In so far as more and more stress is placed on job organization, the I. W. W. is and will continue to be a more constructive organization. But it is not easy to credit the statement made at the tenth convention that the I. W. W. has "passed out of the propaganda stage." It will become more actively constructive, probably, but only its complete annihilation can put a period to its propaganda work.

TALES OF FISHES

By Zane Grey. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A heart, every one loves a good fight, and in Zane Grey's latest book there are recorded many and wonderful battles with the real fighting fish of the sea, and he proves himself to be a most honest sportsman—always playing within the rules of the game, never taking an unfair advantage, and faithfully telling of his mishaps and failures, as well as of his conquests.

The book consists of a series of the author's adventures while fishing in many different waters during the last five years, in which he tells of hard won victories over both marlin and broadbill swordfish, dolphin, the rare wahoo, bonefish, spoken of as "the gamest fish that swims," the savage barracuda, and many others are strung together for the silver cord of the writer's own exquisite word painting. For, however much he may be absorbed in the landing of his quarry, however weary with bleeding hands and strained muscles, after long hours of the hardest toil, he never fails to marvel at the wonder of sea and sky, bird or fish, making thereby a book well worth reading, even for those not personally interested in this kind of sport.

The oldest and most seasoned angler cannot but be thrilled by the exciting character of these tales, and will thoroughly appreciate the skill and sportsmanship of the writer, as well as the humor and philosophy with which he meets the days when all goes wrong; while for the nonce the book is very instructive, telling much of tactics, bait and tackle used, the different characteristics of the fish, &c., he will gain valuable knowledge of the rules concerning fishing, on which Mr. Grey, as President of the Tuna Club at Avalon and the Long Key Fishing Club, is naturally an authority.

There are many illustrations from photographs, taken by Mr. Grey and his crew, which add greatly to the interest, especially those of fish "breaking water," and the famous stunt of a marlin swordfish "walking on his tail."

In contrast to the more strenuous adventures, there is one especially fascinating little story of a trip to the "Island of the Dead," a wild and lonely isle off the Alacranes Reef. The descriptions of the weird and haunting loveliness of this island, one of the waste places of the earth, the thousands upon thousands of strange sea birds, and the quiet companionship and wonderful personality of the lonely Englishman—a chance acquaintance, who just happens to go along—make of this story one of the most charming in the book.

Of course, in a book devoted entirely to the catching of fish, one is inclined to feel toward the end that there is a slight sameness about the various incidents, but somehow the true atmosphere of the sea and its mystery has been caught and held throughout, and for all who love and long for real "salt," there is a great treat awaiting.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

BOLSHEVIK AIMS AND IDEALS AND RUSSIA'S REVOLT AGAINST BOL- SHEVISM. Reprinted from The Round Table. New York: The Macmillan Com- pany.

ANY one who wants to get the simple truth about what Bolshevism is, how it originated and developed and what it is trying to accomplish, all stated briefly, simply, and directly, without any attempt to talk either for or against it, will find just what he wants in this little ninety-page book. It is reprinted from that British quarterly review, The Round Table, whose purpose is to present surveys, entirely free from bias of any sort, of important affairs and conditions in the various parts of the British Empire and also articles dealing impartially with foreign affairs. In this account and discussion of Bolshevism the spirit of judicial inquiry and of absolute fairness is the distinguishing characteristic. The work's only aim is that of exposition, and this it does in simple, rapid strokes that tell the inquirer all the average person wants to know about Bolshevism without complicating and obscuring the question with accounts of the cloud of parties and sub-parties and sub-divisions and splits that in most books perplex the seeker after information about modern Russian affairs.

This anonymous author finds the origin of the Bolshevik movement to have been in the Congress of the All-Russian Social Democratic Party that was held at Brussels and London in the Summer of 1903. Its discussions revealed a radical difference of opinion on questions of organization between two sections, one of which headed by Lenin, demanded centralization of power in the Executive Committee, suppression of all activities originating outside of that committee and severe rules of membership. The other group was in favor of more democratic principles. The two groups developed radical differences, also as to principles of policy, Lenin and his followers advocating the necessity of eliminating the bourgeoisie in the event of revolution. These differences led to a definite breach and, as at this Congress a majority of "bolshevists" of the delegates voted with Lenin, that branch began to be called the "bolsheviks," while the minority, or "menchevists," were labeled "mencheviks." Out of this word, but with an entirely different meaning, have been evolved "bolshevik" and "bolshevism," the latter having been created to describe the doctrine of the party of Lenin. "To state that 'Bolshevism' means 'the rule of the majority,'" says the author, "is simply absurd and shows a complete ignorance both of the character of Bolshevism and of the Russian language." The author makes it clear that both Bolshevism and the Socialists' factions to which it is opposed are based on Marxian doctrines, which they both wish to see realized, and that they differ only in the policies by which they wish to bring about the same result.

The Bolshevik aims and ideals are set forth concisely, their leaders described and their policies analyzed. The reader is cautioned to note the difference between "the fundamental policy and the opportunistic policy of the Bolsheviks," since the two seem sometimes inconsistent. Lenin, the author says, is always consistent in his fundamental purposes, but considers any means justifiable that will help him to realize those aims. Especially interesting is the account of the machine which Lenin has created for the establishment of the ideal form of human living. Its instruments, in brief, are a system of military despotism, a censorship which "far out-rides the worst repressions of the old régime," the Extraordinary Commissions which have replaced all forms of justice and are "an exaggerated and more powerful imitation of the old Russian Secret Police," a carefully developed system of propaganda, both domestic and foreign, the systematic suppression of all anti-Bolshevik intellectual activities, and "Poverty Committees which attempt to administer rural affairs and have been the cause of a long series of bloodily suppressed peasant revolts.

The importance of the one man, Lenin, in the Bolshevik movement is many times emphasized. "Perhaps more than any movement in history," the author believes, "Bolshevism in Russia may be described as the movement of one man—Lenin." Ample credit is given to Lenin for his "extraordinary personal and intellectual power," and it is said of him that "the amount of work he has accomplished during the eighteen months of his rule has been little short of marvelous."

The development of the anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia and Siberia is briefly sketched, and the story is told of General Denikin's volunteer army in Southern Russia, whose military history, the author declares, "is an epic even more romantic than the exploits of the Czechoslovaks in Siberia."

A little space is given also to the Provisional Government in Northern Russia and to the work of the Russian representatives in Paris. There is a word of caution, well warranted by the uninformed opinions that have been sometimes expressed, against the classifying of Kolchak and Denikin with the reactionaries. And the author explains that the refusal of many anti-Bolshevik Socialists to cut themselves clear of association with the Bolsheviks is at the back of much that has happened in Russia since the struggle against Bolshevism began.

THE LAY OF THE CID

AMONG the many excellent recent publications of the University of California, there is an able translation into English verse of "The Lay of the Cid," by R. Selden Rose and Leonard Bacon. Here, in splendid verse, that contrasts favorably with the earlier versions of Ormsby and Archer Huntington, one finds the simple nobility of the Cid and his adventures, which later ages have obscured with adornment according to the taste of the times.

The uninited reader [say the present authors] will doubtless miss in the Epic more than one of his most fondly cherished episodes. If he prefers the Cid of romance, let him turn to the ballads and the Chronicle of the Cid. If he would cling to the punctilious, gallant hero of the early seventeenth century, let him turn to the Cid of Guillén de Castro, or to Corneille's paragon.

There is at the head of Mr. Rose's and Mr. Bacon's version a very splendid sonnet of introduction:

THE CID.
Lashed in the saddle, the Cid thundered out
To his last onset. With a strange disdain
The dead man looked on victory. In vain
Emir and Dervish strive against the rout.
In vain Morocco and Biseria shout.
For still before the dead man fall the slain.
Death rides for Captain of the Men of Spain.
And their dead truth shall slay the living doubt.

The soul of the great epic, like the chief, conquers in aftertime on fields unknown. Men hear today the horn of Roland blown To match the thunder of the guns of France. And nations with a heritage of grief Follow their dead victorious in Romanes.

AMERICAN SYNDICALISM

THE I. W. W.: A Study of American Syndicalism. By Paul Frederick Brissenden, Ph. D., Sometime Assistant in Economics at the University of California and University Fellow of Columbia. Special Agent of the United States Department of Labor. New York: Columbia University, Longmans, Green & Co.

WITH the advent of this book, the I. W. W., synonymous in the minds of most of us with destruction of property and general turbulence, rises to the dignity of possessing a perfectly good history of itself. The "Wobblies," as the members of the I. W. W. are familiarly called, have now thirteen years of existence to their credit—or discredit—and the author's aim has been to trace their story during that time, the ups and downs of their organization, its conflicts with organized labor, its spectacular rise to nationwide fame in 1912 during the great strike at Lawrence, Mass., and its still more recent unsavory renown as a result of its anti-war activities.

Dr. Brissenden's aim, as stated in his preface, is to give a historical and descriptive sketch of the present drift from parliamentary to industrial socialism, which he considers to be epitomized by the career of the I. W. W. in the United States. Though by no means a pleader in behalf of the organization, he considers that much of what has been written about it has been false, that a better conception of its real character, especially of the constructive side of the underlying I. W. W. philosophy, will be of value to readers in view of the prominence which the organization's activities have given it in our national life. He admits that the actions of the members of the I. W. W. have only too often been such as to blind people to the constructive side of their beliefs.

Dr. Brissenden's book is almost entirely (Continued on Following Page)

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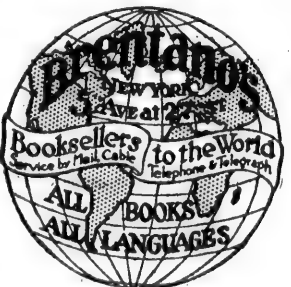
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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Page 595)

he doubted whether there is anything in the world more damping to the spirit than a London teashop of this kind, unless it be another London teashop of the same kind.

The book is as brisk and tenebrous as one of George's own "trickily" melodies. One might comment seriously about it as an agreeable evidence of an Anglo-American entente in humor—but it doesn't invite serious comment. It is a book to read, to laugh over, and to forget—if one can forget Keggs and the sweepstakes!

PARIS AND THE WEST

THE LITTLE MOMENT OF HAPPINESS.
By Clarence Budington Kelland. With frontispiece. Harper & Brothers.

PARIS and the Middle West stand face to face in Mr. Kelland's new novel, each bewildered by the other's code and point of view. It is Captain Kendall Ware of Detroit who represents the American point of view, while the French attitude toward life and love—especially love—is personified in dainty Mademoiselle Andree, aged 17. Ware, the son of a dogmatic, utterly intolerant mother, who "had a way of connecting everything with sex," and while she suspected everything and everybody, "suspected sex above everything else in the world," and a father whose "dominant note was tolerance," brought up to consider what people might say as a matter of the utmost importance, and to respect and fear those forces which he symbolized as "the vestry of the Presbyterian Church," comes to Paris with the A. E. F. There he meets pretty Andree, one of those French girls who, realizing that the immense loss of men sustained by France during the war has practically deprived them of any hope of marriage, are willing to take "The Little Moment of Happiness" and make the best of it. She loves Ware, purely, devotedly, unselfishly; he loves her as well as he is capable of loving any one. But though he knows and feels that she is essentially good, she is not "good" according to the standards of his home town, and there is another girl, Maude Knox, an American Y. M. C. A. canteen worker, fine, strong, broad-minded, brave and intelligent, who fits in with all his inherited standards and traditions, and would, he knows, make him a splendid wife.

The theme which Mr. Kelland has endeavored to illustrate is a very interesting one, but his treatment of it leaves something to be desired. The novel is very much too long; it is full of repetitions, and the same points are made over and over again, made and understood and hammered at in a way which is rather irritating to the reader of ordinary human intelligence. Then, although Mr. Kelland has evidently done his conscientious best to deal fairly with his two heroines, it is obvious that he loves Andree, who thought of herself only as a woman "whose life must be bound up with the life of some man," and has but a rather grudging, intellectual admiration for Maude, who thought of herself as "an individual, a distinct entity with rights and purposes." Moreover, one cannot help wishing that the end had come about rather through racial divergence and the turning of like to like, than through what, in the last analysis, was simply Ware's cowardice and truly colossal selfishness. One closes the book, hoping that Maude answered his letter with an emphatic and conclusive "No."

Yet, Ware is very well drawn, and no less real because he invariably thinks of himself and his own happiness first, second, and third, and is at heart almost as "conceited" as he is selfish. The conflict within him of his father's tolerance and his mother's dogmatic self-righteousness is well portrayed, while Andree is very sweet and charming and lovable—though perhaps not quite so lovable as tiny Ariette, the child murdered by the Huns, who died with a song upon her lips. The picture of Ware's life in Paris and the one or two glimpses of the front are interesting, and the book represents an earnest, sincere effort to portray a conflict of national ideas and ideals and moral standards. Maude as well as Ware comes presently to believe that what is wrong in the Middle West may not be wrong in France, that what would be one thing to her is something very different to Andree, and, though he is so quickly reabsorbed by his old environment, it seems probable that with her the effect of the wartime experience will be more lasting.

IN MEXICO

NOT ALL THE KING'S HORSES. By George Agnew Chamberlain. Bobbs-Merrill.

THIS latest, may we faintly hope last, work of fiction by Mr. Chamberlain is beyond doubt the worst thing he has written, taken as a novel. All the faults he showed in his earlier books, a rhetorical, affected style, a dense lack of that saving humor which is a sense of (Continued on Page 605)

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MR. NATHAN'S CRITICISMS OF DRAMATIC CRITICISM

By ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT

COMEDIANS ALL. By George Jean Nathan. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

It is as if sometimes, the vocation of writing pieces about the plays and players of the New York stage is scarcely an adequate occupation for an adult mind, what shall be said of one whose mission in life is evidently to write pieces about those who write pieces about the plays and players of the New York stage? This is the stern mission of the faithful and tireless George Jean Nathan, whose new and pretty continuously entertaining book called "Comedians All" shows that he has lost nothing of that well-selected tone of contemptuous disparagement which has been his stock in trade these many years.

As critic of critics, Mr. Nathan performs a service for the reviewers of local theatrical entertainment which is not available to other gazetteers. Most newspaper men go on their way without any salutary criticism from without. Save for the periodic and little-noted judgments handed down by the School of Journalism at Columbia, no one says "well done" or "pretty rotten" to the newspaper man. Within his own fold, the rare word of commendation or the absence of reproach from the terrifying managing editor is, except for his conscience, his only guide. It is curious that no such non-professional review as "The Literary Digest" has ever undertaken a steady running criticism of the journalistic achievements of each passing week.

But the dramatic critics have their George Jean Nathan, who whacks and trounces and libels the local Hazzitry with great gusto in his own private and personal "Smart Set." Their ignorance, bred by decades of low entertainment, is quite general and familiar. But, as targets, none of them is beneath Nathan. Not even the docile and nervous little fellows who write sweet nothings about plays and players with one eye on the clock and the other on the advertising manager. Not even the late William Winter, whose colossal unfamiliarity with the modern drama, what it had done, and what it was trying to do, ever afforded a fine opening for the witty and inexhaustible Nathan. Winter comes in for a paring shot in "Comedians All."

With Winter gone, Nathan finds a tempting mark in the venerable J. Ranken Towne of the New York Evening Post, whose wistful feeling that nothing has ever seemed quite so good as the otherwise forgotten efforts of one Samuel Phelps at Sadler's Wells in Mr. Towne's salad days, lays him wide open to the nimble and more widely cultured chronicler of "The Smart Set." Then he also engages in several lively brushes with the sages of Morningside Heights—Brander Matthews and Clayton Hamilton. Sage brushes, Mr. Nathan would doubtless call them, for he will have his little joke, even if it's a bad one, which it by no means always is. Dr. Matthews did, in his chatter about stage conventions, inattentively expose a peculiarly tempting and accessible reach of pedagogical trousers to the Nathan slapstick, to borrow a familiar and somewhat overworked Nathanism. These are only the more palpable hits. No one "escapes whipping."

Many popular misconceptions and dislikes begotten by the Nathan mannerisms (for he is as manneristic as Louis Mann or Made Kennedy) should not betray his not inconsiderable public from profiting by the soundness of much that he writes. For instance, there is no reason why the puzzling, nay, the unaccountable, note of self-importance which, appearing in his chapter "The Foremost American Producer," stands out even in a book not notable for a lack of complacency, should be allowed to vitiate the worth of a really sensitive and discerning essay on the priceless Arthur Hopkins.

Nor should it be thought that the array of and sometimes facetiously imaginary information on the theatre in other lands with which Nathan is wont to obliterate his neighbors is just that "Smart Set" jockanapes showing off again, as his irritated victims are likely to believe. It is true that he labors to make his fellow-babblers believe that no one who has not seen all the productions up some side street in Odessa or Osaka is a poor creature, unfit to analyze the art of Eva Tanguay. It is true that no local farce is too paltry to inspire him to some windy dissertations on certain Swedish and Bulgarian prototypes. But this is not prompted by an itch for self-display, as is popularly believed. It is simply the output of a naturally punditical mind, whose true professional quality is never quite concealed by his sedulous jocosity.

Then it is all wrong to laugh at Nathan's judgments in the matter of actors.

His periodic approvals and disapprovals are forever being misread by his followers as facetious and greeted with what must be disconcerting hilarity. This is as cruel an injustice as it would have been to have laughed at the untrained Trilby's first croaking of "Ben Bolt" in the studio in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs. In matters of acting Nathan is incurably tone-deaf. He probably knows more about modern dramatic literature than any one now writing regularly on that subject in England or America, but he knows nothing at all about the player's art. He really thinks Mrs. Fiske is a muddle-headed, inelegant, third-rate actress and that Margaret Illington is the greatest comedienne of her time. He honestly does, and it isn't fair to laugh.

HAND OF THE POTTER

THE HAND OF THE POTTER, a play in five acts by Theodore Dreiser. New York: Boni & Liveright.

THE HAND OF THE POTTER, the tragedy of one marred in the making, is the name of an interesting and occasional dramatic narrative in play form by the author of "Sister Carrie." It tells, often in passages of great pathos, the story of a congenital degenerate's helpless battle with a tempting and uncomprehending world into which he does not fit. There is rehearsed then such a squalid and repellent murder as the sensational newspapers gloated over about a decade ago, when the body of little Ruth Wheeler was found.

However, it is not merely the fact that the story is hideous that makes Mr. Dreiser's play in its present form unsuitable for the theatre. It is also because he has written it with the spendthrift novelist's ignorance of the dramatist's enforced economy of means, relying lazily on long and archaic soliloquies to make himself clear, and indulging in his last act in such a symposium of windy and anti-climactic discussion as an older and better playwright named Shaw would have carefully put first and called a preface.

It is conceivable, however, that a neater artisan could prune the play into actable shape. He would begin by lopping off the last act, and it may be said that a play which can lose its last act without regrets is a defective play. The publishers of "The Hand of the Potter" bill it somewhat meretriciously as "Stark naked and unashamed"; but it really ought to be ashamed of its last act.

AT THE FRONT

INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH. By Private Jack O'Brien. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Scores of audiences in the United States and Canada have thrilled to Private Jack O'Brien's story of his experiences in the war and in German prisons, as he has traveled over the two countries for the Red Cross. Now he has put his narrative into permanent form where it will be, as long as English-speaking men and women care to read personal accounts of the great war, as enthralling a tale of perils, daredevil adventures and hairbreadth escapes as any that has been told by the soldiers of any nation. Enlisting in the Canadian forces early in the war, from British Columbia, he saw service with the 28th Northwest Battalion through several important engagements. Finally, at the third battle of Ypres, where he was working with the sappers, he was taken prisoner by the Germans, and half his book is devoted to the story of his experiences in different prison camps. Three times he tried to escape before; with one of his fellow-prisoners, he was finally successful and they made their way into Holland, after foodless days, perilous nights, and manifold adventures. He tells his whole story with naive youthfulness, candor, and simplicity, without rhetorical adornments of any sort, and quite as if he were sitting down and talking it off, between puffs at his pipe, to some old chum. The Brigadier General of his brigade, the 6th Canadian Infantry, writes a short foreword in which he pays this handsome compliment to Private O'Brien's battalion: "Whoever any special raids to obtain information and identification were called for, the 28th Northwest Battalion invariably volunteered for such duty, and their efforts were always crowned with success." And he adds that this and the other three battalions forming the brigade never failed to gain any objective which had been set for the brigade to carry. And that surely is as proud a record as any group of soldiers could make. Perhaps the most impressive feature of Private O'Brien's story is the unquenchably gay and youthful spirit with which he and his mates entered upon and carried through whatever perilous adventures came their way.

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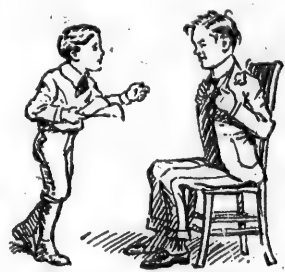
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NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE STAGE AND STAGEFOLK

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

By ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT

Petruchio, Dick Deadeye, Hamlet—Comedians All

HERE begins at the Shubert tomorrow night what will probably be the last week, if not of Shakespearean production, at least of Shakespearean repertoire, to be vouchsafed to New York this season. "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," and "The Taming of the Shrew" will jostle for position in the changing bills. The last two have been better done in our time, but the whole Sothern-Marlowe enterprise is so substantially and so handsomely carried out that he is a foolish playgoer who lets it pass him by.

It is an ancient and honorable custom to review all Shakespearean endeavor by long and furious accounts of performances of the same play given at some other time some where else by some other players. The late William Winter used to review each "Hamlet" in terms of whatever "Hamlet" had been on the boards exactly forty-five years previously, and his undisputed successor, George Jean Nathan, would mention a current "Twelfth Night" only to point out its painful inadequacy when compared with "Twelfth Night" as played in Singapore and Iceland last season.

Of course, for most of us it is difficult to see Miss Marlowe's none too secretly amused and pouting Katharine without thinking of the blazing Kate that was Ada Rehan. For some of us Mr. Sothern's Petruchio seems an indifferent piece of noisy work compared with the far more entertaining wife tamer who unlabeled "La Mère Approvisée" when it was presented last Spring at the Antoine in Paris, where it vastly amused the considerable number of Americans then making the grand tour.

"The Shrew" is Paris.

THAT was the Petruchio of Firmin Gémier, a rare and seasoned actor, who has presided for thirteen years over the famous playhouse in the Boulevard Sebastopol. In countenance Gémier slightly resembles our own Joe Jefferson, in manner William Gillette, a likeness that would occur even to those Americans who (lacking the almanac mind) did not happen to know that Gémier was the French Sherlock Holmes. Gémier is a better Petruchio than Sothern, Skinner, Charles Richman, Eric Blair, or any other English-speaking actor whom latter-day playgoers may have seen in the part.

He plays the rôle ever so quietly. He is philosophic, contemplative, not naturally a noisy braggart, but rather one who explodes into violence in an artistic manner for studied effect, and only when, in his theory of outwitting Katharine, occasion seems to demand it. He rarely cracks the whip, but has all so hypnotized that they tremble if he do but waggle it suggestively. He makes the soliloquy on wife taming (with its outlined program of exhaustion and starvation) far more diverting by making himself a fine sated and eating it with telltale while poor Kate is sitting empty and weary in her room. Across the bowl, and brandishing his big wooden spoon to point a gesture, he confides his theory to the audience. Finally, scraping the last morsel from the bowl, he rises for the lines.

He that knows better how to tame a shrew.

Let him speak: 'Tis charity to show.

and, placing a chair at the disposal of whatever rash volunteer may spring up from the audience, he saunters placidly off.

As for the final, interpolated scene of surrender, when the weeping Katharine pushes him away once, twice, and at last lets her exhausted head drop on his shoulder, his look then of supreme and victorious content is all conveyed in such pantomime as only the French stage knows.

Not that the Gallic "Shrew" is not rambunctiously staged. They rollick through it with an abandon which makes the Marlowe-Sothern proceedings seem sedate. They invent such antics as the English producers have never dreamed of. When, fresh from the altar, the tattered demitisse bridegroom carries his bewildered bride off to his home, the entire Baptista household rolls on the floor in helpless merriment, rolls to the very edge of the stage, falls down the steps, rolls into the orchestra pit. The moment in Petruchio's house, when his clownish servants struggle together for the prize position at the keyhole of the nuptial chamber, converts "The Taming of the Shrew" into a bedroom farce with an economy of means calculated to make our local entrepreneurs green with jealousy.

Of course, for his Shakespeare and Marlowe revivals, Gémier, following the German custom, transforms his theatre into a three-part stage, using not only the apron (when the curtains are drawn) but the orchestra pit, the aisles and the boxes. Thus each scene follows scene without even the minimized waits which break in upon the piece at the Shubert. This arrangement allows Petruchio to range at will through the audience, and once in a while, in some ecstasy of farce, he will seize some flurried matron on the aisle and kiss her resoundingly. When the haberdasher from Padua brings in the proffered stuffs for Kate's approval and Petruchio will have none of them, he must needs bound into the audience to hold whispered consultation over each piece of goods with this

or that chance spectator, bending solicitously to catch her opinion, and then rushing back to the stage to quote her loudly as having used such dreadful argot that the gallery fairly rocks with delight.

It would be a continental Petruchio who would thus outshine his Kate. That, to be sure, was the author's intent, and it took an American producer (with a great lady to serve) to rearrange, or rather to re-emphasize, the play in the interests of Katharine. In the German, they carry the supremacy of Petruchio amusingly far. A mild raising of the voice seems insurrectionary feminism to the Germans, and an American can derive considerable entertainment just from watching a German audience, enchanted by the violent subduing of what would strike an Anglo-Saxon spectator as a very mouse-like Kate.

John Barrymore as Hamlet.

DOUBTLESS "The Taming of the Shrew" was run off with more gaiety because Gémier was unhampered by any tradition in putting it on. There are some of us who would like to see "Hamlet" played as freshly, who fairly yearn to see the sweet prince embodied by a young actor, a man in his thirties and unabashed by the memory and impress of Booth and Irving and Forbes-Robertson, ignorant of all the long accumulated trappings of interpretation with which the play by now is weighted down and swathed to suffocation. He would say, "Why, here's a damned good rôle" and would be drawn to it for the spiritual wonder that is in it. He might not know what the phrase about "the mobbed queen" meant, and it is just possible he would not care.

"The Hamlet" at the Shubert is studied and thought out to the last gesture and inflection. It is a careful, painstaking mosaic of business, inherited and modified, of lines spoken and scenes played each for itself. In such paralyzing archaeological endeavor something of what must have been the first spirit is forfeited. Spontaneity is lost utterly. The great part breaks into a hundred parts, yet, after all, "Hamlet" is no collection of scenes and stunts. It is a play. It moves, lives, surges. It has exultant vitality. Did you know that?

All this is noted down by one who missed the Hampden revival last Spring and who remembers acutely the conscientiously "different" rendition of "Macbeth" achieved by Miss Viola Allen at the Criterion with results that were funny without being vulgar, as Gilbert said of some one's Hamlet.

Mr. Sothern's Hamlet is heavy, gloomy, innocent of that implish and mousty gaiety with which the part is shot through. The tragedy is, of course, the more moving if you realize that Hamlet is a young fellow, that when he is summoned from school by his dear father's death, not so many years have passed since Yorick bore him pickaback about the halls of Elsinore. It is infinitely the more poignant if, from time to time, it is borne in upon you what a gay and charming Prince is that for whom—O, cursed spite!—the times are out of joint, what an insatiable curiosity, relish for life, and capacity for dalliance reveal themselves even in the hours of his greatest woe and irresolution. When you and Fortinbras look your last upon him, it must come over you with



Genevieve Tobin, One of the Four Tobin Children Who Are Outgrowing Children's Roles, Is to Appear at the Playhouse Tomorrow Night When Augustus Thomas's New Play, "Palmy Days," Is to Have Its Premiere. Her Younger Sister Vivian Plays the Ingenue Role in "On the Hiring Line" at the Criterion.



Mr. Beresford Had Been Playing for Thirty Years on the Road and in the Two-a-Day Before His Great Chance Came to Play Peop O'Day in the Irvin Cobb Comedy, "Boys Will Be Boys," at the Belmont.

a rush that here lies one for whom Fate has perversely ruined and cut short a life that would have been most beautiful could it have gone its unmolested way at Wittenberg.

Business of Saluting.

BACK at the Palace last week were Cressy and Dane, the veterans of the two-a-day who packed up their props and took them overseas last year to play up and down the roads that led into battle. Graduates of "The Old Homestead" they are, and there was the heart-warming tang of home in all the homely little comedies they staged on trucks and tables and boxes wherever the boys were the wide-eyed, attentive, home-sick boys.

This week they must suspend their season, for Cressy must go to the hospital on account of the nasty little gashed wound in the leg that is still troubling him after nearly a year. But last week there was not a performance that did not see young fellows wearing bronze or silver Victory buttons who stumbled backstage—unaccustomed stage-door Johnnies—to shake hands and sing out:

"Say, it sure is good to see you again. I seen you last at Lee Islettes, this time a year ago. Lord, didn't think we'd ever meet over here. Didn't look then as though there'd ever be an over here, did it? Say, you and the missus was certainly the goods."

Well, Mr. Cressy, the Palace audiences seem rather tame, don't they? Guess you're glad you went over. It was worth it, wasn't it? Wound and trouble and loss and everything—it was worth it. What's that? You'll say it was? We rather thought you would. Here's to you, Cressy and Dane.

"Pinafore" Forever.

ON Wednesday night your fond correspondent wrote that placid expression of utter content which sits upon him only when he is in a theatre where that imperishable work of genius, "H. M. S. Pinafore," is being satisfactorily given. All told, it is rather better sung at the Park than we have ever heard it. Most of us chronic Gilbertians have seen each rôle (with a single exception) better done at one time or another, but the average here is a little higher. The single exception is the Dick Deadeye, embodied heroically by the hugely comic William Danforth, not only the best Mikado but the best Deadeye of our time. (De Wolf Hopper, please don't write.)

With such comedians as Mr. Danforth and Frank Moulan, (whom we had not seen since he used to dodge the fearsome Galoola in "The Sultan of Sulu,") with such acceptable vehicles as abound in the company in Columbus Circle, the prospect of a fine, full Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire this Winter is, as Captain Corcoran says, Elysian. "The Mikado" comes next, and in due time we shall have "Patience," "The Gondoliers," "The Yeomen of the Guard," and "Princess Ida," but not so far as present plans go, "Ruddigore." Too bad, Ought to have "Ruddigore." Entitled to "Ruddigore."

It is full forty years since America

first heard this sweet music, of which the undiminished freshness and enchanting gaiety give no hint that it was written by a man tortured with pain throughout the whole period of its composition. It is forty years since America went more thoroughly mad over a modest comic opera than it has ever since over anything done in the theatre.

In those days a hundred thousand barrel organs were constructed to play nothing but "Pinafore," and it was common to find in the gazettes such items as this:

At present there are forty-two companies playing "Pinafore" about the country. Companies formed after 6 P. M. yesterday are not included.

The "What, never?" phrase became the bane of American life. It was a disease. One editor complained bitterly that it had been used twenty times in a single issue of his paper. He gave solemn warning that its recurrence would be a firing offense. "Never let me see it again."

"What, never?" chorused the staff. "Well, hardly ever," replied the poor editor, who felt his mind beginning to go.

Out of all this, it will be remembered, the composer and his librettist gained not a penny, for those were piratical days and the international copyright law was not. They were obliged to produce "The Pirates of Penzance" here first and smuggle "The Mikado" over in time to anticipate the production of "unofficial" versions by hopeful American managers.

It is amusing to turn back to THE TIMES of forty years ago and read the notice of "Pinafore" which appeared in its columns the day after its first American performance at the Standard.

Although the initial performance of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's nautical opera bouffe, "H. M. S. Pinafore," last night was in many respects unsatisfactory, yet the original and delightful music of the work were indisputable and we have no doubt of its success. Although classed as a comic opera, it is a thoroughly enjoyable piece, partaking of the burlesque, the poem and the opera. It is in short a very pretty little love story told in Mr. Gilbert's half-humorous and half-sentimental style and framed in fresh and charming melody supplied by Mr. Sullivan. The libretto is a gem of its kind, written with extreme delicacy and growing with songs of all descriptions. Some of these songs are serious and would seem curiously out of place in a play of the work of a similar class. All of them are full of sweetness.

A rule, however, the verses are humorous, although humorous in that quiet and suggestive manner with which all readers of the "Bos Ballads" are familiar. In the second act is the famous song, "This is an Englishman," a 4 in 4, which in form and spirit alike is essentially English. Its characteristics are pure sentiment, refined humor and a freshness which should be especially welcome to those in search of novelty. The music throughout, without ever aiming at pretentiousness, is thoroughly enjoyable, popular without being vulgar, and in some instances exceedingly original. It is thoroughly enjoyable, popular without being vulgar, and in some instances exceedingly original. It is thoroughly enjoyable, popular without being vulgar, and in some instances exceedingly original.

Then, as you look through the pages of that volume of THE TIMES, the productions of "Pinafore" pop up

at every turn. You come to May of that year—1879—and you find the "Pinafore" at the Standard booming along in its one hundred and thirty-fifth performance and defiantly announcing itself as the "Standard Pinafore," the while the "Church Choir Pinafore," a Philadelphia aggregation, underseals it at the Broadway with seats at 50 cents. At the Union League Theatre, Twenty-sixth and Madison, the Columbia Collegiate Pinafore Company is on view, with the news that tickets may be had "at all the principal drug stores." Sounds like the cut-rate ticket business. Haverly's Lyceum, down at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, announces the popular craze "for the first time in New York by a Grand English Opera Company," whatever that might be, while the same theatre is given over during the afternoons to children's performances, with advertisements itemizing as follows:

101—Beautiful Children—101
2 officers
4 quartermasters
4 midshipmen
8 marines
8 real sailors who will man the yard.
24 sailors
18 stokers
12 cooks
12 stunts.

Surely this must have been a dismaying competition for the "Minuteman Pinafore" over at Wallack's, of which the playbills said:

So surprising, so beautiful and pure, as well as musical, as to be fit in every way to gratify adults and delight children.

These were the children's performances which broke out with a rash all over the country and which gave such fine youngsters as Julia Marlowe, Willie Collier, and Minnie Maddern a chance to be heard. And THE TIMES, with that unerring discernment which has ever marked its dramatic columns, was moved to say that Sunday forty years ago:

The various performances of "Pinafore" promised for next week seem to indicate that this work is likely to maintain its original popularity. Well, it has, hasn't it?

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Willis Bard, Ted Lewis, Cameron Sisters, Charles Grapewin and Anna Chance in "Jed's Vacation," Santos and Hays, Harry and Anna Seymour, Winston's Seals, and others.

COLONIAL—Four Morions, Ruth Roy, George Whiting and Sadie Burt, Ames and Winthrop, Crawford and Broderick, Jack Rose, Latell and Yokos, and others.

RIVERIDE—Bee Palmer, McKay and Ardine, Bert Hanlon, Dillon and Parker, Larry Kelly, Krans and La Salle, "Playmates," and others.

ALHAMBRA—Bothwell Browne, United States Glee Club, Phil Baker, A. Robbins, Lida MacMillan and Bert Snow, Texas Comedy Four, Lerner Girls, and others.

ORPHEUM—Nonette, "Extra Dry," (musical comedy,) Joe Laurie, Jr., Bailey and Cowan, Bert Baker and Company, Raymond and Schram, and others.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

BROADWAY gossip has it that the next production of the Theatre Guild will be not Andreiev's "Savva," as tentatively announced, but a dramatization of William Dean Howells's novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham." It is a story of aristocratic Boston, written some twenty-five years ago.

Another reliable rumor links the names of William Collier and Sam H. Harris as co-stars, but as star and manager, Mr. Collier, so runs the story, will be presented by Mr. Harris as the star of a revue, the which is to be made up in part of some Lambs Gambol sketches which have not hitherto strayed outside the clubhouse. Collier is no stranger to revue, having been Mr. Collier's co-star four seasons in the first of the Cohan revues, "Hello, Broadway!"

The thousands who stand outside the movie houses on a Sunday night, coupled with the additional thousands who flock to the Sunday night "concerts" and the still more thousands who crowd the sidewalks, finally have brought more general managerial recognition of the fact that a lucrative field is being neglected. The Shuberts were the first to observe the opening for Sunday night entertainment in the legitimate theatres, and have recently been extending the series until they are now giving Sunday night shows at some four or five of their houses. The Selwyns entered the field a few weeks ago with performances at their own house, and tonight the Erlanger-Dillingham-Seligfeld triumvirate will throw open the spacious New Amsterdam with a program over which Raymond Hitchcock will officiate, and which will be made up of "Follies," "Follies," Hippodrome performers. It is generally felt, also, that legislation permitting Sunday night performances of all sorts has a more than fair chance of getting by the censor in the not too distant future.

Anthony Paul Kelly, whose success with "Three Faces East" places him among the authors who are able to piece independently of the managers, is getting ready a play of his own, entitled "The Phantom Legion." It will presently see the light in Buffalo, and probably will drift this way some time around the holidays.

Somewhere between the announcement and the production Willard Mack's Lou Tellegen play seems to have been irretrievably lost. "Prince of the Pines" was its title, and it dealt with the great, great Northwest. Now, however, comes Mr. Tellegen with the news that he will produce a drama of the even greater Northwest entitled, "Heart of the Forest," the text of which has been written by himself and one Andor Garvey.

Chicago did not take to Harold Brighouse's "Rashful Heart" any more keenly than did London when the play was recently presented there under the title of "The Bantam, V. C." The play, which has been having Ernest Truax in its leading part, wound up a two weeks' career at Chicago's Princess last night.

The easy popularity which comes to almost any musical show in these times is gradually being reflected by the increasing proportion of musical entertainments in this town. Of the four attractions of the coming week, three

will be musical; of the three offerings already announced for the week beyond this, two will be musical. Marjorie Rambeau in "The Unknown Woman," coming to the Maxine Elliott Theatre, will be the serious event of this latter week, (that of Nov. 5.) "The Little Blue Devil" and "Felix Hellen," coming to the Central and Shubert Theatres, respectively, the musical offerings.

Jane Cowl, from whom nothing has been heard since she denied having written "Nightie Night," will presently come forth in a play entitled "Smiles Through," written by Allan Langston Martin. It is described as a fantastic comedy, and it will give Miss Cowl her wanted and wanted opportunity to "smile through" tears.

The Greenwich Village Players have been casting covetous eyes upon "The Lost Leader," the Parnell play which William Harris has snared for this country, and the result will be that the first American production will be made by Mr. Harris at the Greenwich Village Theatre in the near future. Frank Conroy, director of the Greenwich group, will have the principal rôle. The play is the work of Lennox Robinson, and was produced not long ago in London.

E. Iden Payne is said to be dallying with a play entitled "Black and White," authorship as yet unknown, which has as its theme the negro question in America. The play, it is further reported, is written from the negro's point of view.

The many-sided Chic Sale will join the cast of the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic" on the New Amsterdam roof tomorrow night. Mr. Sale is not a stranger to the roof atmosphere.

Dr. Marsh, 230 to 5 p.m. 830 to 11 p.m.

For Blues—Laughter 3¢ Thrills 9¢.

Tok taken at 5 o'clock.

Sam Marsh M.D.

Tim Murphy, Who Plays the Old Country Doctor in "Five O'Clock" at the Follies, Doubles as Designer of Posters for the Same Entertainment.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26, '18
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 26
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan & Harris	Feb. 17
Ziegfeld Follies of 1919	New Amsterdam	June 16
At 9:45	Vanderbilt	June 28
Greenwich Village Follies	Nora Bayes	July 15
The Crimson Alibi	Broadhurst	July 17
A Voice in the Dark	Republie	July 28
Oh, What a Girl!	Central	July 28
Happy Days	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
Nightie Night	Princess	Sept. 9
Scandal	Thirty-ninth Street	Sept. 12
Civilian Clothes	Morocco	Sept. 12
Adam and Eva	Longacre	Sept. 13
The Jest (2d engagement)	Plymouth	Sept. 19
Clarence	Hudson	Sept. 20
See-Saw	George M. Cohan	Sept. 23
Roly-Boly Eyes	Knickerbocker	Sept. 25
Moonlight and Honeyuckle	Henry Miller's	Sept. 29
The Gold Diggers	Lyceum	Sept. 30
The Dancer	Harris	Oct. 1
The Storm	Forty-eighth Street	Oct. 2
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic	New Amsterdam Roof	Oct. 2
Where's Your Wife?	Punch and Judy	Oct. 4
Déclassée	Empire	Oct. 6
Hitchy-Koo, 1919	Liberty	Oct. 6
The Girl in the Limousine	Eltinge	Oct. 6
Apple Blossoms	Globe	Oct. 7
Hello, Alexander	Forty-fourth Street	Oct. 7
Too Many Husbands	Booth	Oct. 8
The Faithful	Garrick	Oct. 13
Five o'Clock	Fulton	Oct. 13
Boys Will Be Boys	Belmont	Oct. 13
The Little Whopper	Casino	Oct. 13
His Honor Abe Potash	Bijou	Oct. 14
The Luck of the Navy	Manhattan	Oct. 14
Nothing But Love	Lyric	Oct. 14
On the Hiring Line	Criterion	Oct. 20
The Passing Show of 1919	Winter Garden	Oct. 23

THE NEW PLAYS

RELUCTANT to relinquish even one of the present profitable nights along Broadway, the producers of the week's four new entertainments will cause the all to be given their premiere tomorrow night. No less than three of our quart are musical to a degree.

PALMY DAYS—Tomorrow night at the Playhouse.

Comes now Augustus Thomas with a new drama yept "Palmy Days," previously known as "Kentuck," and accordingly, presumably with scenes set in that State. Wilton Lackaye will be the star of the piece, playing the rôle of an old actor. Elsewhere the contents of the play have been carefully guarded.

Arthur Hopkins is the producer, and the cast, in addition to Mr. Lackaye, will include Genevieve Tobin, George Le Guere, Thomas Walsh, Harry Southard, George Sorel, Ernest Blackford, Edward Gull, John Robb, Alexis Polina, Olaf Skavlan, Edgar M. Woolley, Grace Reals, Mattie Keene, Lillian Dix, Eugene Campbell, and Gladys Burgett.

BUDDIES—Tomorrow night at the Selwyn Theatre.

This is, take it from the advance notice, a singularly human and humorous comedy of quaint Britanny by George V. Hobart. Into the fabric of which B. C. Hilliam has woven his "Buddies," an entertainment, is entirely different from "The Challenge."

"Buddies" is a tale of American soldiers on French soil, but for all that it is not a war play. It will have three featured players—Donald Brian, Percy Wood, and Roland Young. Others in the cast will be Edouard Durand, Maxine Brown, Camille Dalberg, Richard Kramer, Annette Montell, Pauline Garton, Robert Middlemass, Bert Melville, George E. George, Adrian R. Rosely, Horace A. Ruwe, and Frank E. Woods.

JUST A MINUTE—Tomorrow night at the Cort Theatre.

Harry L. Cort, George E. Stoddard, and Harold Orlow, who turned out "Listen, Lester," are the authors of this newest musical show. The piece is somewhat along the lines of the revue, with nothing known about it in advance save that the scenes are laid in Atlantic City.

In the cast will be May Vokes, Mabel Withee, Wellington Cross, George F. Moore, Percy Pollock, Morin Sisters, Billy Clark, Merle Hartwell, Mona Celeste, Virginia Clark, the Monarch Four, and a numerous chorus.

FIFTY-FIFTY, LTD.—Tomorrow night at the Comedy Theatre.

The musical comedies are streaming in. This particular one is said to be William Gillette's old farce, "All the Comforts of Home," and, if so, it will have Herbert Corbell in the Gillette part. The tunes are the work of Leon De Costa, while the making over of the book and the slapping in of the lyrics have been attended to by Margaret Michael and William Lennox.

In the cast, in addition to Mr. Corbell, will be John Slavin, Barrett Greenwood, Jean Newcombe, Gomas Sisters, Frank Bernard, Elsie Douglas, and Doris Arden.

The Provincetown Players will begin their season on Friday night in their theatre at 133 Macdougall Street. On their program will be "The Dreamy Kid," by Eugene O'Neill; "Three for the Earth," by Djuna Barnes; "Philosopher of Buttersburg," by Harold Chaplin, and "Getting Unmarried," by Winthrop Parkhurst. This bill will be presented nightly, including Sundays, for two weeks.

Billie Burke, with two leading men in one company, is about ready to unleash Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Caesar's Wife." Norman Trevor and Tom Powers are the brace of leading men, and about November, or happily December, is the presumptive date for the New York production of the play.

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND DORIS KEANE

POSSIBLY no American actress, not even excepting Laurette Taylor, has leaped to such an assured position with English playgoers in recent years as has Doris Keane. Miss Keane, accompanied by Basil Sydney, her English husband, arrived once more on these shores last Monday after an absence of nearly five and a half years. In that period she played Edward Sheldon's "Romance" for nearly three years at the Duke of York's and the Lyric in London, and made a place for herself on the English stage which will enable her to go on playing almost anything she wants to for any number of years to come.

Miss Keane, after playing "Romance" for two years in this country, went abroad in the early Summer of 1914. It was October of 1915, however, before she made her first London appearance in "Romance" at the Duke of York's. The interval was spent in traveling and in leisurely preparation for the production, a preparation which included a wait of some three or four months until the services of Owen Nares were available for the leading male rôle.

With the exception of two brief absences due to illness, Miss Keane acted "Romance" continuously until August of 1918. By that time some 1,300 consecutive performances had been given—a world's record for a serious play, and not far away from the figure now being set in London by "Chu Chin Chow." For Miss Keane the feat was a remarkable one: it will be remembered that Cavallini is not only a rôle calling for frequent and trying emotional outbursts, but that the character is on the stage during practically the entire play. When finally it was withdrawn, Londoners were still flocking to it, and there is but small doubt that it could have run another year.

The run lasted through the trying days of the Zeppelin air raids, and time and again the performance was halted in the middle when the warning of approaching craft was given, to be resumed later after the machines had gone on and the audience had come out of the cellars. On two occasions bombs fell through the roof of the theatre—as luck had it, when the theatre was empty. Time and again the play-

ers were compelled to keep to the theatre until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning before they dared venture into the streets.

It was amid these trying circumstances that "Romance" had its run, and Doris Keane established herself, Owen Nares, finally withdrawing from the cast at the end of the second year, and it was then that Basil Sydney entered the cast. Sydney had been making a great name for himself by his performance as Oswald in "Ghosts," the while he was spending his days in the London War Office. He and Miss Keane were married just prior to the end of the run of "Romance."

London theatregoers, with the loyalty for which they are famous, made the final performance of "Romance" a memorable one. This was in August of last year. Crowds began to gather outside the theatre as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, awaiting admission to the unreserved seats of the pit, and when the time for the performance arrived the police were holding back the crowd with difficulty. When the final curtain fell the audience surged down to the footlights and called Miss Keane and Mr. Sydney to the stage. There followed an informal reception, and it was a full hour before the curtain could be lowered. A little later, outside the theatre, Miss Keane had fairly to fight her way through thousands of souvenir seekers.

By way of resting from the arduous labors of "Romance" Miss Keane then produced Avery Hopwood's "Nobody's Widow," played here by Blanche Bates some years ago, and which Miss Keane acted under the name of "Romance." Her popularity with London playgoers gave it a nine-month run, and it was then that she grew ambitious and essayed Juliet, with Mr. Sydney as her Romeo. This she played for a brief period, three months, at which time the Lyric, where she was then appearing, passed into the hands of Sir Alfred Butt.

The present trip to this country is in the nature of a visit rather than a homecoming, for there is no doubt that Miss Keane will look to London for most of her artistic future. Her first step here will be to do "Romance" for the movies, and in the Spring of the year it is possible that she will revive the play in New York for a brief period. Some time during the Summer she will return to England.

She has accumulated, and is still accumulating, a vast store of plays for her re-attack on London. It has been announced, of course, that Ethel Barrymore will play "Declassee" in London, should that not come to pass it will be Miss Keane who will act it there next Fall. She has also a play by Thomas Burke, author of "Limelight Nights," a long play by Dunsany, and a fantasy by one Bertam Forsythe called "The School for Love," which will be produced in a "Summertime." She will use Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies" as a curtain-raiser to this last piece.

Just at present Miss Keane and her husband—the latter is making his first visit to America—are endeavoring to catch up with Broadway. They set foot in New York at 5 o'clock last Monday afternoon and spent the evening at the Lyric. When last heard from they were seen to be making frantic efforts to obtain two seats to "The Jest."



Fritz Williams, the American Comedian, Dapper as Ever, Who Prevents all the Acting Honors of "Too Many Husbands" From Going to the English.

TWO PLAYS WITH 29 STAGE KIDS

"Five O'Clock" Calls for Nineteen Youngsters and "Boys Will Be Boys" Needs Ten—Ages: From Three Years Up.

BETWEEN them "Boys Will Be Boys" and "Five O'Clock" call for the services of twenty-nine children—ten in the former play and nineteen in the latter. One of them is 10 and probably should not be included as the twenty-ninth; the others range in years, from about 3 to 12.

The use of children in plays is a source of wonder and worry to all concerned. In the first place, it is only in certain localities that they are permitted at all. Boston and Chicago, for example, will not allow children under 16 years to appear; and when in Baltimore recently, during its try-out of "Boys Will Be Boys," the city officials refused to permit the children to appear, on the ground that they were too young to be on the stage. In New York, however, the law is more liberal, and the children are permitted to appear, but only if they are under 16 years of age, and if they are under 10 years of age, they must be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

In New York the City Society keeps an ever watchful eye upon those plays whose casts call for children. In the first place, a separate municipal permit must be obtained by the management for each child, and the getting of them is far more than a matter of form. It is required also that the children conform to their school work, and work mislead in those cities at all, it will be necessary to rewrite the final act entirely and in some manner to make a grown-up lad of the backward child of 6 who runs through the play.

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They are all boys in this show—the stage. Two of them, however, are played by girls—Eileen and Mary Stewart. Their brother, Noel Stewart, is also in the cast. These three are six, seven and eight years of age, and, like most stage children, are brought to the theatre nightly by their mother. There are some ten or a dozen mothers back of "Five O'Clock," and about six spend the evening behind the scenes at "Boys Will Be Boys."

When the three Stewart children first presented themselves at rehearsals, two girls were turned back by Lester Lonergan, who was directing the play. The mother, then, home, brought them back in boys' attire, and they were promptly engaged. Seven of the ten youngsters in this play are honored with lines to themselves upon the program; nearly all have had previous stage experience, and one, Michael Hanlon, has made something of a reputation for himself in pictures.

Of the nineteen children in "Five O'Clock" only one has a program line to himself. This is Robert Schilling, a seven-year-old boy, who gives a fine performance as a backward child. Young Schilling differs from the majority of stage boys, however, in that he does not come from a theatrical family. At the age of four he was in pictures, and has been acting ever since. He has also a good singing voice, and last year contributed much to the entertainment of soldiers in nearby camps.

George Harbord, aged five, made her stage debut with the Aborn Opera Company at eighteen months, and has had several engagements since. Also in "Five O'Clock" is her sister, Frances, making her debut at the age of three. Nine-year-old George Ryan has appeared with his mother in vaudeville, and with his father and mother in stock since he was a baby.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.
MAJESTIC—"The Unknown Purple."
MONTAUK—Henry Miller and Blanche Bates in "Moliere."
TELLER'S SHUBERT—Louis Mann in "Friendly Enemies."
BUSHWICK—Joseph E. Howard and Ethelwyn Clark in a song revue, "Mile, Diane and Jan Rabbit, Walter Brower, Sully and Houghton, Elida Morris, Dolores Yallicca, and others."

Empire
Broadway and 48th St.
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
"And Miss Keane, who has been in the city for some time, is now playing 'Romance' at the Duke of York's. It was a tremendous success, such a success that she has been asked to play it again. And when she comes, do watch the very best of the old player's work. Time."

ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREATEST TRIUMPH
"Declassee"
By ZOE AKINS
"God knows who will ever have seen anybody play as well."
"By the end of the second act first nighters were cheering Ethel Barrymore—over the top."

LYCEUM THEATRE
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
SECOND MONTH
IN A CLARE
"The Gold Diggers"
DAVID BELASCO'S production of
Avery Hopwood's Comedy
"Marvelous realism. Star proves her fine talents."
—Louis V. De Foe, World.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY

"Greatest of all
GLOBE THEATRE
Triumph."—Eve. Post.
Charles Williams
"Apple Blossoms"
by FRITZ KREISLER
VICTOR JACOB
and Wm. de Soto
John Charles Thomas.
Wild, Bonnet, and
Star Cast of Favorites
Globe Beauty Chorus.
POPULAR MAT. WED.
LIBERTY
Theatre, W. 42d St.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED.
"BEST REVUE
IN TOWN"—Times.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in his
GREATEST SUCCESS
Hitchy Koo
of 1919
100 including 100
FAMOUS CHORUS
of 40 UNDER 20
STANDARD
Broadway & 90th St.
Evenings Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Mat.
2:15 to 5:15. 25c, 50c and 75c.
The Greatest Dramatic Triumph
in recent years
Direct from its
Sensational Run
On Broadway.
John
Ferguson
with Original Cast and Production.
WED. NOVEMBER 27
Henry Miller's & Blanche Bates
in Philip
Moeller's Play
"Moliere"

COLUMBIA
Broadway & 48th St. New Show Every Week.
Come and see one of these
GREAT LITTLE ENJOY-
ABLE BEAUTIFULLY PRE-
SENTED STAGE PLAYS.
You'll then understand why the
Columbia is crowded with men,
women and children.
Every Afternoon and Night.
2 Bk. Today 2:15, 2:45 & 5:00
General Admission 25c, 50c & 75c.
Commencing Tomorrow
Week Nov. 2—Mills America, with Louis & Fanny.
BEN WELCH
AND HIS COMPANY
An unusually attractive Bur-
lesque and Vaudeville program,
garbed with a STAGGERING
OF JOLLY DANCING AND
SINGING GIGLES. Ticket Dolly.
Moderate Prices. Booking Two
Weeks in Advance. Seats 25c
to \$1.00. Mat. 2:15 to 5:15.
Week Nov. 2—Mills America, with Louis & Fanny.

Happy Days
By R. H. BURNSIDE.
Raymond Hubbell
AT THE
HIPPODROME
MATINEE EVERY DAY
"The Rose and the Ring."
From Thackeray's Novel
Eight Performances
Four Matinees at 8 P. M.
Four Evenings at 8:30 P. M.
Sat. & Sun. Nov. 1, 2, 8, 9.
Tickets 75c, 50c, and 30c.
Eight Performances also of
"Jack and Beantalk."
Four Matinees at 8 P. M.
Four Evenings at 8:30 P. M.
Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7.
Tickets 50c and 25c.

The Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St. Tel. Orchard 1171.
Farwell Performances in N. Y.
TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES
"The Rose and the Ring."
From Thackeray's Novel
Eight Performances
Four Matinees at 8 P. M.
Four Evenings at 8:30 P. M.
Sat. & Sun. Nov. 1, 2, 8, 9.
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Four Evenings at 8:30 P. M.
Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7.
Tickets 50c and 25c.

RIVERSIDE
B'WAY
Keith's Theatre
Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Oct. 27.
Direct From a Three Week
Triumph The Palace.
Geo. McKAY & ARDINE-OTIE
BERT HANLON
LARRY REILLY & CO.
ERIC ZARDO
F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS
Play & Sing, Chas. H. H. & Co.
The Krimson, Ramon Fies, Morgan
& Kloter, Cleveland Brunner & Co.
Others. Ticket 1 to 11.
McCarthy & Fies, Cavanaugh &
Pepinsky, Sinsdale & Ganser, Rural
Comedy Four, Andre Sisters & Fies,
Others. Ticket 1 to 11.
"Are You Legally Married?"
and 5 Big Acts of Vaudeville.
Continuous 1 to 11.
3:00 & 4:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
and 5 Big Acts of Vaudeville.
Continuous 1 to 11.

MAJESTIC
WED. & SAT.
WEEK BEGINNING TOMORROW EVE.
ROLAND WESTER
Thriller of All Thrillers
THE
UNKNOWN
PURPLE
with
GEORGE PROBERT
and Big Broadway Cast.
One year at the Lyric Theatre.
Mon., Tues. & Wed. Eves. Benefit St.
John's Hospital, Home for Aged and
Asthma, Astoria Women's Branch
Church Charity Foundation.
TODAY
2:15 & 8:15 KEITH CONCERTS
NEXT "OH, WHAT A GIRL!"
WEEK

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

HENRY MILLER'S
THEATRE
125 WEST 42D ST.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.
Ruth
Chatterton
"Bewitched her
audience."—Herald
MOONLIGHT
AND
HONEY SUCKLE
A Comedy by
George Scarborough.

GEO COHAN THEATRE
M. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY.
Henry W. Savage offers
"THE LIVELIEST MUSICAL
PLAY IN YEARS."—Tribune.

SEE - SAW
"Enough Fun and Music and Talent
and Ginger for a Half Dozen Musical
Shows."—Times.
A Scream
from start to finish. It will
make you happy for a week.
The play with three hun-
dred hearty laughs. The
town is flocking to it. Have
you flocked yet? Better
see it tomorrow night.
You'll be glad you were
good to yourself. Best
American farce of the
season.
Punch & Judy Theatre
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30.

KNICKERBOCKER
B'way & 38 St.
Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY
JOHN
CORT'S
NEW
MUSICAL
COMEDY
HIT
Roly-
Boly
Eyes
Book and Lyrics by
EDDY MURPHY
Music by
LOUIS GRUBENBERG
with
EDDIE LEONARD
GREAT CAST and a
Chorus of Steppers, Smilers & Singers

COHAN & HARRIS
THEATRE
W. 42d St.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY
BIGGEST MUSICAL
HIT. STUNNING
MERRY WIDOW!

THE ROYAL VAGABOND
BREAKING ALL RECORDS.
BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN.

WILL ROGERS
in "ALMOST
A HUSBAND"
Sunshine Comedy, "A Yellow Dog Catcher."
SCENIC-REVIEW-MUTT & JEFF CARTOON
STRAND MALE QUARTETTE
ELDORA STANFORD (Soprano)
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
ALOIS REISER, Conductor

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NEXT "OH, WHAT A GIRL!"
WEEK

Montauk
MATINEES
Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER
BLANCHE BATES
And a Distinguished Company in
MOLIERE
By PHILIP MOELLER.
3 Months at The Liberty Theatre.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 8:10
FIRST
★ ERLANGER ★ DILLINGHAM ★ ZIEGFELD ★
SUNDAY CONCERT
(Directed by NED WAYBURN)
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
MASTER OF CEREMONIES
Marilyn Miller Fannie Brice
Eddie Cantor John Steel
Irving Berlin W. C. Fields
Bert Levy Evan Burrows Fontaine
Ted Lewis and His Jazz Band
Fred & Adele Astaire Savoy & Brennan
Claudius & Scarlet Keegan & Edwards
Arthur Utry & Dolores FROM MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Ben Ali Haggin Follies Picture
Frank N. Darling, Musical Director
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:10
MATS. WED. & SAT. 50c to \$2. SEATS
A NATIONAL INSTITUTION 4 WEEKS IN
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
EXTRA POP. MATINEE ELECTION DAY
ON THE ROOF at 11:30. DANCING at 10 P. M.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

CORT Beginning Tomorrow Night 8:20
West 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY
JOHN CORT presents A New Musical Entertainment
JUST A MINUTE
BIG CAST OF
BROADWAY FAVORITES including
VIRGINIA CRISP
GEORGE F. MOORE
BILLY ROBERTS
MELBA HARTWELL
MONARCH FOUR
AND MAY VORKE
AND A CROIX DE CORT CHORUS OF YOUTH, TALENT & BEAUTY

CRITERION B'way and
44 Street
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY
Harvey Huggins & Harriet Ford's Comedy
**ON THE
HIRING LINE**
(Direction George C. Tyler)
Laura Hope Crews Cyril Scott
Donald Gallagher Minna Gombell
John Blair Josephine Hall
Robert Hudson Sidney Toler
and Vivian Tobin
JOHN GOLDEN presents
FRANK BACON
in
LIGHTNIN
Gaiety, Broadway & 48th St.
Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Extra Mat. Election Day.

CLARENCE
(Direction of
George C. Tyler)
comedy ever written by an
American.
—Herald Brown in The Tribune
COHAN & HARRIS
THEATRE
W. 42d St.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY
BIGGEST MUSICAL
HIT. STUNNING
MERRY WIDOW!

WILL ROGERS
in "ALMOST
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Sunshine Comedy, "A Yellow Dog Catcher."
SCENIC-REVIEW-MUTT & JEFF CARTOON
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WHEN GREEK MEETS PLAYWRIGHT

BY MONTAGUE GLASS.
KING HUBBARD said that a double "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company is twice as bad, and your really hardened critic takes the same view of a dramatic collaboration. Here, if you please, are two heads to which instead of one—twice as much target, hence twice as much marksmanship. The result is that the review of a collaborated play is seldom entirely favorable. I suppose the critic figures that his readers will take his word for it if he whips up a man's play, but if he praises two men at once those critical followers of his will say: "What's come over Heywood Woolcott today?" The son of a redneck boasts everything.

Both critic and readers are right. An entirely favorable review of any play is always more generous than just, because not any play is entirely good. In fact, it always seemed to me that a good play is a mediocre play which is only 60 per cent. bad. A mediocre play which is only 45 per cent. bad is an excellent play, and if it is only 40 per cent. bad, why, then it is the great American comedy or drama—according to the nature of the 60 per cent. balance. Therefore it becomes the not altogether unpleasant task of the critic to determine not only the relative percentage of a collaborated play, but also the skill and innocence of the authors—defendant, and as I hear the scars of six dramatic collaborations you can't see them; they're on my immortal soul—I am going to set down rules for criticising a dramatic collaboration. New dramatic critics are constantly springing up from the ranks of the sporting writers and police court reporters. They will be glad of this information, and in thus imparting it to me I rely upon their sense of honor as baseball writers and police court reporters not to use it against me when next Mr. Goodman and I collaborate upon our "concoct," as the dramatic critics would say and generally do another play.

FIRST: It is an axiom of such criticism that one collaborator is responsible for the "good stuff" and the other for the "rotten stuff." The one is wholly good, the other completely Hyde. If you concede that Erickmann went fifty-fifty with Charlatan on the good and the bad of "L'Ami Fritz," or that Beaumont and Fletcher are equally to blame for what is dull in "The Coxcomb"—I don't know what is dull in it. I never read it. I take the criticism of the world for it that they wrote it and let it go at that—or even if you admit that Mr. Samuel Shipman and Mr. Aaron Hoffman are responsible for the defects as well as the merits of "Friendly Enemies," although Heaven forbid I should impute defects to so successful a play, why then your criticism will lack contrast. You must say that Erickmann took the curse of Charlatan or the verse—it makes no difference which one you say is the curse lifter, it must be one of them. If you say that it is impossible to detect which one laid the curse, which lifted it, why then you write yourself down as a critic of no discernment. You may be telling the truth, but telling the truth is no way to get a reputation as a competent dramatic critic.

one playwright, it must either be thrown together, loosely put together or have joints that creak. It makes no difference if it took three months for the collaborators to throw it together, working every day at chucking one scene on top of another, it is nevertheless, for the purpose of dramatic criticism, hastily and loosely constructed.

THIRD: A collaboration which contains comedy and drama—or is intended so to contain—contains, for the purpose of dramatic criticism, rough farce and sheer melodrama. However, it is a safe plan, even when criticising a play written by only one author, to dismiss the comedy as broad farce and the drama as rank melodrama. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you will be entirely correct, because (a) audiences are amused by farce and melodrama, (b) it is the office of the playwright to provide amusement, (c)

THE WENDELL COLLECTION
THERE ended yesterday the sale at the American Art Galleries of about one-fourth of the Evert Jansen Wendell theatrical collection—probably the largest collection of footlight memorabilia of modern times. It was estimated on Friday that the percentage thus disposed of would bring well over \$50,000. At Mr. Wendell's death, a little over two years ago, John Anderson, Jr., appraised his entire collection at \$230,000. By far the major portion was theatrical. The unsold three-fourths, in accordance with Mr. Wendell's will, went to Harvard University. The entire collection, in fact, was Harvard's to do with as it would; the proceeds of the sale of the portion which Harvard did not desire will go to the university. Tremendous as has been the range and quantity of that part which has been on exhibition at the American Galleries the past ten days, it has given no accurate picture of Mr. Wendell as a collector. Although his interest in the stage was almost his life, he did not begin actively to collect things theatrical until about 1877. He continued until his death in 1917, and in that thirty years gathered all manner of dramatic books and American plays, productions of English and all countries, unusual photographs, portraits and prints, mementos of great performances, souvenirs of all kinds. His was a somewhat too rambling collection to be a complete one, but for all that it was perhaps the most interesting of recent years.

If the audiences are not amused they will dwindle until the ushers outnumber them, and (d) if this happens, the management will blame the playwright. The sensible playwright prefers to be blamed by the critics rather than by the management. He must live, even if the critics do not see the necessity. Finally, I am directed by the Publicity Department of the A. H. Woods Theatrical Enterprises to mention somewhat in this article the name of the Bijou Theatre, 43th Street near Broadway. I cannot imagine why, unless it is that Barney Bernard appears there nightly in "His Honor Abe Potash," by Jules Eckert Goodman and the way he divides the responsibility, a praise, the blame and a certain percentage of the gross receipts in equal proportions share and share alike, anything that anyone may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

Autographs of English and American actors and actresses, including two by John Wilkes Booth, (1864). Fifty Beaumont and Fletcher comedies, (published London, 1679). Many volumes and complete data on the Booth family—Barton Booth, Edwin Booth, John Wilkes Booth, and Julius Brutus Booth. Hundreds of Shakespearean editions; Pamphlets and tracts dealing with a controversy between actors and managers in England in the eighteenth century. Articles written in attack upon and defense of the stage during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. A collection of volumes dealing with the Cibber Family, (1718 to 1880). A volume giving practically a complete history of the Edinburgh stage from 1822 to 1899. A collection of books and tracts, all rare, by and relating to David Garrick. Two copies of the first complete edition of Oliver Goldsmith's plays, (1780). "The Actor's Vindication," by Thomas Heywood, (London, 1696). The earliest printed record of a theatrical squabble in America—John Hodgkinson's narrative of his connections with the old American company, (Hundredth page, hundreds of volumes dealing with the English stage from about the year 1600. Ford's Theatre program of the night of Oliver's assassination. Hundreds of first editions of plays—unquestionably the most of the entire active period of the American stage, and much of the English. For the greatest collection of matters theatrical the world must now look to Harvard. John Anderson, Jr., who has been Mr. Wendell's literary executor, declares that the most of the Wendell matter to Harvard's already considerable collection gives the university collection undisputed first rank among the similar collections of the world.

Thousands of rare dramatic prints and paintings, covering practically the entire active period of the American stage, and much of the English. For the greatest collection of matters theatrical the world must now look to Harvard. John Anderson, Jr., who has been Mr. Wendell's literary executor, declares that the most of the Wendell matter to Harvard's already considerable collection gives the university collection undisputed first rank among the similar collections of the world.

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CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

FRITZ KREISLER will make his re-appearance this afternoon in Carnegie Hall, after an absence from the stage of more than a year. Popular interest in the violinist's return is shown by a house sold out as well as by a season's tour completely filled from now on.

Ralph Leppard, pianist, at Aeolian Hall this afternoon, will play four rhapsodies by Dohnanyi, a Bach-Tausig toccata and fugue, Mendelssohn's "Serious Variations," Miss Zucca's "Poeme," Amann's "Oriental," Debussy's "Ballade" and "Dance," and others by Scott and Grainger.

Rose Austin, soprano, will appear this afternoon at the Princess, singing Beethoven's "Rapture of Melancholy," and airs of Gluck, Mozart, Rubinstein, Tchaikovsky, Delibes, Sibelius, H. T. Turleight's "Didn't It Rain," LaFarge's "Retreat," and Homer's "Sing to Me, Sing."

Nikolai Sokoloff will conduct an all-Tchaikovsky program with members of the New Symphony Orchestra at the Hippodrome tonight. Besides the symphony No. 4, Josef Lhevinne will play the pianoforte concerto in B flat, and Helen Stanley will sing the letter air from "Eugene Onegin."

Outlie Schilling at her soprano song recital in Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon will sing old Italian and modern French airs, songs in English by Brahms, Grieg, Dvorak and d'Albert, and others of Winter Watts, Hartmann, Carpenter, Horeman and Bibbs.

Lotta Mardens soprano songs at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening include airs of Luller, Haydn and Caldara, a piece in English by Brahms, some French pieces, and recent American airs by Carpenter, Mabel Hill, Seneca Florio and Mrs. Beach.

Rebecca Davidson, pianist, on Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, will play a Bach-Busoni chaconne, Beethoven's sonata op. 50, seven Chopin pieces, the Schumann-Tausig "Contrabandist," Balakireff's "L'Aloisette," Liszt's "Au Bord d'une Source," and his tarantelle, "Venice and Naples."

Daniel Jones at his piano recital at the Princess Theatre on Tuesday afternoon will play Schumann's study in form of variations, Liszt's sonata in B minor, Brahms's D-major ballade and Beethoven's rhapsody, Debussy's "Fado," and the C-minor nocturne of Chopin.

Julia Falk, a violinist already known to other parts of the country, will make her New York debut in a recital on Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall. On his program is an unfamiliar suite in G minor, by Henry Eccles, an English composer of 200 years ago.

Anie Fulehain, a Syrian pianist and composer, will play five original "Arabian Sketches" at his recital on Wednesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He is also Mozart's "Thème Variée," Beethoven's sonata op. 10, No. 3; Schumann's sonata op. 22, and works of Jonas and Liszt.

Mildred Cooper, pianist, at the Princess Theatre on Thursday afternoon, will play Chopin's sonata of the "Pavane March" and five etudes, others by Debussy, Grieg, Strauss-Pfeiffer, Paganini-Liszt, Sgambati, Balakireff's "Talea," and Brockway's "Armenian Wedding March."

Maurice Freedman, violinist, will make his debut in recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, playing Wieniawski's D-minor concerto, Bach's neta in B minor, Goldmark's "Aria," Sarasate's "Andalusian Romance," and Chopin mazurka arranged by Cesar Thompson.

Rudolph Reuter, pianist, on Friday at Aeolian Hall, will play Beethoven's neta op. 2, No. 3; pieces by Chopin, Schma and Regor, Miss Bauer's "The

Tide," Griffes's "Fountain of Aquas Paola," Dieter's rhapsody, Busoni's "Christmas Eve," and Dohnanyi's "Dieu Irae."

Alexander Gunn, pianist, on Friday evening at Aeolian Hall, will play Bach's prelude and fugue in B flat minor, Daquin's "The Cuckoo," four Debussy pieces, Chopin's F minor fantasia, two Brahms waltzes, a Chabrier bourree, and a group by MacDowell.

Marguerite d'Alvarez, contralto, formerly of the Manhattan Opera, will reappear at Carnegie Hall next Saturday afternoon, singing airs of Monteverde, Rameau, Purcell, and Gluck, Bantock's "The Celestial Weaver," Spanish songs of Pedrell and Granados, and Borodine's "La Mer."

Vera Janacopoulos, soprano, at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, will sing airs arranged by Perillou, Tiersot, Weckerlin, and Bantock, an opera air of Monsigny, some French versions of Schumann, and lyrics of Granados, Albeniz, De Falla, Rachmaninoff, and Moussorgsky.

Richard Buhlig will play four Beethoven sonatas on Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall, including that in C minor, op. 13, called "Pathétique"; also A flat major, op. 26; D major, op. 10, and F minor, op. 57, the "Sonata Appassionata."

The Zimro Ensemble at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening will perform Kren's Suite No. 2, Fodor's "Gehil," Alsborg's "Rhapsody," Kaplan's "Jewish Dance," Rosovsky's "Fantastic Trio," Zeitlin's "Elli Zion," Weinberg's "Romance," and Gorovitch's "Kol Nidrel."

Galli-Corelli will sing next Sunday night.

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at the Hippodrome and John O'Sullivan at Carnegie Hall, while the afternoon will present Rainald Werrenath at Carnegie, Marvin Massel at Aeolian, Cecile de Horvath at the Princess, Vera Amann at the Garrick, and the Volpe Orchestra at the Hippodrome.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel Baldwin will play Thayer's organ sonata in C minor at today's free organ recital at the City College, and on Wednesday next a sonata of Mendelssohn.

St. Bartholomew's choir is devoting four Sunday afternoons to a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," under the direction of Captain Arthur S. Hyde. Handel's "Samson" will be sung this afternoon at St. James's, Brooklyn, where a weekly oratorio has been the custom for the last five years.

The People's Singing Classes are resuming this week at a half dozen of the public schools in this and other boroughs of New York.

BENEFITS AND PRIZES.

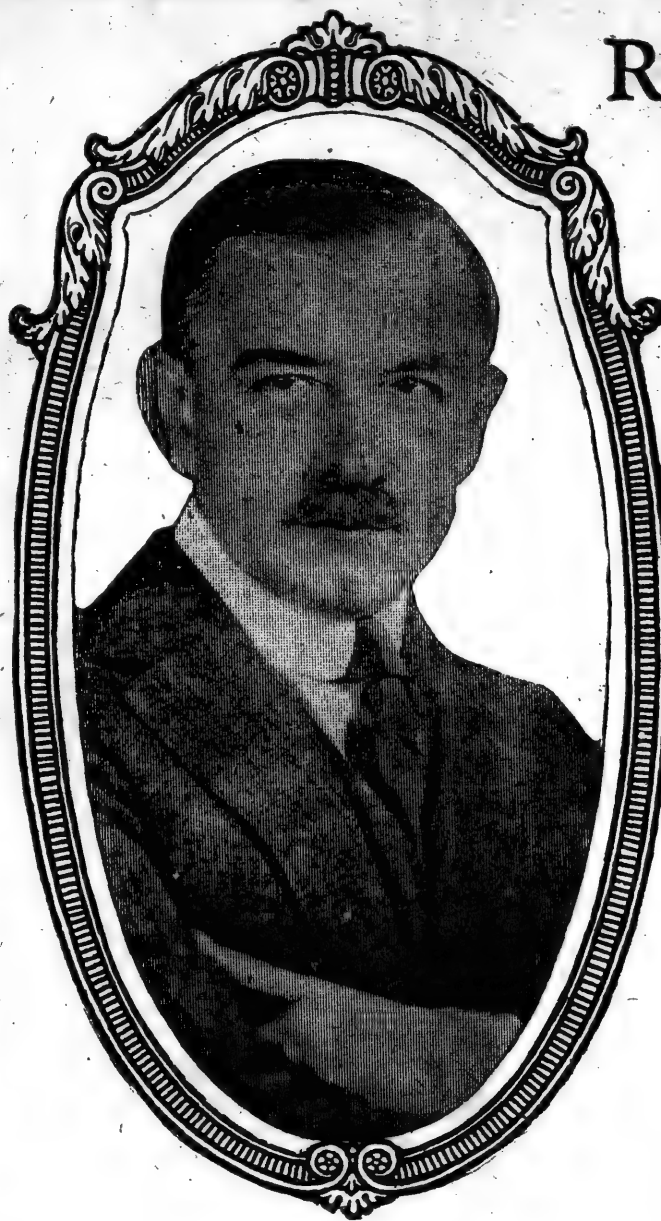
Anna Pitkin, Leo Ornstein, Max Rosen, and Mayer Kanewsky will appear at the Manhattan on Nov. 18 for the Building Fund of Beth David Hospital.

Cecil Arden, Helen Jeffrey, Mana Zucca, and others will assist next Thursday at the tenth anniversary of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

Mrs. I. N. Saligman has given to the Institute of Musical Art a prize of \$500 annually for students of chamber music composition.

City Chamberlain and Mrs. Philip Berolzheimer have given six free scholarships this year to the Gullman Organ School.

Nat W. Finston, director of the Music School of the Federation Settlement of Harlem, announces ten free scholarships there.



RUDOLPH GANZ

To the President of The Aeolian Company

My dear Mr. Tremaine:—

After listening to my recently made recordings for the Duo-Art, I cannot but write and tell you again how pleased I am with the results of your wonderful instrument.

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The letter from Rudolph Ganz, printed above, is but one of the many that have been written and published. "Padewski, Hofmann, Gaborowitsch, Bauer, Grainger Novae and scores of other famous artists have written and testified to the faithfulness of the Duo-Art's reproduction of their playing.

In his letter Ganz says, "The Duo-Art, will—in years to come—not only be a pleasure-bringer to millions, but will in

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Magdeleine Brard	Heinrich G. d'Arand	Frank LaFarge	Camille Saint-Saens
Ferruccio Busoni	Aurelio Gionni	Alexander Lambert	Ernest Schelling
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NOTES ON CURRENT ART

Exhibition of Textile Designs.
THE Art Alliance of America is holding an exhibition of textile designs for dress silks, cottons, and ribbons, which were submitted by the four contestants arranged by Women's Wear. Prizes amounting to \$2,100 were awarded by the industries and given to the following designers:

In dress silks the prize of \$200 went to Zoltan Hecht, and the prize of \$100 to Hazel Burnham Slaughter. A seventy-five-dollar prize was won by Mary H. Tannahill, and eight prizes of \$25 each went to S. L. Crownfield, Alice L. Dallimore, Henri Guignon, W. E. Hentschel, Ruth Durland Horton, Ruth Reeves, Myron Van Brunt, and Gwendolyn Waugh.

In dress cottons a one-hundred-dollar prize went to Nell Witters, one of \$50 to Florence Lang, and twenty-five-dollar prizes to Alice M. Hurd, Laura de Veuve, Mary H. Tannahill, Eloise Viell, and Nell Witters. Two ribbon prizes of \$25 and \$25, respectively, went to Zoltan Hecht and Rachel Smith. In decorative silks Hazel Burnham Slaughter received a prize of \$150, Hope M. Gladding one of \$75, and Mary Gilligan, Miss Rosen, Helen W. Seymour, and Martha A. Williams each a twenty-five-dollar prize. For cottons Francis F. Fulton received a prize of \$150, Anna Pikula one of \$100, Alphonse Bihl one of \$50, and Mary Gilligan, Bessie Gurvitch, Alex. Nagy, and Edith L. Wilkinson received twenty-five-dollar prizes.

Special prizes were \$125 for distinguished excellence of entire group, won by Hazel Burnham Slaughter; \$75 for originality of design in cretonnes, won by Helen S. Daley; \$25 each to M. L. Brenner and Helen S. Daley for cretonnes for a child's room, Althea E. Comstock, Rosa P. Hecht, Ruth D. Horton, H. N. Hughes, and Rae Lippe for silks, Hazel Johnson for georgette, Ruth T. Kelly, Helen K. Leung, Euphane C. Mallison, Eleanor Stewart, Ethel Cohen, and Bidda Weinstein for cretonnes, and John Schroder for cottons.

The designs in general show a curbed originality that promises well. Miss Slaughter's "Fairy Design" is as dignified and responsible a pattern as the title is capricious and dainty. The ballet dress design by Miss Horton has the delicate precision of a French design, "chinese." The color in the best work is warm and fused without insistent divisions of tone. Mrs. Comstock's prize-winning design is a fine example.

Fine Prints.

At the Habla Galleries is a special exhibition of English eighteenth century mezzotints and colored prints, to be on view until Nov. 8. It includes delightful Morlands engraved by William Ward, with a magnificent impression, as fresh as the dawn, of "The Last Litter," pleasant impressions in color of the always popular Delta, both in town and in the country, engraved by J. R. Smith, and Durrer's less sprightly versions of "The Squire's Door" and "The Farmer's Door."

Reynolds is well represented by the first state of Mrs. Musters, engraved by Smith, the first state of the "By John," by Watson, the "Countess of

Carlisle," and "Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleugh, and Daughter," by the same engraver; "Mrs. Sheridan," as "St. Cecilia," by W. Dickinson; "Miss Kemble," by John Jones, and "Mrs. Musters," the first state of two, by J. R. Smith, with several others, a stately array of works in which formality is curiously blended with graciousness and lively incident. The little dog in the "Mrs. Musters" plate is almost as free from convention as a Morland animal. Romney's are fewer in number than Sir Joshua's, but the "Mrs. Jordan in the Character of the Rump," first state, draws the eye at once. Angelica Kauffmann is at her agreeable best in "Morning Amusement," by W. W. Ryland, a peculiarly engaging print, and the rare proof-before-letters of "Blind Man's Buff," as Bartolozzi interpreted it, is a charming example of a style that needs to be seen in its most playful moments.

At the Kennedy Galleries is an exhibition of engravings and etchings including a number of remarkably fine Durrer. In the "St. Jerome" the delicate modulations holding in one silver tone all the belongings of the room affirm the sensitiveness to total beauty of the great German master. There is also the "Standard Bearer," clear and keen of line and round in modeling, and there is a noble impression of the "Melancholia," one of the undisputed masterpieces of engraving that has been appreciated more highly in the libraries than in the salerooms. The exhibition contains a number of plates by Meryon.

The Cleveland Museum Lectures.

At the Cleveland Museum of Art this year a very interesting and well planned course of five lectures includes a series of "light lectures" by local artists on the various elements entering into the building of a house and another series of lectures on beautiful architecture, streets and objects in the City of Cleveland to which public attention may be drawn.

Out of Town Exhibitions.

At the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, an exhibition of paintings by Jonas Lie is now open and will remain on view until Nov. 15. It includes some of the artist's "labor subjects" such as "Cranes at Miraflores," a number of the brilliant flower subjects, characteristic city scenes and landscapes, thirty-three in all.

At the Children's Art Centre in Boston is an exhibition of prints and drawings of birds and animals which lasts until Dec. 2. The "Young Hare" by Durrer is the subject chosen to illustrate the invitation card, and is one of the animal portraits that has made an immediate appeal to children of widely varying age.

Modern Miniatures.

An unconventional type of miniature painting is now on view at the Cluny Galleries. The work is done by Baroness Astrid Hermelin, a Swedish artist, whose laurels have been won in the country of her birth and in Paris. She has a fresh, downright manner of attack and the size of a large plaque of ivory fails to daunt her. The portraits look as though they were good likenesses and if they have a certain lack of the traditional "finish" they have also a frankness of observation that is compensatory and refreshing. Among the sitters for the more recent portraits are J. O'Kane Connell, Robert E. Lee, Paul Conkling, Mrs. John Hebble, Mrs. O'Kane Connell, Maurice Burke Roche and Fay Bainter.

Exhibition of Miniatures.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters will be held at the Arden Galleries from November 24th to December 31st. All works from out of town should reach the Arden Packing and Shipping Company, 139 West Fifty-fourth Street, not later than Thursday, November 20th. All works from New York City will be received at the Arden Galleries only on Friday, November 21st, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

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During recent years the Bamberger store has drawn a goodly share of its patronage from the people living in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Richmond.

These people, many of them, first came to Bamberger's for things which New York could not supply as they wished. Later they returned for other things. Finally they have continued to come, finding the service here, the merchandise, the prices, the very atmosphere of the place, a little more to their liking than anywhere else.

Gradually, with ever growing momentum, the Bamberger Store has won a firm footing on the well-worn shopping paths of the City of New York.

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This is a wonderful sort of store. We have striven

always to render a superior brand of service to our patrons. We have schooled ourselves in courtesy, in patience. We have primed ourselves with knowledge regarding our merchandise.

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We have searched the markets of the world for the kind of merchandise which we believe people want. We have purchased it in large enough quantities to assure our patrons adequate assortments from which to choose.

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So you see, and you must admit it in all frankness, the Bamberger Store, of Newark, is well able to take its place side by side with the mercantile institutions of Manhattan and to hold its own, moreover.

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That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Scientists have for years sought ways to combat that film, but the methods proved inadequate. Then one man, after extensive research, applied activated pepsin—a digestant—to the film. And many clinical tests seem to clearly prove that he solved this great film problem.

We ask you to see for yourself. This pepsin method is employed in Pepsodent, and we offer a 10-Day Tube. See what it does when you use it. See the results in ten days. It will show you a way to clean your teeth as you never have cleaned them before.

See How They Glisten

Analysis shows that the film is albuminous. Pepsin digests albumin. The object in Pepsodent is to dissolve the film, then to constantly combat it. But pepsin alone is inert. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed forbidden.

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REAL NEW YORK FASHIONS DISCOVERED

A Visitor from the Middle West Gives an Account of What She Finds Smart Women in Town Are Wearing

By A MISSOURIAN.

RESOLVED that, when I start for Heaven, I shall purchase no halos and wings to carry with me in my celestial wardrobe. I shall buy them ready made after I get there, for it will be just as they turn out quite different from the way they are advertised in advance in the renaissance madonna fashion notes, because the styles in New York have proved entirely different this year from those Fall forecasts of the fashion magazines.

The "forecast" promised us short French skirts, short-vamp shoes, and short hair. Then the printers' strike came and all prophesies ceased. Meantime New York serenely "put one over on Paris." The present visitor arrived a week ago from one of those nice prosperous cities in the middle of the circle that touring Presidents "swing." Her trunk was full of frocks cut according to the aforementioned fashion Hoyles—and trust was in her heart toward all fashion editors. She found that the only "shorts" that were good form in smart society were the short-vamp shoes, short hair, and short dinner stories.

What the New York women were going to wear had been described confidently. But they didn't wear it. Their dresses are a scant nine inches from the floor, and the sleeves of their one-piece gowns are a good three inches longer than guaranteed. All dress sleeves may be short, but they end nearer the elbow than the shoulder. Conservatism, instead of conservation of cloth, is the watchword of New York's fashions.

The Tailored Suit.

Take the tailored suit, which we have played with us like the poor. Its vogue is greater than ever this season, and it is of a typical American style. Usually a straight-cut of medium length is held loosely by a narrow belt. The shoulder line is short, and the lapels are severely tailored. The skirt is just wide enough and short enough to walk in with middle comfort. You may not stride with abandon. But neither is it good form to hobble, thus furnishing jokes to the paragraph writers back home. These same suit skirts are even wide enough to do duty at a tea dance—always that they do not forget their limitations. With this brand of suit, often it has a turn-back rolled hem, and again it may be a loose turban effect, draped closely to the head with the able assistance of a veil.

This latter type is really an evolution of the velvet "tam" of the Latin Quarter, but all the Bohemian in its nature has been educated out by careful American chaperones. As for the veil, no small hat dared poke its nose out of doors without this restraining influence. A veil hat in New York would feel as out of place as a German in a German restaurant. At luncheon it is almost considered proper to drink your soup through a straw, lest the perpetual veil be disturbed.

Enter the One-Piece Dress.

But women cannot live by tailored suit alone, and surely doesn't after 1 P. M. Enter then the one-piece dress. It is even perfectly good form for the one-piece dress to get up as early in the morning as 9 o'clock, provided only its material is serge, tulle, or tricot. It is this type of dress, the French silhouette, has been accepted—and then tampered with. It has been so blue-printed by high brow editors that you'd hardly recognize it if it weren't for the fact.

The French shoe at least has lived up to prophesies. The rage for the short-vamp, round-toe shoe has taken New York by mass. It has spread off "the Avenue" over to Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It has bored into the subway, so that you see the number seven D foot of "honest labor" peering out of the manikin shoes of the French boulevard. Fashion authorities vow that its vogue among really well-dressed women will be ephemeral. But, like many ephemerals things, ranging from young love to sunsets, French shoes are going strong in their day. Tomorrow they may be with yesterday's seven thousand years, but today they have "got into New York society."

In the afternoon the one-piece dress may be of velvet and charmeuse, as well as of the more god-fearing, industrious woens. As for the French silhouette, it has been shaved off here and added to there. The skirt and the sleeve and the neck have had their thyroid glands operated on until they have grown to be quite well developed. The conservative three-quarter sleeve strikes just above the elbow, sometimes the long, wrinkled sleeve strikes it and sometimes they strike it. The really high collar may be with the low collar of New England, but the really out neck of the Parisian has been used either. Or rather it was in New York until after 1 P. M. the neck of the day dress is cut off, although what is becoming is really the deciding factor. Tulle, lace and of lace at collar level are added for the same age-old reason. The dress is a choice of garments when one went out into the October air for shopping tour.

Dark colors are the rule. The one-piece dress is not as bouffant as the frock of the picture. For that matter, of her sisters out in Ohio and Missouri, who have heard the siren voice of the fashion magazine. The New Yorker's dress is a variety of frock. It hangs from the shoulders in simple, straight folds and is belted in close at the waist-line. Usually it is drawn in at the feet, sometimes with pleats, but often in mysterious ways that only Providence and the dressmaker wot of. This dress is usually dark in color, but often enough there is a wicked ribbon of riotous Chinese colors about the waist, while pretty little bows on each side suggest the French silhouette.

Sometimes strips of fur go down the sides of the skirt so that it will stand out more dramatically. The dress which is illustrated in the drawing was seen at a fashionable luncheon. Its side panels are of big overlapping tucks.



One piece frock of the type most used by the smart women of New York.

Evening frock of orange tulle—very bouffant Spanish skirt effect.

The bouffant silhouette is suggested instead of "silk outright." Three rows of black chenille serve as belt—and remember that no perfect lady appears without her waistline this season, morning, noon, or night. There is black chenille about the round neck, with hanging ends in front, and there is narrow black chenille where the sleeves end. 'Tis said, for the New York society woman is going in for fineness in dress this season—not for the more direct Democracy technique.

Furs and Jewels.

Only in her jewels and her furs is she really "frank and manly" about how much those simple costumes actually cost. Those two items look every bit as expensive as they really are. The whole world is going in for jewels, and New York's well-dressed woman is among those present. Her "every day" jewels are a short string of perfect pearls and several bracelets. There is a coy little way of concealing, yet revealing, bracelets under a mousquetaire glove.

Jewels are not worn plastered on here and there about the person, as was the ancestral custom of the well-known "solitaire." Not a bit of it! The every day pearls have grown into a long, lustrous string that is wound snakingly about her arm, sliding and slipping up and down the satiny skin. A whole costume will be designed about one great emerald as a motif. A band of jewels will blind her forehead, or there will be precious jeweled pins stuck in her hair.

Last year wearing jewels was not at all the thing to do. If you had jewels you were supposed to be doing something noble with them—like selling them off at a lottery for Armenian sufferers. Now the reaction shows.

Your Choice for the Evening.

The reaction after war shows most violently, anyway. In this matter of evening costumes. So it seems to the outsider looking into New York. Perhaps that is why the fashionable New Yorker has been more willing to take her evening robes verbatim from Paris than her day frocks. But even here there is some independence. The Parisienne has one type to choose from, and that is the bouffant short frock. It is she doesn't like that type there is nothing for her but to stay home from the party and sulk. But there are two distinct types that the New Yorker is wearing. The short, coquettish affair and the long, draped "arty" robe are equally at her service. This latter is more like last Fall's model, worn on rare occasions—when evening gowns could be worn without criticism—as "patriotic war work," like receiving visiting allied commissions. This season the train of this draped dress is an intrinsic part of the drapery. Last year the train seemed hitched on, according to Peer Gynt's experimental method.

The bouffant model is the novelty of the season, with its quaint suggestion of the Spain of Velasquez. Its tendency of the dressmaker makes the costume, when the dressmaker makes the costume, to be a fashion plate. What the picture usually does not show is that the natural silhouette of the figure is retained—even though the transparent overskirt extend a foot from base to top and to left. Then the effect is right and to left. The effect is the foundation of the skirt is of satin—extremely short. Over that comes a longer close skirt of tulle, and over that in turn the full, quite long, spreading transparent skirt, held out by horsehair wiring.

The result is an indefinite line—suggestion, not fact, as to where that skirt stops, anyway. A belt closely confines the waist—an adaptation of the boned bodice of Hispanic art.

Hats and Head-dresses.

No hat is being worn with any evening costume, and the hair is rather simply dressed. Nor is it any longer so Green-

wich Village for it to be bobbed. I have seen fully authenticated and even noteworthy examples of society women wearing this bobbed hair. Often the hair is drawn severely back from the forehead in waves—perpetual, natural, or otherwise—and coiffed after the manner of Elsie Ferguson. On the matter of the hat for evening wear, the New York season of 1919 is siding with

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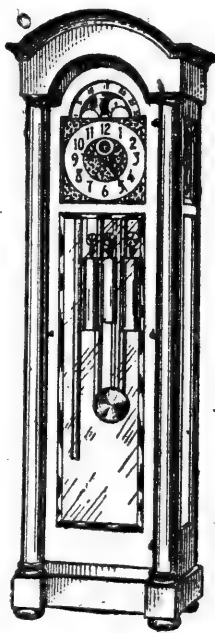
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Model Gowns, Suits, Coats and Wraps.

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1587 Broadway at 48 St. elevator.



Paris against London. So many duels have been fought between the fashion arbiters of the two capitals on this vital topic that the record compares favorably with that of Virginia and Kentucky, who differ unconsciously on whether to bruise, or not to bruise, the mint. London holds with St. Paul that all perfect ladies should "keep covered."

Evening dresses retired from American public life in April, 1917. Now they have come back—but with a difference that is much more than a mere matter of silhouette. Two years ago the average American costume was playing his color harmonies by ear—and, as everybody knows, sometimes pleasing enough tunes were banged out on this piano. But, with the return of the evening frock to patriotic circles, even the little two-by-four designers are treating the color scheme of the costume seriously as it is a painting or the scheme of an interior decorator for his most expensive client.

To restore the fallen fortunes of my wardrobe, which had suffered from too fond a trust in the fashion forecasts, I repaired me to a New York designer. Regarding my new frock it is that same one of the illustration, with the spreading Spanish skirt—and the color scheme is founded on the scientific relation of orange to blue. The tulle and satin are yellow-orange. Blue-violet ribbon is applied in narrow bands to cover and horsehair stiffening of the bouffant skirt. Three folds of satin form the belt, and they are blue-green, blue-violet, and yellow-green. The flower is of blue-violet, and the leaves are emerald-green. It is a color scheme to intrigue the imagination of a Chinese dishabille—and I am carrying it back in my wardrobe trunk to the land where they still have church bazaars.



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FOR THANKSGIVING "SING."

The People's Liberty Chorus, a singing organization that assisted in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns, has announced that its first independent program will be a Thanksgiving festival at the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3. This will offer an opportunity, unlike that afforded by twenty-three public appearances of the chorus during the war drives, to estimate the artistic as distinguished from the civic possibilities of its work. Rehearsals are held on Monday and Thursday evenings at the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, under the direction of L. Camilleri, who will select 1,000 voices for the Thanksgiving festival.

ART CHOIR RESUMES.

Through its annual prospectus, now publishing, the Musical Art Society of New York has made known the plans under which its concerts will this year be resumed. With the passing of wartime exigencies the directors are preparing the usual pair of choral concerts

which have been among the features of twenty-five past musical seasons. The dates will fall close to the two holiday weeks of Christmas and Easter, the first concert being on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, and the second on Saturday afternoon, April 5. Included in the musical scheme is a "Magnificat," by Palestrina, written for double chorus, and practically lost to the world for 300 years because of the lack of a modern edition.

NEW IN CHAMBER MUSIC.

For its fifth season the New York Chamber Music Society announces manuscript works and others new or unfamiliar to be performed in Aeolian Hall on Nov. 5, Jan. 6, and March 2. With classics of Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, Rubinstein, and Brahms, there are also quintets by Bausner, Castillon, and Leo Sowerby; a trio by Deste-nay, "Impressions of a Holiday," by Goossens, a chamber symphony by Juon, and the manuscript "Portrait of a Lady," by Deems Taylor.

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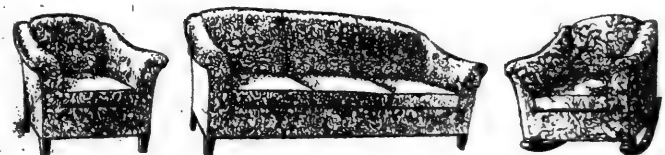
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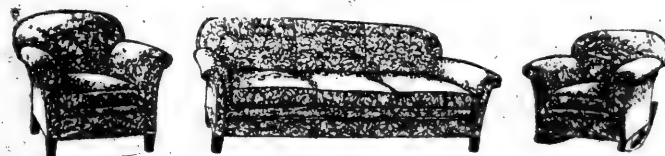
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Arm Rocker.....regularly 105.00.....52.50



Three-piece Overstuffed Library Suite, as illustrated, covered in attractive Tapestry. Spring cushion seats, spring back.

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Overstuffed Library Suite, as illustrated, covered in attractive Tapestry, consisting of Sofa, Arm Chair and Rocker. Spring Cushion Seat and spring backs; pillow arms; spring edge construction.

Sofa.....regularly 239.00.....119.50
Arm Chair and Rocker.....regularly 139.50.....69.75



Library Suite of Adam Design in Mahogany and Cane, as illustrated covered in Mulberry and Blue Velour. Spring cushion seats, separate pillows and bolster.

Sofa.....regularly 265.00.....132.50
Arm Chair.....regularly 125.00.....62.50
Small Arm Chair.....regularly 85.00.....42.50
Small Rocker.....regularly 85.00.....42.50

YUDENITCH, BESIEGER OF PETROGRAD

(Continued from Page 1.)

has been hurried is already in sight. The Government of the Northwestern Provinces of Russia, having been called into life by the necessity of the immediate and decisive liberation of Russia from the Bolshevik yoke, formed in complete harmony with the plenipotentiary representatives of the allied powers, and united with the rest of Russia in the person of the Chief Executive, Admiral Kolchak.

"It has put before the citizens of Russia the principles which it accepts as the basis of its impending activities:

"(1) A firm struggle against the Bolsheviks, as well as against all those who aspire to re-establish the old régime.

"(2) The equality before the law of all the citizens of the Russian State, without distinction of race, nationality, and religion.

"(3) All the citizens of liberated Russia are guaranteed inviolability of person and domicile, freedom of the press, speech, association, assembly, and strikes.

"(4) The All-Russian authority must be re-created on the basis of the rule of the people. To this end, immediately upon the liberation of our motherland from the tyranny of the Bolsheviks, steps must be taken for the summoning of a new All-Russian Constituent Assembly to be elected by a general, direct, equal, and secret vote.

"(5) If after the liberation of Petrograd and Novgorod Provinces general conditions may not yet warrant the convocation of an All-Russian Constituent Assembly, there should be summoned, for the purpose of co-ordinating the conditions of local life, a Territorial Popular Assembly in Petrograd, elected on the same democratic basis by the population of the liberated provinces.

"(6) The nationalities inhabiting the various territories composing the united and regenerated Russia are to decide freely for themselves their form of administration.

"(7) The administration of the Russian State is to be founded on principles of wide local autonomy. The Zemstvos and municipal self-governments are to be elected upon a democratic basis.

"(8) The land problem is to be solved in the Constituent Assembly, in accordance with the will of the toiling agricultural population. Until its solution by the latter body, the land should remain in the hands of the peasantry, and all transactions and alienations of lands outside of city limits are prohibited, except in cases of extraordinary importance and by the special permission of the Government.

"(9) The labor question is to be solved on the basis of the eight-hour day, the State control of industry, and the full protection of labor and of the working class.

"Citizens of long-suffering Russia!

"The Government of the Northwestern Provinces of Russia, having undertaken at this critical hour of our struggle for liberation the responsibility for the present and the future of Russia, calls upon you for a final effort and for final sacrifices in the name of our motherland, our freedom, and our happiness."

Represent All Classes.

"In September, 1919, on the eve of the decisive movement toward Petrograd, the Northwestern Government issued the following appeal to the army:

Citizen-Soldiers!

"The newly formed Government of the Northwestern Territory is making this appeal to you, brave soldiers of our army, the sole support and hope of our motherland, a bloodied Russia. As long as the Bolsheviks remain in Russia, we shall have neither peace, nor bread, nor freedom, nor law."

"Only the army can save Russia from the Bolsheviks. We know that you are tired of campaigning and fighting; we know that you have frequently suffered from hunger and want, that you have been poorly clad and shod in the past, and that you were poorly armed. But now all this is ended. We have supplies for you in plenty, and soon bread as well as clothing and arms will be distributed among you."

"Make your greatest effort, citizen-soldiers, and your last and final sacrifice at this hour. March bravely to fight the enemies of the people and of freedom, and fulfill to the last your duty, thus winning peace and happiness for yourselves and for our unfortunate motherland."

"If Yudenitch is successful in taking Petrograd it will mean the downfall of the Bolsheviks. The next move will be toward Moscow. Once that is captured, the reign of the Red Evil will be done."

TAMAKI MIURA IN PERU.

The Japanese prima donna, Tamaki Miura, has returned to the Chicago Opera Company to rehearse the leading role in "Madame Chrysantheum," the new opera by Messager, as well as to resume the similar part in "Madame Butterfly," which she has made peculiarly her own. She has been on tour in Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Peru. Bearing a letter of introduction from Secretary of War Baker to the Governor of Porto Rico, who in turn introduced her to the Presidents of Venezuela and Peru, she not only received much official attention, but also won a popular success in the cities visited. She sang to 700 prisoners in the Lima Penitentiary and regaled them with ice cream. South American local papers describe the presentation to the Japanese artist of simple gifts made by the prisoners themselves. In return she gave \$100 for purchase of the ice cream for the prisoners, the Governor stating this would be sufficient for three Sundays—"not sundays," as the singer explained on her return.

"But in order to establish this new, good life, we must first of all rid our country of the Bolsheviks, who have been plaguing and mutilating our unfortunate Russia for the past two years, having usurped power by force, they are leading our motherland to perdition. They promised peace to a people weary and tired of war, and deceived them; they concluded peace with the Germans, and are now warring against their own fellow-Russians and shedding rivers of blood; they promised bread to the people and deceived them again. In place of bread, they have created in Russia a famine such as our mother-

land had not known in the thousand years of its existence.

"The Bolsheviks have turned over to the peasants the estates of the former landowners, but they have confiscated their crops, both from their former allotments and from the lands that had belonged to the gentry, leaving for the peasants only a meagre ration of twenty pounds per soul.

"They are promising freedom to all, but in reality they are filling the prisons daily and are executing hundreds of innocent people, and, without consulting the will of the people, are issuing decrees more vicious in their nature than a state of total lawlessness. They are promising a prosperous life to every one, and, meanwhile, they are destroying cities and are putting villages to the torch, confiscating bread from the peasants and fodder from their cattle.

"As long as the Bolsheviks remain in Russia, we shall have neither peace, nor bread, nor freedom, nor law."

"Only the army can save Russia from the Bolsheviks. We know that you are tired of campaigning and fighting; we know that you have frequently suffered from hunger and want, that you have been poorly clad and shod in the past, and that you were poorly armed. But now all this is ended. We have supplies for you in plenty, and soon bread as well as clothing and arms will be distributed among you."

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same problems you face, and who know from practical experience and real financial success just how to get out of a farm all the profits that it holds.

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Mail Coupon Right Now. Mail the coupon now for this helpful booklet, "The Secret of Success in Farming." It contains a good deal of farming information you will be glad to read and also tells the contents of the 4 big volumes (1,000 pages, 2,000 illustrations of Farm Knowledge)—and how the help of America's greatest farmers can be yours for the cost of a few bushels of corn. Everyone interested in farming should read this booklet. The coupon will bring your copy by return mail. Send the coupon at once.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Dept. 998-D, Chicago, Ill.

Name.....
Post Office.....
R. F. D. No.
Street and No.

Dear Mothers:

This is the new magazine of children's exclusive fashions—to solve your puzzling problem of dressing your child with distinction and economy.

Autumn Number of this Quarterly is now on sale. See what other mothers are writing us:

"Wonderful! A book every mother should have!"
"I am more than delighted with it."
"The new Quarterly is perfectly delightful."
"A much-needed paper—very well chosen."
"Congratulations you upon the clever Children's Costume Royal."

Contains an authoritative showing of fashions for children of all ages—brides make other articles of interest to mothers. Ask your newsdealer for the Autumn Number or send 35c (\$1. for a year) to

THE ROYAL PATTERN CO.
29 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK

The CHILDREN'S COSTUME ROYAL



A Chance To Have Your Own Business

If you can do for yourself what you have been doing for others. A sales manager, with a successful record, can find his opportunity with one of our large manufacturer members. He will have the chance to himself take a business and expand it in the sale of a high-grade and well-known electrical labor saving appliance of proven merit for the household.

Exclusive sales territory and active co-operation in sales and advertising are assured by the manufacturer.

The man we are commissioned to find will appreciate this opportunity to build his own business, with extensive help; will be able to develop his own selling organization, put into practice aggressive sales campaigns and employ his own sales staff. He should be morally and physically of high standing; healthy, active and in earnest, and sufficiently want to have his own business to become financially interested in selling a reputable, progressive electrical specialty, should the proposal appeal to him.

If you are the man, or know of such a man, you are asked to correspond at once with

The Society for Electrical Development, Inc.

29 West 39th St.
New York, N. Y.

GREENPOINT

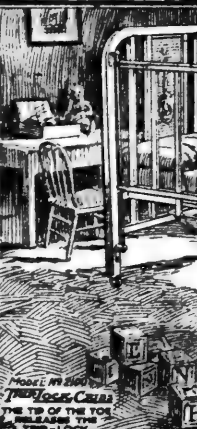
For Your Baby's Comfort

GREENPOINT METAL TRIP-LOCK CRIBS

Only at Furniture and Department Stores

WRITE FOR BOOKLET J

BIRTHDAY



GREENPOINT METAL TRIP-LOCK CRIBS

Easy to Break Tidy to Eat

IDEAL SWEET MILK CHOCOLATE WITH TOASTED ALMONDS

IDEAL ALMOND BARS

TO be sure of always getting a chocolate of absolute purity, perfect smoothness, and exquisite flavor, ask for IDEAL.

This fine food confection is made under Ideal conditions by men whose Ideal for 19 years has been—the Best chocolate—which is the other way of saying IDEAL.

IDEAL COCOA & CHOCOLATE COMPANY
NEW YORK, U. S. A. MILLS, LITITZ, PA.

Another FEDERAL

We can show you actual records of Federal truck service in your line of business—what it is now costing other firms and their savings on Federals.

Our Research Department will gladly figure on your individual haulage problem in the light of Federal experience.

Federal Motor Truck Co. of New York, Inc.

R. S. LOCKE, Manager,
545 West 57th Street Call Columbus 6492

FOR SALE
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING PROPERTIES,
consisting of 20 acres with one-story brick and steel buildings covering 700,000 sq. ft., suitable for forging or steel manufacturing of any description, or chemical works. Almost a mile of railroad track within property limits. River and railroad facilities. Labor conditions good. Railroad accommodations best in the District. Also small property about three and one-half acres along main line Pennsylvania Railroad, steel frame brick building 75x150, three floors. Excellent location. Good labor facilities.

For further information
J. H. KELLY COMPANY,
Industrial Agents,
Peoples Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Ready for More

The growing boy knows what's good. He just naturally comes back for more when mother has steaming, golden brown pancakes for breakfast—the fluffy, crispy, melt-in-your-mouth kind made only from VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR.

Children and grown-ups alike relish such pancakes—thrive on them, too. With plenty of wholesome syrup they're simply delicious.

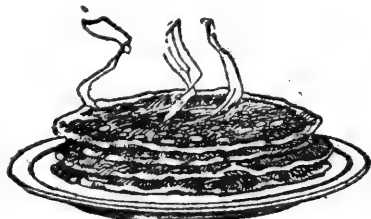
The correct proportions of properly milled wheat, corn and rice in VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR makes cakes that are light,

digestible and substantial—a breakfast easy to get and always satisfying.

Waffles made from VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR are lighter, smoother, brown better, and *do not stick to the waffle-iron.*

As for muffins, you'll never make another muffin from "just flour" when you've seen the results you get with VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR.

Treat your family to these VIRGINIA SWEET goodies. Surprise 'em with something differently appetizing.



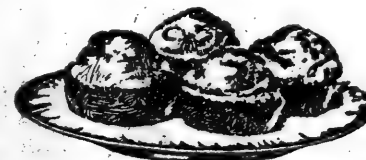
GRIDDLE CAKES

Mix thoroughly with two cups sweet milk or cold water to a batter, two cups VIRGINIA SWEET. Bake on hot griddle and serve with syrup. The addition of two eggs, well beaten, will improve the cakes.



DELICIOUS WAFFLES

Beat the yolks of two eggs, add one cup milk, three tablespoons melted butter and one cup VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR; mix thoroughly, then fold in the whites of two eggs, beaten dry. Bake on hot, well-oiled waffle-iron.



DELICATE MUFFINS

Beat one-third cup butter to a cream; beat in one-fourth cup sugar and one egg, beaten light; add one cup milk and one cup and three-fourths of VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR and mix thoroughly; bake in a hot, well-buttered muffin pan about 25 minutes.

All good grocers sell VIRGINIA SWEET PANCAKE FLOUR. Say plainly to yours: "I want VIRGINIA SWEET" and insist on getting it.

Indianapolis

THE FISHBACK COMPANY

Kansas City

A WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Greenwich Village, and many Italians are included along the river front from Clinton Street southward. Leaping over the water, it takes in Bedlow's, Ellis, and Oyster Islands. There are so many Irish in the constituency that one might almost believe it reached across to the Emerald Isle itself. It is this varied agglomeration that will vote for or against the first woman Judge in Manhattan, and it will be interesting to see how the voting divides.

The audiences to which she talks when the skies are clear, at street corners and squares, old Washington Square being one of the rallying points, are apparently sympathetic. They listen as they would listen to a man, and such questions as they ask are to the point. No body seems disturbed over the fact that it is a woman who is asking for election. That doesn't seem to be the point that interests them. What they want to know is whether she has the training, the knowledge, the sympathy, the sense of justice they look for in a Judge.

The better you know Bertha Rembaugh the more certain you are to think that she does possess these attributes and requirements. Up on the thirty-first floor of the building where she has her offices you will find her, hard at work on her law practice. A vigorous, slender woman of quick movements, with brown eyes that meet your own in a direct, frank look. She is tanned, and has the freshness of the human being who loves outdoors, and there are some small wrinkles round her eyes like those you see in seamen and men of the plains. There are photographs of racing sailboats on her walls, and these, and her brown strong hands and that sea look of her impel you to ask whether she likes sailing.

She does. Likes it so well that she sails her own thirty-foot sloop, and goes on cruises where she won't set foot on land for weeks. And there's a catboat she loves, too, a lovely thing of long lines and reaching sail, of which she has a photograph that she shows with delight. No pale desk flower, buried in her law books, is this woman, but sound and sweet, with a tang like that of the salt spray she enjoys, thoroughly alive, excellently poised.

"How do you feel, running for this election?" was the inevitable question. "Well, a little terrified. Something like that, fisherman, I fancy, who let the genie out of the bottle. Up to now I've just had to mind my own business and do my work. Politics and publicity and interviews scare me. I have an awe of the printed word. The only thing that matters is, can I do the work of a Judge well if I get elected. The personal side of me isn't of the slightest importance."

Miss Rembaugh believes that at least one woman Judge on the bench of the Municipal Court will be a good thing. The Judge sits in all the courts, although they must be elected from their own districts, so that her influence will be felt in every part of the city.

There are numerous problems which are distinctly women's problems, difficult for a man to grasp in all their subtleties. Usually when a man doesn't quite understand such a problem, he

gives the woman the benefit of the doubt. But that may work toward injustice. On the other hand, a girl or a woman may sometimes be misunderstood and fined or committed by a man where a woman would have got closer to the truth, if the case had been tried before her.

Miss Rembaugh's campaign is being managed entirely by women. If she is elected it will be a real triumph for those who think that there is a place for women in civic work of whatever type, and for those women who are entering the professions in greater and greater numbers with each college year. She has a big job in getting elected, of course. A Republican candidate in a Tammany district has no easy row to hoe, and she must fight such prejudice as there may be and probably is among her constituents against a woman on the bench. On the other hand she has a decided record of accomplishment to which she may point, plenty of enthusiasm, the advantage of offering something new and interesting in a dull election, and not a shadow of suspicion against her honesty, or her fitness as to

training and experience for the work she would have to do.

There was one day when the little saloon lost its deserted look and regained for a time the bustle and the animation of its past. But it was not men who pushed in through the swinging doors. It was women; women sometimes with babies on their arms or with small children, eager-eyed at the idea of a party, clinging to their skirts. The old bar was busy again, and the women lined up before it, polishing off some of the accumulated rust from the long red places that convenient few inches from the floor. It was tea and sandwiches and cakes that made the good cheer, however, not the hard stuff of older days.

For Miss Rembaugh gave a tea to the ladies of her constituency, who were asked to meet the candidate in the informal manner bred by that function. They came in numbers, filled the bar itself and overflowed into the back room, chatting with one another, sitting in groups and couples, laughing, eating and drinking coolly, amused and interested at the situation. There were Greeks, Chinese, and Italians, there were Irish lassies and girls with bobbed hair from the village. Altogether, quite a day for the old saloon!

Rapid Development Necessitates Additional Dealers

AN exceptional opportunity to become the local or district representative for the popular cereal beverage, **Blatz**, manufactured by an old, established concern with a reputation of continued success and square dealing.

Blatz is sold to dealers at a price that enables them to secure a liberal and fair profit.

"At Your Service" is our sales motto. Every effort is made to cooperate and assist our dealers in increasing the sales of this beverage. Our carefully prepared advertising is liberally placed in newspapers and publications in dealer neighborhoods.

An inquiry from you will bring additional information regarding our product and the

Val Blatz Brewing Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN

Store
Opens
9 A. M.
Closes
5:30 P. M.

Women's Frocks at \$19.50 For Tailored and Semi-Dress Occasions Regularly \$25.00 to \$35.00



Materials include fine quality of Serge; fine-wearing heavy Crepe de Chine; Georgettes, the kind that have good body and the even weave that denotes superiority; Taffetas in soft, silky texture, and combinations of Georgette combined with excellent satin.

No credits, no C. O. D.'s and no approvals. About FOURTEEN

This very special purchase of Frocks is one of the most interesting sales of the Fall. The models are in the season's most desirable styles.

The dark-colored Frocks are suitable for Street or Afternoon wear—but there are some especially attractive models, that include white and flesh, that will be most welcome in the wardrobe for those little dinners at home, or to wear under the long coat for certain evenings of informality. Sizes 34 to 44.

The colors are all-embracing for street and the semi-formality of Tea at home and small dinners.

Navy, black, brown, taupe, green, French blue, beige, light blue, white or flesh.

Not all colors in all styles.

Second floor, Central Building

Women's Fur Coats \$195 Regularly \$235.00



Just 10 of these smart 30-inch Sealine Coats, handsomely trimmed with Natural Squirrel. The Sealine is the superior quality of Dyed Coney that is guaranteed by its maker as to the wearing quality of seams. Lined throughout with brocade silk.

Taupe Fox Scarfs at \$2.50
Flat animal model, silk lined. Most exceptional value.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Coats at \$39.95

The Kind You Are Looking for

Surely a Dozen Styles at this extremely reasonable price. And as for materials and colors—there seems no end to them—

Silvertones, Normandy cloth, Silvertip Bolivias, Two-tone Velours, Heather Mixtures, Wool Velours, etc.

Many also have the added warmth of Fur Collars—Nutria, Sealine and Australian Opossum being, among them—on Coats that should sell at almost twice the price quoted.

Second floor, Central Building.

A Special Purchase of Misses' Cloth Frocks, \$24.95

One of those fortunate opportunities in a season of high prices—

There are about 10 styles represented in this collection of Misses' Dresses—in a few cases there are only one or two sizes of a model. But every girl who wears sizes from 14 to 18 years will find a beautiful Frock.

Plain tailored lines, but each model has its distinct individuality. Perhaps it is the way of tucking, or embroidery—perhaps the line of waist, the cut of collar—but they are delightfully fashioned of Wool Velour, Tricotine or Broadcloth. In the wanted street colors.

Second floor, Central Building.

Velvet Hats at \$3.98

Combined with Gold and Silver Brocades
Regularly \$6.98 to \$8.98

Ready-to-Wear as well as Untrimmed Shapes. A most exceptional purchase enables us to make this exceptional offering.

Gold and Silver Brocade is the truly "exquisite" thing in millinery—and it is lavishly used in these Hats.

Crowns of it, wide bands of it on the brims—the use of it in every conceivable combination with black, taupe or navy Panne or Lyons Velvets.

The Ready-to-Wear Hats have touches of metallic flowers, colored silk flowers, chenille, etc.

Street floor, East Building.

Attractive Positions

are now open with

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

for Girls and Young Women as

Wrappers
Clerical Workers
Sales Clerks

Working conditions are of the best. Lunchrooms, with food at cost, are provided. There are Rest Rooms, a Library, a Recreation Room, a Hospital and other comforts to make the hours spent in the Store pleasant and healthful.

In addition to their regular salary, salespeople draw a commission and a bonus on their sales. All employees not enjoying such commissions will receive on Christmas Eve a bonus of 10% of their salaries between the date of their employment and Dec. 24th.

Come to the Employment Office and learn the advantages of the liberal A. & S. system of employment.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Dress Satin, \$2.19 Yd. Our Regular \$3.25 Grade

36 inches wide, in a fine range of colors as well as black. Plenty of the much-wanted navy blue. All-silk—a fine, rich grade of satin.

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE at \$2.98 Yard—Regularly \$3.98. All-silk and 40 inches wide.

BLACK-DRESS SHANTUNG at \$2.25 Yard—Regularly \$2.49. All-silk.

Street floor, West Building.

COSTUME SATIN at \$3.98 Yard—40 inches wide. In a fine range of street shades. The product of a leading American manufacturer.

BROCADE CREPE METEOR at \$4.79 Yard—40 inches wide. Self-color brocade in street shades.

Novelty Plaids, \$3.95 Yard Reduced from \$4.98 a Yard

54 inches wide, in such rich color-combinations as brown and blue, green and brown, green and red over plaids. A fine all-wool fabric.

BLACK TAILORSEERGE at \$2.95 Yard—Regularly \$3.75. All-wool, 54 inches wide; fine, close twill.

ALL-WOOL COSTUME SERGE at \$1.98 Yard—Regularly \$2.49. Sponged and shrunk; 48 inches wide. In navy blue, brown, tan, taupe, garnet and cadet.

DRESS PLAIDS at \$1.10 Yard—Very specially priced. 42 inches wide, in a large variety of designs and combinations.

NAVY BLUE TRICOTINE at \$5.95 Yard—Regularly \$6.98. Made of fine Australian yarn. 54 inches wide and all-wool.

Street floor, West Building.

Damask Table Cloths at \$4.98 Below Present Import Cost

Heavy, pure linen, bleached damask. 13 1/4 yards square.

TABLE CLOTHS at \$7.50—Very closely priced. Made of pure linen scolloped bleached damask. 2 1/4 yards long.

TOWELS at 79c. Each—Regularly 98c. Hemmed, pure linen, huckaback towels; 20x38 inches.

BATH TOWELS, 44c. and 58c. Each—Regularly 59c. and 79c. Hemmed, large size, heavy white towels with slight defects.

KITCHEN TOWELING at 22c. Yard—A fine quality, bleached. Narrow blue border.

KNIT WASH CLOTHS at 8c. and 10c. Each—Heavy and fine.

TRAY CLOTHS AND SCARFS—Hand-embroidered, hemstitched Irish linen. Below present wholesale costs—18x27-inch, \$1.75; 18x36-inch, \$1.98; 18x45-inch, \$2.49; 18x54-inch, \$2.98 each.

HEMMED COTTON HUCKABACK TOWELS at 17c. Each—About present mill price. Neat red borders.

Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Chinese Rugs

A Superb Assemblage

A remarkable stock in point of quantity and variety, consisting of more than 200 small Rugs and about 100 large Rugs. Many of them are marked below prevailing prices.

Exquisite deep-blue, lustrous Rugs in soft shades of ivory, rose and blue. Among the smaller pieces are a number of genuine antiques in excellent condition.

Size. Price.
2x4 feet.....\$39.50
3x5 feet.....\$65 to \$75
3x6 feet.....75 to 85
4x7 feet.....89.50 to 135

Size. Price.
8x10 feet.....\$295 to \$395
9x12 feet.....350 to 545
10x14 feet.....550 to 695

Third floor, East Building

S. BAUMANN & BRO

NORTH WEST CORNER SIXTH AVE & 15TH STR.

Open
Saturday
Evenings

Take Our Advice, Buy Furniture Now

Furniture is going higher, without a question of doubt. Prices will be much higher next spring. They cannot drop for a long time to come, and any one who delays purchasing, expecting lower prices, is bound to be disappointed. The values offered in this sale are based on last season's costs. They are lower than we can hope to offer again for many months—perhaps years.

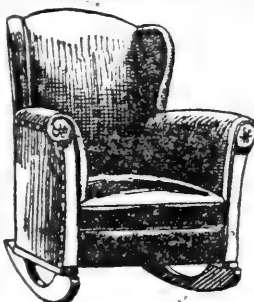
"WE MAKE
TERMS TO FIT"
PLAIN FIGURES ON EVERYTHING

Motor Truck Deliveries Everywhere.



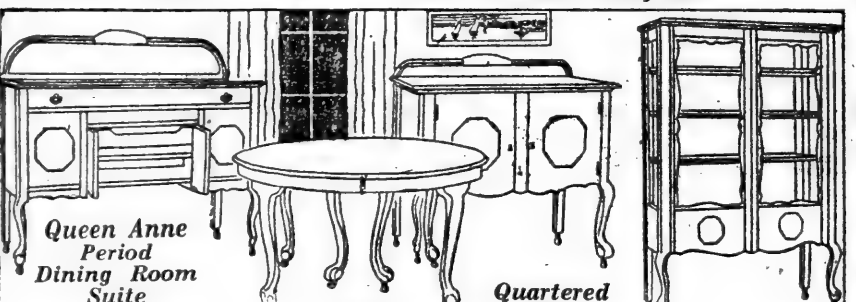
Tea Wagon

Period design in mahogany, with removable glass \$26.98 tray.



Wing Rocker

Upholstered in Imitation Brown or Black Leather, \$26.98 as illustrated.



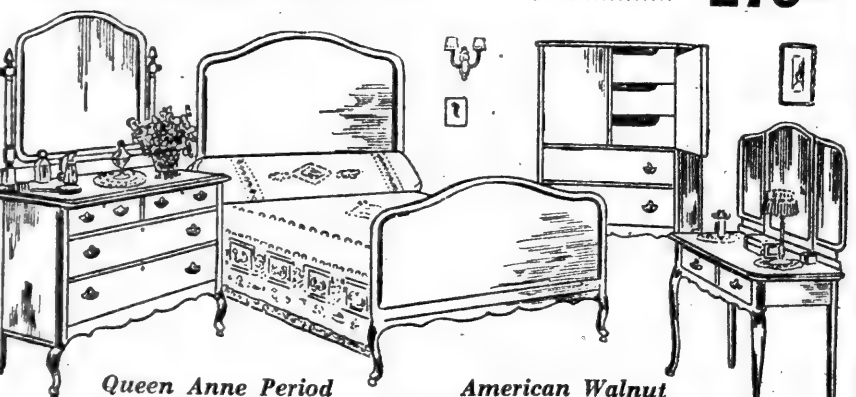
Queen Anne Period Dining Room Suite

4 Pieces

Quartered Oak

Four pieces, consisting of Buffet 60 inches long, China Closet, Serving Table, Dining Table 48 inches, 6 feet extension, as illustrated, at.....

\$279.50



Queen Anne Period

American Walnut

Four-piece Bedroom Suite, consisting of Dresser, Chiffonade, Toilet Table and Bed, as illustrated, at.....

\$249.50

N.W. COR. 6TH AVE & 15TH ST.

MOTORS ON THE FARMS REPLACE HIRED LABOR

Iowa Shows a Remarkable Increase in Tractors, More Than 9,000 Now in Use
—Big Benefit to Agriculture

Motorizing farm labor has been talked of a great deal within the last few years, but it is doubtful if many of the dwellers in our Eastern cities have any clear conception of the rapid progress that has been made in the use of the tractor and other automotive machinery for agricultural purposes. Concrete, instead of general cases, usually give a clear object lesson of what is being accomplished in particular cases, and some facts just made public by Ivanhoe Whitted of the Iowa Department of Agriculture are of particular interest. Iowa has the distinction of having an automobile for every seven persons in the State, and as the farm ownership of passenger cars has been large for several years, it is not surprising to learn that tillers of the soil have been quick to see the value of motor power for farm labor.

"Six years ago," says Mr. Whitted, "there were not more than 1,000 farm tractors in the State. That was an average of about one tractor to every 300 farms. On Jan. 1 of the present year there were nearly 9,000 tractors on the farms ready for spring

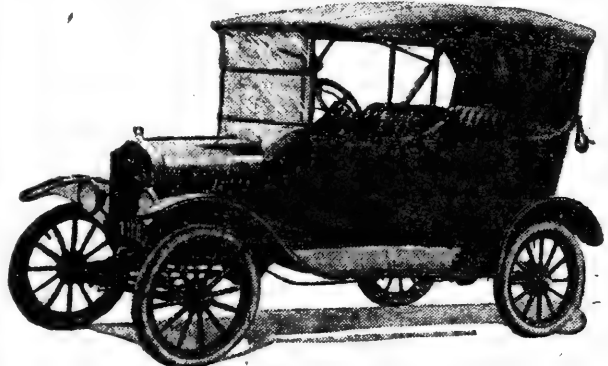
"With due respect and consideration to the theories of the back-to-the-land enthusiasts, I believe that the new order is vastly to be preferred to the old, and that, so far at least, the cityward trend of population has in no way proved detrimental to agriculture.

"Under the old regime nobody got ahead. Everybody, farmer and town dweller alike, was out at the knees and down at the heel, in striking contrast to present day conditions. It is the great cities, with their tens of millions of busy workers, that constitute the farmer's most important market, and his prosperity has been coincident with the growth of civic centers.

"When the war broke out Iowa had no farm labor to spare. Beginning in 1915 the situation was aggravated by the demand for workers in munitions plants and factories engaged on war contracts for the nations overseas.

"Then our own country got into the fray. Iowa furnished 100,000 men for the army and navy, and no man knows how many more thousands left the farm to enter the national contest.

"To take up war work of some kind,



NOW COMES WITH SELF-STARTER.
New Ford touring car equipped as are the closed models, with self-starting and lighting systems, adding to ease of operation.

work, an average of one tractor to every twenty-two farms. Certainly a remarkable demonstration of popularity for a machine so recently invented. The last eighteen months has developed an extraordinary growth of interest in tractor power, due largely to conditions growing out of the great war.

"The Iowa farmer is turning to the tractor," adds Mr. Whitted, "because it helps toward the solution of the vexatious problem of farm labor. Forty years ago there were no large cities west of the Mississippi River. At that time probably four-fifths of the population of Iowa either lived upon the farms, or living in small towns, looked to the farmer for work. Farm labor was plenty and cheap.

"But times have changed. Great cities have sprung into existence. The cities and towns are enjoying a steady and uninterrupted growth of population at the expense of the rural districts. In 1890 83 per cent. of Iowa's population lived on the farms and 17 per cent. in the small towns and budding cities. It was not a balance conducive to prosperity.

"Today the situation is practically reversed, with 42 per cent. of the population in the country and 58 per cent. in the towns and cities, thanks to the development of manufactures and commercial enterprises.

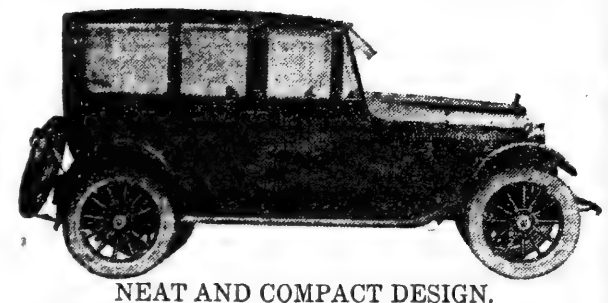
The farmer was up against the most acute shortage of farm labor this country has ever known. And in the face of it he was asked to produce two bushels in place of the one produced before.

"It sounded like an impossible order. But it was filled. The goods were delivered in the shape of bumper crops and an increased tonnage of meat products.

And it was the tractor that saved the day. The Government made arrangements whereby tractor builders were enabled to get a supply sufficient to continue the output of farm tractors, although considerably curtailed. The farmer bought tractors and more tractors. In the space of a few months he bought more tractors than he had previously purchased in the ten years since the introduction of that machine in 1908.

"Statistics show that, on Jan. 1, 1918, there were 4,363 tractors on the farms of the State. Jan. 1, 1919, the count showed 9,100, an increase of more than 100 per cent. for one year.

"Not every machine," Mr. Whitted says, "has given satisfaction. That was hardly to be expected. Nor will they be altogether beyond criticism for some time to come. But considering the comparatively recent development of the farm tractor one is compelled to admit the progress achieved and accept it as an indication of what is to come."



NEAT AND COMPACT DESIGN.
The new Westcott 125-passenger sedan which has just arrived in the city. Six cylinders, 125-inch wheelbase.

MOTOR TRADE NOTES

The Trailer Manufacturers' Association has joined the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association, the American Automobile Association, and the National Automobile Dealers' Association in weekly conferences on matters of legislation affecting motor vehicles and trailers. C. H. Martin has been appointed as representative.

Ensign S. Hare, who recently resigned as Vice President of the Packard Motor Car Company, has become President of the Motor Vehicle Company, which has acquired the stock of the Motor Vehicle Company at Trenton, N. J. Henry Landall and G. L. Ogden, who have both been with the Packard Company for several years, have gone with Mr. Hare, the former as Vice President, in charge of sales and advertising.

Four of the new 1920 King sight models and a pick-up chassis have been sent to London for the Olympia Show, opening there on Nov. 7.

A Garford omnibus truck carried a theatre party of twenty-eight women from Easton, Penn., to the Hippodrome matinee last Wednesday. The distance, seventy-eight miles, was made in four and one-half hours and the return trip in four hours.

In the recent motor transport tour from Washington to San Francisco three of the new Overland touring cars, each covered 5,000, 4,740, and 4,387 miles, respectively, and only tire changes were necessary, one car having two changes, another three, and the third six.

During the first eight months of this year 2,443 suggestions covering improvements in production methods were submitted to the employees. Approximately 11,000 cars were adopted by the company, which paid \$2,148 in cash awards to those submitting them.

Howard S. Jordan, President of the Jordan Motor Car Company, David Beecroft, district manager for Europe, and Russell S. Rees, chief engineer of the Jordan Company, have called for Europe to attend the Olympia show in London next month.

George Drake Smith has been appointed assistant to the President of the Winthrop Motor Truck Company, Kenosha, Wis. For many years he has been manager of the Commercial Wagon Department of the Edison Storage Battery Company, Orange, N. J.

A test run was recently completed by a 1919 Overland truck from the factory at Owen Day, Wis., to the local distributors, the Crochitka Company of Brooklyn. The distance, 1,461 miles, was covered in 82 hours 10 minutes, actual driving time being 110 hours. Equipped with

Goodyear pneumatic tires, the truck averaged twenty-three miles an hour.

In the recent truck development tour throughout the West covering 3,240 miles a 1919 Bethlehem truck with full load completed the trip with a perfect score, having no breakdowns or replacements of any kind.

Ground has been broken for the addition to the plant of the Cleveland Automobile Company at Cleveland. The extension will be 200 by 80 feet, and will increase production for the Cleveland light six car by one-third.

The Packard Motor Car Company announces that its production for the year 1920 will be more than double that for 1919.

The American Bosch Magneto Corporation has recently opened fifty-eight new service stations in various parts of the country. It maintains nearly 800 service stations at present.

An exhibition of Premier, Peugeot, and Fiat closed cars, all with special custom-built bodies, mark the opening of the reconstructed building of the A. J. Kaufman Motor Corporation at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street.

The Dearborn Truck Company announced that George F. Bailey, general manager, will assume the active sales management of the Dearborn truck. L. W. Coulson, advertising manager, has been named sales manager of the territory east of the Mississippi River.

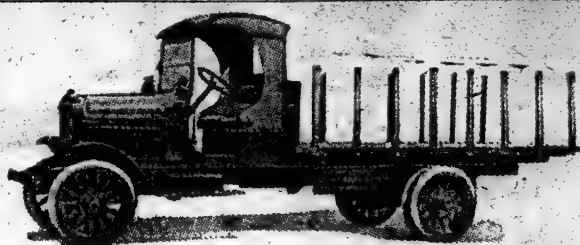
Seven members of the Trailer Manufacturers' Association have leased space for one year in Grand Central Palace to exhibit their trailers in the permanent exposition conducted by the International Tractor, Farm Implement, and Trailer Exchange.

The Willys plant at Elizabeth, N. J., where the new light six car will be mass-produced, will give employment to nearly 8,000 workers when the additions are completed.

Arthur T. Murray, President of the American Bosch Magneto Corporation, recently called for Europe to investigate expert trade conditions in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy.

The former Ford service building at Woodward Avenue and Grand Boulevard, Detroit, will hereafter be known as the Motor Industry Building. A company headed by Charles F. Van Bielen has been formed to use the structure for permanent exhibition of motor parts and accessories. It has a frontage of 320 feet. The ground floor will be utilized for automobile retail salesrooms, and on each of the upper floors will be offices surrounding the exhibition space.

The Garford Motor Truck Company has brought out a new 1920 model with the engine in front instead of within the cab. The standard wheel base is 162 inches.



MEANS SUBSTANTIAL SERVICE.
Latest Model of the Stewart 8 1/2-Ton Truck, with Strong Stake Body.

BRITISH MOTOR PRICES.

Private Owner Called Greatest Profit—Effect of Heavy Imports.

Profiteering in motor vehicles has been carried on to so great an extent in England as to lead the Motor Trades Association to announce that it puts on the "stop list" any dealer who sells new motor cars at a price higher than the regular price. D. C. DeRies, Chairman of the Motorists' Mutual Co-operative Society of London in a letter to The Daily Telegraph, accuses many private owners of being greater profiteers than the dealers, citing among others the case of an owner who paid \$11,000 for a high grade used car in April, and recently placed it on sale for \$15,000.

"As soon as shipping facilities admit of it," he adds, "the imports of American and Continental cars will be on a very large scale, and thereafter this profiteering—trade and private, particularly the latter—must cease automatically; moreover, the unrestricted importation of motor cars should cause the British artisan to see that he stands a big chance of entirely losing his living if he does not work up to the hilt so as to increase British production, and it lies between the artisan and the manufacturer to work on such methods as will cheapen the cost of production, otherwise the British manufacturer will be hopelessly beaten."

BIG TRUCK DISPLAY.

Largest Show of Commercial Vehicles Coming in January.

It was announced yesterday that more than 100,000 square feet of exhibition space has been taken by motor truck concerns for the National Motor Truck Show to be held in the 8th Coast Artillery Armory, at Jerome Avenue and 194th Street, during the week of Jan. 8-10. The passenger car exhibition will be in progress during the same week in the Grand Central Palace.

Seventy different makes of motor trucks and about one hundred exhibits of parts and accessories will be shown on the floor of the armory, which is the largest building of its kind in this country. Approximately 20,000 square feet will be used for trailers and accessories.

A highway transport conference is to be held every afternoon and evening during the show. Important phases and problems of highway transportation will be discussed by recognized authorities at the sessions.

Calls Running Board a Has-Been. Advance Information, says Harry T. Gardner, Secretary of the Automobile Dealers' Association, indicates that the running board for 1920 models is going.

He adds that a running board is only a dirt catcher, and a small perforated iron step should take its place.

AUTO FEE FOR 1920.

New Law Explained for Motorists in Renewing Licenses.

For the benefit of city motorists who will soon be requested by the Secretary of State to fill applications for renewal of license plates with the New York branch bureau at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, Secretary Gardner of the Automobile Dealers' Association has prepared a condensed digest of the new law which goes into effect with the year 1920. The new law is radically different from the existing one, making it imperative to pay higher registration fees next year.

There is a fixed fee of 25 cents per horse power. In addition there must be paid an additional fee, based upon age and list price of the car as follows:

Rate 1.—If registered during year of manufacture or within three years following Dec. 31 of year of manufacture, 40 cents on each \$100 (or major fraction) of list price of car.

Rate 2.—If registered during fourth

or fifth years following Dec. 31 of year of manufacture, 30 cents on each \$100 (or major fraction) of list price of car.

Rate 3.—If registered later than fifth year following Dec. 31 of year of manufacture, 10 cents on each \$100 (or major fraction) of list price of car.

At no time shall the fee for a six-cylinder car be less than \$16, or a four-cylinder car be less than \$5.

Will Discuss Motor Traffic. Lieut. Col. Kingsley G. Martin, formerly chief motor transport officer of Base Section 1 of the American Expeditionary Forces, will give an address on the motorizing of the world's traffic at a joint meeting of the Motor Truck Association of America, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the New York Electrical Society at the Engineering Society Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street on Wednesday evening. He will show illustrations of American cars in various phases of war work in Europe. A discussion will follow, to be opened by Lieut. Col. Arthur J. Slade, also of the Motor Transport Corps.

Official Service on

TIMKEN

HYATT

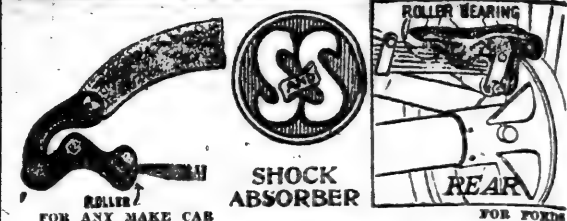
NEW DEPARTURE

Timken, Hyatt and New Departure Bearings at this Branch of the Bearings Service Company.

Here you may obtain genuine, new Timken, Hyatt and New Departure bearings for any make of motor car, truck or tractor ever manufactured.



CHANGE YOUR AUTOMOBILE TO A FEATHER BED



FOR ANY MAKE CAR

SHOCK ABSORBER

ROLLERS BEARING

REAR FOR FORD

STOPS SHOCKS

Ride from the sidewalk to street without a jounce. Ride at any speed over cobbles, car tracks, deep holes, ripples or any kind of road, and

S. & S. Shock Absorbers

Will make you think that all roads are macadam.

A New Principle — Endorsed by Users and Best Engineers

S. & S. will improve your car 100%. We do not ask you to believe us. We want to demonstrate it to you, or refer you to users, or have you write Detroit automobile engineers, or have you ask Auto Supply Dealers.

The price is reasonable. They are made for all cars. You can install them yourself or we will do it at our service station. They are guaranteed, and WE WILL GIVE YOU A SET FREE if you jounce out of your seat after installing them. Full set consists of six absorbers.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

ALLIED AUTOMOTIVE CORP'N,

210 West 54th St., New York Branch (2 DOORS FROM BROADWAY)

AT OUR NEW HEADQUARTERS

For Early Delivery

We are now able to offer the new Cleveland Six for early delivery. We expect immediate shipments of these remarkable cars and are exhibiting different models in our new showrooms at 1746 Broadway.

The Cleveland Six is not an experiment but an actuality—three years of road tests by the Cleveland Automobile Company's engineers have proved it. In these years of intensive development they have produced at a distinctly moderate cost a rugged, virile, reliable car that combines all the qualities of comfort and serviceability.

The Cleveland Six possesses power adequate to meet the severest usage and a simplicity that is the last word in the art of automobile construction. If you are looking for the most advantageous opportunity that this automobile season presents, it will be to your interest to inspect this master car at once and test it personally.

SPECIFICATIONS IN BRIEF

MOTOR—Six cylinder valve in head type; bore 3 inches, stroke 4 1/4 inches; six cylinders cast on bloc separate from crank case; detachable cylinder head; valve mechanism completely enclosed; three bearing crankshaft of large diameter. Cam shaft and accessories driven by adjustable silent chain. Lubrication by gear pump positively driven by spiral gear from cam shaft.

CARBURETOR—Stromberg-Vacuum system—16 gallon tank at rear.

IGNITION—Distributor and high tension coil, or Bosch magneto, \$45 extra.

STARTING AND LIGHTING—Gray and Davis two unit system.

COOLING—By centrifugal pump, cellular radiator and adjustable self-oiling fan.

TRANSMISSION—Unit Power Plant construction with center control. Three speeds and reverse. Nickel steel gears and shafts. Main shaft mounted on annular ball bearings.

CLUTCH—Disc type. Propeller Shaft—Fitted with double universal joints.

REAR AXLE—Floating type. Pressed steel housing; spiral bevel gears; Timken bearings throughout. Chrome nickel drive shafts.

FRONT AXLE—Drop forged I beam. Chrome nickel steel springs and steering arms. Timken bearings in wheels.

SHAKES—Ample in size and efficiency.

SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic front and rear, bronze bushed eyes. Rear underlugs.

STEERING GEAR—Worm and sector-type. Irreversible, fitted with 18-inch walnut wheel.

WHEELS—Wood. Artillery type. Wire wheels (set of 5), \$105 extra.

RIMS—Firestone, straight side demountable. Tires—32x4. Non-skid rear.

WHEEL BASE—112 inches.

TOP—One man type, fitted with door-opening curtains and beveled glass rear window.

FINISH—Body—Cleveland Blue, upholstered in hand buffed, bright finished, long grain leather. Hood, fenders and running board shields, black enamel. Wheels and chassis black.

MODELS AND PRICES—Touring Car (Five Passengers), \$1,385; Roadster (Three Passengers), \$1,385; Sedan (Five Passengers); Coupe (Four Passengers).

Cleveland Automobile Sales Corporation

Between 55th and 56th Streets

1746 BROADWAY

Telephone Circle 4103

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY :: CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEVELAND SIX \$1385

MOTOR TRAFFIC NEEDS SHOWN BY ARMY TOUR

Lieut. Col. Charles W. McClure, who had command of the army motor convoy which recently completed the first motor truck tour via the Lincoln Highway, from Washington to San Francisco, announces that the War Department, through the Motor Transport Corps, is preparing a photographic history of the run. Sixty-two army trucks took part in the tour, and they covered 3,200 miles.

The tour, according to an informal report of the trip, demonstrated several valuable things which will be carefully studied by good roads advocates. Of prime importance it demonstrated to the nation the possibilities which lie in the development of highway freight transportation, and it also showed to the people of the country and to Congress the fact that this great development of motor transport must be preceded by a nation-wide program of permanent highway construction, which will cut in half the cost of operating motor vehicles.

The lesson to be learned from the army motor run is clear, adds the report; in that the roads and bridges of yesterday will not do for the traffic of tomorrow, of which the convoy was but a sample. Between Washington and San Francisco the heavy train broke and rebuilt forty-five bridges. It tore to pieces roads lightly surfaced, improved only for the tourist traffic of the present. It demonstrated that we must build our roads wider, deeper, more solid and our bridges to carry not less than twenty tons.

When we stop to consider that six years ago there was no Lincoln Highway, that in 1912 even the lone passenger car loaded west by the compass, following disconnected trails with only a hope of ultimate safe arrival, and that today, even though with some difficulty, a train of seventy-two vehicles with

sixty-two trucks averaging in weight with their loads over eight tons followed a predetermined schedule and arrived on the Pacific Coast over a through connecting, marked and well-established highway only four days late, we must marvel at the advances which have been made and at the change in public sentiment, which has been accomplished within the past decade.

The fact that 90 per cent. of the trouble experienced by the first army motor train was between the Missouri River and the Nevada-California line serves to indicate forcibly that our Western States of vast area, great highway mileage, and sparse population have not the funds to adequately improve for the traffic of the future even their most important through routes, and that for the benefit of the nation as a whole the Federal Government must step in, establish these main line highways, and build them properly and permanently from the Federal Treasury. This must precede continuous nation-wide interstate highway freight transportation.

Continuous transcontinental heavy freighting is out of the question on any route not permanently paved. With equipment built for boulevard use the army tackled the lightly improved tourist routes of poor and sparsely populated Western States. The motor run has done much to arouse interest in the passage of the Townsend Highway bill, which will make such routes as the Lincoln Highway Federal highways and enable their permanent improvement with funds from the Federal Treasury.

According to the officers of the Lincoln Highway Association, a powerful demand for prompt permanent paving of the Lincoln Way now exists along the entire route. Next season will see the Lincoln Highway paved from the Hudson River to the Mississippi, and three more years will find it hard surfaced from the Atlantic to the Missouri. Permanent links in Western Nebraska and in the States of Wyoming, Utah and Nevada must await action by the Government.



SHOWS NEATNESS IN DESIGN.
New Winton Six seven-passenger touring car, embodying many improvements.

SALON SHOW NOV. 17.

Latest Models of Many Foreign Cars Will Be Displayed.

E. Lascaris, President of the Automobile Salon, gave a luncheon at the Hotel Commodore last week to several automobile representatives to explain the object of the coming Salon exhibition during the week of Nov. 17 in the Hotel Commodore ballroom.

The plans for the exhibition indicate a strong showing of the latest cars of France, England and Italy, the importation of which was prevented for several years by the war. Such well-known makes as the Rolls-Royce, Sunbeam, Renault, De Lage and Lancia will be among the foreign makes to be shown. There will also be several high-grade American cars.

ARMY AUTOS AT AUCTION.

Surplus Motor Transport Vehicles to Be Sold at Fort Hancock.

An auction sale of surplus army motor material will be held on Monday, Nov. 3, at Fort Hancock, N. J. Lieutenant James C. Bates, Motor Transport Officer at the Fort, announces that the sale will begin at 9 A. M. The cars to be sold include three Ford touring cars, one Ford truck, one Ford eight-passenger omnibus, one Ford ambulance, two Federal three-ton trucks, two Kelly-Springfield three-ton trucks, three Selden two-ton trucks, two Selden three-ton trucks, five Indian motor cycles, with side cars, and three Westfield bicycles.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Goods must be paid for at the time of the sale and removed within forty-eight hours.

HOW TO AVOID SKIDDING.

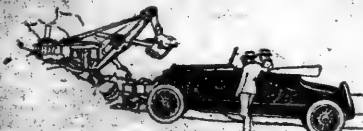
Care in Applying the Brakes Will Usually Prevent Trouble.

"Do not apply the brakes suddenly when driving on a wet pavement," advises William H. Stewart, Jr., President of the Stewart Automobile School. "Such action is liable to start a skid. If that does occur, turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid. At the same instant release the brakes. Better control will result if the brakes are applied gradually on and off. Many drivers lose their heads in such emergency, and feel that they have done everything possible when they have locked the brakes."

"Don't permit the driving wheels to slide either in starting or stopping. Gradual clutch and brake engagement will avoid this. Don't run the car any distance on a deflated tire. At the first warning stop and make the change. Nothing will break down the tire walls more quickly."

"Don't try to make every hill in high speed. Nothing is to be gained by so doing. Your gearset is designed to meet such requirements. If you persist in this practice you will soon find it necessary to refit the engine bearings, and furthermore, you will greatly reduce the tire mileage of the driving wheels."

"Don't approach a down grade at speed and then apply the brakes suddenly to bring the car under control. Many accidents occur from this cause, especially on wet roads. Aside from this the tires suffer and the brakes wear out quickly."



Business Men Find the Nash Roadster Practical

Men who travel by motor find the new Nash Six two-passenger roadster a most practical and economical investment. It is so comfortable and roomy that continued driving is a positive pleasure, and its Perfected Valve-in-Head Motor gives assurance of unusual power, quietness and economy of operation.



Perfected Valve-in-Head Motor

Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$1490
Two-Passenger Roadster, \$1490
Four-Passenger Sport Model, \$1595
Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$1640
Four-Passenger Coupe, \$2350
Seven-Passenger Sedan, \$2575
Prices f.o.b. Kenosha

Warren-Nash Motor Corporation

Service, Retail and General Offices: Salesrooms After November First:
18-20 WEST 63rd ST. BROADWAY, Near 64th ST.

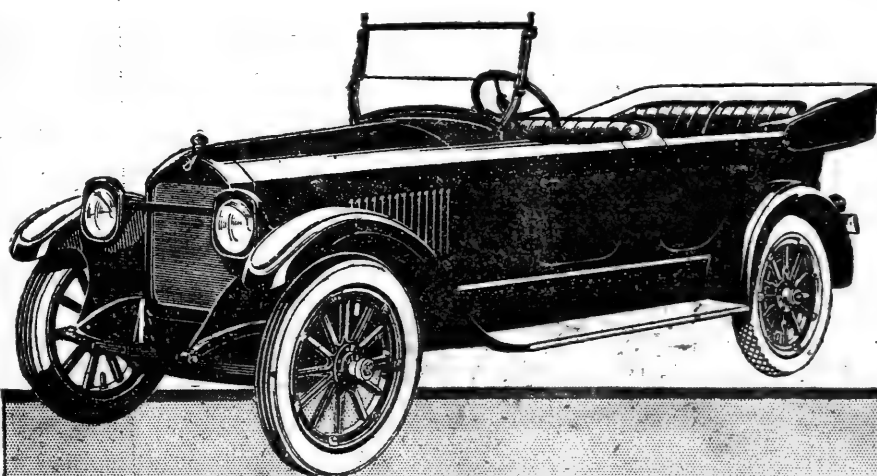
Telephone, Columbus 6370

Brooklyn: L. A. D. Motors Corp., 1491 Bedford Ave.

Newark: Newton-Humphreys Co., 520 Broad St.

NASH MOTORS

VALUE CARS AT VOLUME PRICES



Studebaker

BIG-SIX

A STUDY of the design, mechanical features and appointments of the Studebaker Seven-Passenger BIG-SIX will convince you that it is a quality car through and through.

60 h.p. motor. 126-inch wheelbase, 33x1 1/2 cord tires. Shock absorbers. Genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery. Silver-faced and jeweled 8-day clock, transmission-driven magnetic speedometer, and ammeter mounted on a circassian walnut-finished instrument board.

The Studebaker owned and operated Service and Repair Station, in the heart of Manhattan (77th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam), is probably the most modern and convenient institution of its kind in the city.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
Broadway at 56th Street
SERVICE AND REPAIR STATION:
210-23 West 77th Street
"Just Off Broadway"

Willard

What Keeps a Battery Young

To be reliable, a storage battery must have well-made plates.

Battery solution must be proper strength and required purity.

Battery jars must be mechanically strong and must allow no leakage of current or battery solution.

But it's the insulation between the plates that keeps that battery full of life and adds months to its term of useful service.

Drop in and ask us to tell you about Threaded Rubber Insulation, and some of the records it has made in keeping batteries on the job far beyond what used to be the battery age limit.

Willard Storage Battery Co.
419-20 West 125th St.

P. R. Gossaway, Inc.,
EAST STATION
214-216 E. 54th St. 9270 Plaza
WEST STATION
106-110 W. 63d St. 6263 Col.
INSIDE SERVICE



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Buying a Paige car is very much like buying a high grade first Mortgage Bond. Both the principal and interest of the investment are protected by a company that has never failed to meet its obligations.

Each car that is produced by this factory must satisfy two groups of people—our owners and ourselves. In daily service, each car must justify its reputation and the faith that has been placed in it. Each car must be worthy of every Paige tradition or it cannot bear the Paige name plate.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF N. Y.

1886 Broadway

Phone Columbus 6720.

Velie

Five Velie Models are now available in the new style—a beautiful harmony of symmetrical, mirror-like planes.

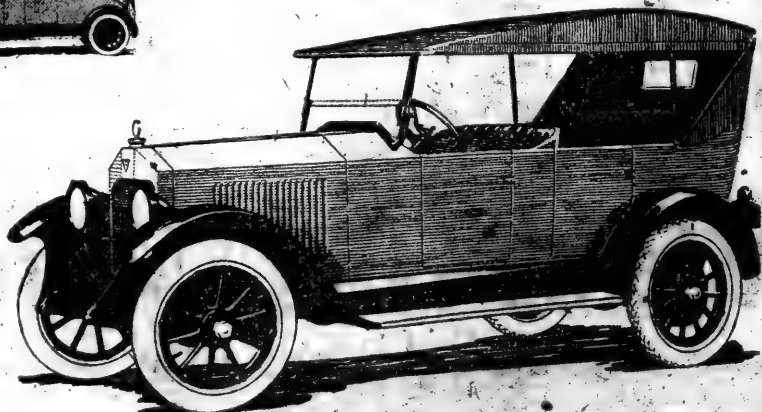
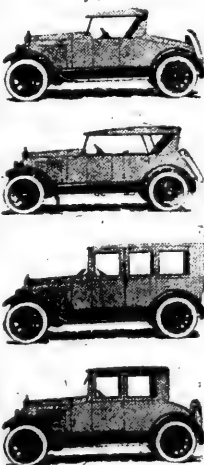
Closed cars cushioned in mohair velvet. Sport Model and the Roadster with snap and vim long wanted in such body types. Touring Car replete with new features. Whatever your demand for family or individual use, you will find it in the New Velie Line.

The new engine, which has made a sensation throughout motordom, is built into all these cars. The engine that burns low-grade fuel perfectly—reduces running cost—with silent, velvety power at all speeds. Big crank-shaft held firmly in four bearings—bronze-back bearings everywhere.

Demonstration on request.

The Garland Automobile Co.

1888 Broadway, at 62d Street, N. Y.
Telephone Columbus 5596



MOTALARM

The WARNING WHISTLE

It is only ordinary economy to guard your engine against overheating. Cooling and lubricating systems are designed to a scientific nicety. Overheating destroys all the calculations of the designers. Low water cause overheating. Put a Motalarm on your radiator cap and you will have complete protection from overheating. Motalarm exact watcher that warns in alarm, the Warning Whistle, is instantly at the approach of danger. The Motalarm must whistle when the water gets low; needs no watching, costs nothing to operate and has no working parts to wear out.

Price \$3.00 Complete
The Motalarm Corp.
1777 Broadway New York City

DISTRIBUTORS:
Robertson-Cole Co., The Orient, New York, N. Y.
G. R. Armstrong, The British Isles, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Supplies, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Todd Rubber Co., Connecticut, New Haven, Conn.
Mace & Kaufman, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio.
Botts & Ordway, Maine, New Hampshire, Boston, Mass.
Gill Pinton King Co., of Georgia, Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.
Interstate Motor Equipment Co., Raleigh, N. C.
L. F. Berg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Times Square Auto Supply Co., New York City.



INSURE YOUR ENGINE

LLOYD GEORGE'S ORGAN

In The Future, British Premier Delivers a Message and Outlines His Program

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE of Great Britain, in his new eight-page publication, "The Future," recently addressed to the public a message of which the following is an excerpt:

"Millions of gallant young men have fought for the new world. Hundreds of thousands died to establish it. If we fail to honor the promise given to them, we dishonor ourselves."

"What does a new world mean? What was the old world like? It was a world where toll for myriads of honest workers, men and women, purchased nothing better than squalor, poverty, anxiety, and wretchedness—a world scarred by slums and disgraced by sweating, where unemployment through the vicissitudes of industry brought despair to multitudes of humble homes; a world where, side by side with want, there was waste of the inexhaustible riches of the earth, partly through ignorance and want of forethought, partly through entrenched selfishness."

"If we renew the lease of that world we shall betray the heroic dead. We shall be guilty of the basest perfidy that

ever blackened a people's fame. Nay, we shall store up retribution for ourselves and for our children. The old world must and will come to an end. No effort can shore it up much longer. If there be any who feel inclined to maintain it, let them beware lest it fall upon them and overwhelm them and their households in ruin."

"It should be the sublime duty of all, without thought of partisanship, to help in building up the new world, where labor shall have its just reward and indolence alone shall suffer want."

The Government's program is set forth as follows:

- Labor.**
- A national maximum forty-eight-hour week.
 - A living wage for all workers.
 - Workers to have:
 - (a) A voice in working conditions.
 - (b) A financial interest in their work.
 - (c) Provision for unemployment.
 - (d) Whitley councils to be developed.
 - Healthy houses and expeditious transport.

Coal Mines.

- State purchase of mineral rights.
- A levy on purchases price for social amelioration of mining areas.
- Miners to help shape conditions of industry.
- Rearrangement and economical management of mines.
- Labor representation on controlling boards of mining areas.
- A free career to talent throughout the industry.
- A committee on output to be set up immediately.

Trade Policy.

- Free imports (with certain exceptions) from Sept. 1, 1919.
- No Government support of foreign exchanges except to prevent complete collapse.
- No dumping of foreign goods for sale at sweating prices.
- Powers to prevent any flood of imports competing unfairly with British goods through a collapse of exchange in the country of origin.
- Protection for unstable "key" industries.

Products essential for war.

- (a) Industries so neglected before the war that there was an inadequate supply of their products.
- (b) Industries which it was found necessary to foster and promote during the war.
- (c) Industries that cannot maintain the level of production essential to the nation without Government support.
- (d) Industries that at the expense of the

community to be made by reason of production of unstable "key" industries.

- Development of technical instruction and research for all classes.
- Inquiry and propaganda to promote increased output.
- Standardization to be promoted and co-ordinated by the State.
- Development and control of electric and water power supply.
- Imperial trade to be fostered, and an Imperial investigation board to improve communication and transport within the empire.
- Export credits to facilitate resumption of trade with disorganized European countries.
- Stimulation of export trade.
- Agriculture to be further developed, and fixed prices for crops to continue for another year at least.
- Protection against trusts, combines, and harmful trade combinations.
- Government to collect fuller statistics of national trade, prices, costs, profits, etc.

CHORUS, FOR BROOKLYN.

William C. Bridgman, chairman of Saint James's in Brooklyn, has been appointed conductor of the newly formed Brooklyn branch of the Oratorio Society of New York. The new organization, limited to 250 voices, will hold rehearsals in the Apollo Club, at Carlton and Greene Avenues, at 7 P. M. every Tuesday.

The chorus will prepare for the Spring Festival of the Oratorio Society, which Walter Damrosch is to hold in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Manhattan, next April.

BROOKLYN JEWISH CHARITIES

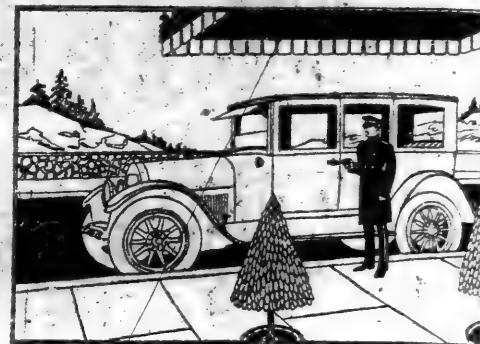
Jews in Brooklyn are preparing for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Federation of the Jewish Charities. The birth of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities took place Oct. 21, 1910, and on Oct. 30, 1919, its birthday will be celebrated at the Unity Club of Brooklyn.

A comparatively short time ago several prominent Jewish men of Brooklyn, headed by the father of the Brooklyn Jewish charities, Nathan S. Jonas, decided that the Jewish charities of Brooklyn were in need of a more systematic and businesslike method of execution of their affairs. Since amalgamation in other fields had proved efficient, a plan was drawn up to amalgamate all the Brooklyn charities into one federated clearing house, but to retain the identity of each.

On Oct. 21, 1910, the federation was incorporated, with Mr. Jonas as President, with a membership of 3,155, twelve affiliated societies, and with an income of \$91,000, this amount exceeding the total income of Brooklyn charities prior to the amalgamation by \$27,000. It has now been brought to the point where it has nineteen affiliated societies, a membership of 10,240, and an income of \$404,000.

The United Jewish Aid Societies received in 1910 \$12,000, and in 1910 \$100,000. The scope of these societies includes milk stations, emergency relief, district nursing, transportation, legal aid, domestic troubles, dependence, insufficient earnings, and mental defects. The affiliated societies and their Presidents are as follows:

Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Louis L. Firsiroti; the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, Edward C. Blum; Women's Auxiliary of the B. H. O. A., Mrs. Otto Kemper; Women's Auxiliary of the J. H. A., Mrs. Nathaniel H. Levi; Training School for Nurses, Hugo Hirsch; Hebrew Educational Society, Oswald Schlockow; Y. M. H. A., Ninth Street, Grover M. Moscovitz; Y. M. H. A., Bath Beach, Herman Neanderland; Y. M. H. A., Borough Park, William Sugarman; Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. A. H. Arons; Council Home for Jewish Women, Mrs. A. H. Arons; East New York Dispensary, Moses Ginsberg; Hebrew Free School of Brownsville, Abraham Kaplan; Machike Talmud Torah, Jacob Neinken; Glory of Israel Hebrew Institute, N. Arons; New Hebrew School of Brooklyn, Joshua Goldman; Young Men's and Women's S. S. A., Algonquin I. Nova; Council Home for Jewish Girls, Mrs. A. H. Arons.



Service Engineers



SIMPLY to overhaul a car and then resell it is a comparatively easy task, and is done nearly every day. Our methods, however, are different, for we turn our cars over to a skilled group of mechanics, who, after they have overhauled them, pass upon their worth and qualifications for road service. These Service Engineers are keen specialists who have made a study of how to rebuild and reconstruct, if necessary, so that the cars will give a definite service to the purchaser.

For the discriminating buyer, for the man that is seeking a special type of better make, we carry a wide selection, all of which have been approved by our Service Engineers.

1700 Broadway, at 54th Street

Economy runs, once so popular among automobile manufacturers, have almost passed out of existence due to the foregone conclusion that the Franklin would win. Here is the result of the one remaining event of importance.

(Drawn from Photograph)



G. F. STEPHENSON, A. A. A. Technical Representative

STANLEY S. TURNER, Winning Driver of the Franklin Car

FOSTER CURRY, Donator of the Camp Curry Trophy
STANDISH MITCHELL, Sec. Auto Club of So. California

HARRY S. MASON, A. A. A. Board Representative

New Record For Fuel Economy In Annual Yosemite Run

49.9 Ton Miles to the Gallon of Gasoline Scored by the Franklin Car

Wins Three First Prizes in Event Testing Economy from Every Angle

The last remaining automobile economy run of national importance has been the "Yosemite Run" from Los Angeles to Camp Curry, Yosemite, conducted by the Automobile Club of Southern California under official A. A. A. supervision. Cars of many different types, makes, weights and prices were entered.

The distance is 374.5 miles over the steep slopes of the Sierra Mountains. A profile of the route presents a saw-tooth effect, ranging from sea-level up to 6800 feet, including long, tiring grades as well as sharp rises. No better route could be selected to test car efficiency and reliability from every angle—economy, power, cooling and comfort.

And no better demonstration of the correctness of the Franklin principles of fair cooling, light weight and flexibility could be desired than the results recorded. Even though a rating of "ton-miles" was devised to remove all handicaps of weight, the Franklin took both prizes for which all cars were eligible, in addition to the prize in its own class.

THE FRANKLIN WON

FIRST PRIZE

Sweepstakes cup, for best all-round showing of any car at any price—in gasoline and oil consumption and cooling efficiency. It covered the 374.5 miles on 13 gallons of gasoline, an average of 28.8 miles to the gallon.

FIRST PRIZE

All classes, most ton-miles per gallon of gasoline. This rating was devised to remove all handicaps of weight. It put all scores on an equal basis of comparison. The Franklin, with 49.9 ton-miles, beat lighter and heavier cars.

FIRST PRIZE

Own price class, for most ton-miles per gallon.

The Franklin established a new record, being the first car of any make to win three prizes in the history of the event.

This triple victory for the principles of light weight and flexible construction and direct air cooling (no water to boil or freeze) is important.

It indicates to motorists the freedom from trouble, the fuel economy, and the assurance of motoring satisfaction open to them with the Franklin Car.

These advantages have long been

summed up in the conservative statement of Franklin performance:

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation

Practically without exception, the Franklin Car has established the economy records of all the official events held in seventeen years.

Dirt Road Record For Distance Made by Franklin Car

In 21 hours 37 minutes Continuous Driving, J. T. Peacha Covers 729.5 Miles

On July 22, J. T. Peacha, of Duluth, Minn., undertook to prove to Minnesota motorists not only that the Franklin is the easiest, least fatiguing car to drive, but also that few roads are bad enough to hinder motoring if your car is built on the right principles. He succeeded!

His average of 33.7 miles an hour for over twenty-one and a half hours is better than the average car owner expects even under favorable conditions. It demonstrates clearly that the important thing in covering distance is a car's ability to go steadily over all kinds of roads.

Few but Franklin owners have ever driven up to four hundred miles in a day for pleasure on the best of roads. Mr. Peacha drove through a portion of Minnesota avoided as much as possible by native motorists because of its unimproved roads.

The judges were A. W. Tracy, Auto Editor, Duluth Herald and Stewart DeMars, Duluth Agent of the Goodyear Tire Company. Car and passengers weighed 3,385 pounds.

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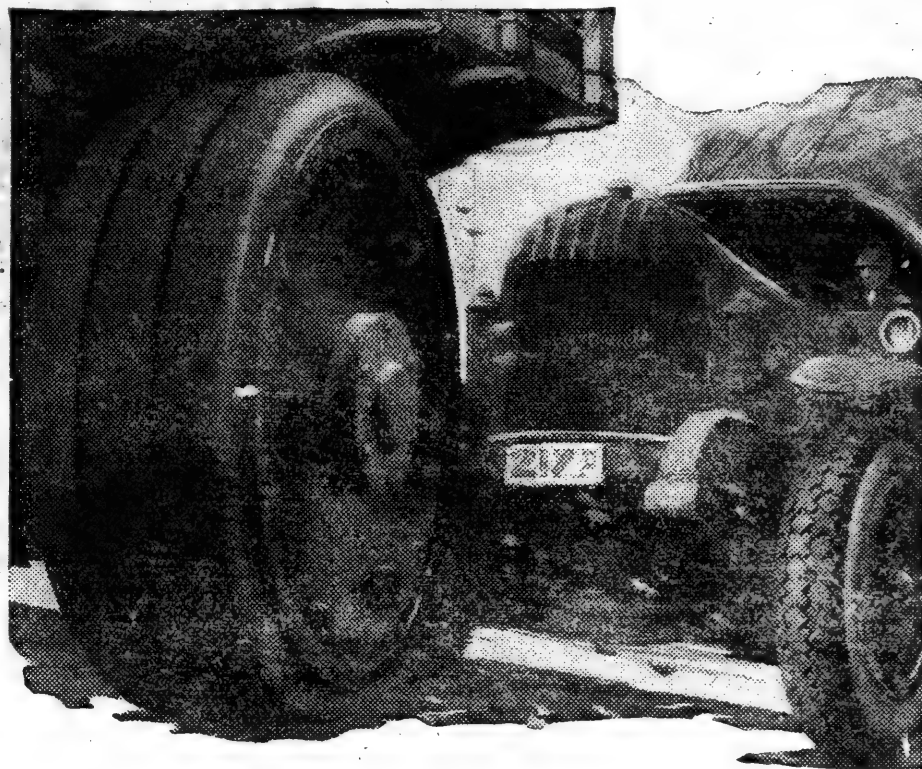
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FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES OF
"DROP ARMY TRUCK" DISTRIBUTION
PLAN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Republican House leaders today decided to abandon their withdrawal of the Free Distribution of Army Trucks and other motor equipment among the States for roadbuilding and to substitute a resolution requesting the War Department to sell this equipment, along with passenger automobiles, as soon as possible. If you are interested in buying any number of cars, write the War Department.

Firestone Engineering & America's Truck Tonnage



Providing the right truck tire for every road and load has been a Firestone responsibility since the first truck was built. Good roads have been slow to come—but trucking has gone forward regardless.

Firestone, keeping pace with the trucking industry, has solved problem after problem, until trucks are hauling the great bulk of America's tonnage and are strong allies of the railroads in inter-city traffic.

Firestone engineers designed the first truck tire, and from that day to this the history of truck tire progress is Firestone history.

As the truck builders advanced they found Firestone ready, not only with the right tire but the right rim.

Firestone introduced the channel type of tire, the removable type, the cup cushion type, the giant type, the grooved tread type.

Firestone was first to build a complete line of truck tires—a type suited to every road, load and condition of service.

Firestone was first to establish adequate service dealers everywhere; over 600 now serving every trucking center in America.

Firestone was first with a practical, efficient giant cord tire equipment, including demountable rims.

And Firestone is the only manufacturer that makes the tire and the rim complete.

Firestone engineers were ready, too, for the problem of quick changes for the giant pneumatic tire.

Here they went beyond the tire and rim and designed a feature of wheel construction for truck makers, also a spare tire carrier device that makes one man able to change tires easily regardless of weight.

These examples of Firestone Engineering explain the success of the "Ship by Truck" movement.

And Firestone Ship by Truck Bureaus in all trucking centers are giving daily aid to truck operators of all classes.

Today over half the truck tonnage of America is carried on Firestone Tires.

This is the reward of sound engineering; tires, tubes and rims of commercial perfection; service that is intelligent, adequate and on the spot.



Firestone

Most Miles per Dollar

TRADE UNIONS' OWN CONFERENCE

International Federation's Coming Meeting in Washington Aims at Moderate Program of Control for League's Labor Program

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

NOT one but two international labor conferences are to be held at Washington on Oct. 29. (1) A meeting of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations, and (2) A meeting of the International Federation of Trades Unions.

A good deal has been said about the former meeting, but nothing about the world gathering of organized labor. We know that the League of Nations Labor Conference will bring together representatives of all countries which have ratified or expect to ratify the covenant—two delegates from each government and one from the employers, and one from the employed of each nation. We know also that this official conference will probably be adjourned for several weeks or longer—pending the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States and other nations.

The Labor Union International, does not intend to lose time or opportunity. It has decided also to call a conference—which will probably be a regular congress of the entire worldwide organization, representing 17,000,000 organized wage-earners. The possible effect of this meeting on the labor union situation in America, England, and other countries, and even upon world politics, scarcely needs to be insisted upon.

We can easily get a general idea of the position of this organization from the congress at which it was organized a little more than two months ago—a congress at which I was present and where I had every facility for becoming acquainted with the leading delegates.

Ultimatum to League of Nations. The chief action of this congress was an ultimatum to the League of Nations, against which the American and British delegates alone protested. This ultimatum declared that the Federation would endeavor to prevent the labor organizations of any nation from attending the League of Nations Labor Conference unless two conditions were fulfilled:

(1) All nations must be invited, and (2) The regular labor organizations affiliated with the International Federation must be recognized in every instance as the representatives of the employees.

In other words, this organization is to be officially accepted by the League of Nations as the international spokesman for labor under the covenant.

The fact that the militant and uncompromising labor organizations of Continental Europe are coming to Washington is a strong indication that they believe their conditions have been and will be complied with. If they come to think otherwise they will doubtless repudiate the whole League of Nations labor project.

That they were almost in a mood to repudiate the labor charter two months ago (in spite of the opposition of the American and British delegates) cannot be questioned. For the Amsterdam Congress was dominated by a distinctly Socialistic spirit. While utterly repudiating Bolshevism (by a vote of 190 to 1) and giving the cold shoulder to political Socialism, the new organization is undoubtedly dominated in most countries by economic Socialists, men who hope to attain Socialism by degrees through the action of the labor unions.

That even moderate political Socialism was repudiated was shown by the fact that all general strikes for political objects were turned down. The political "direct action" advocated by the British Labor Party at its Southport Conference last June was excluded, and all sympathy was refused for the effort of the Socialist Parties of the Continent to bring about a one-day international strike on the 21st of July.

Cool to Political Socialists. A slight incident sharply focused this attitude. Arthur Henderson, as Chairman of the International Socialist conference just gathered at Lucerne, sent a "fraternal" telegram to Amsterdam. The answer was polite but so cool that Henderson and his associates at Lucerne were furious. Precedents had been broken. The cordial relations between the international political and the international economic organizations of labor so carefully worked up at Berne

last Winter by Henderson, Longuet, and others were suspended if not broken. There were no friendly references to Amsterdam at Lucerne, as I can personally testify—having been present also at the latter congress.

The International Federation of Trades Unions has not only rejected political general strikes and Bolshevism, it is a rampart against the program of the revolutionary Socialist parties even when camouflaged as "direct action" or mere pro-Bolshevism, which for the present advocates Soviets for Russia only. But Socialism in a moderate and purely economic form still dominates— notwithstanding the efforts of Gompers to prevent it.

The League of Nations and the Peace Treaty were criticized at Amsterdam, though by no means repudiated. The only violent and unmeasured resolution was directed against the labor charter clauses of the covenant. The French admitted that the League of Nations had introduced valuable basic principles (1) in giving labor an independent representation in the International Labor Commission, and (2) in providing practical means of putting the decisions of that commission into effect. The French contended that the labor charter was weak, but promising, the Germans that it was wholly wrong and useless. But the German delegates showed clearly that their animus was more anti-Entente than socialist. They gave their hand away by ridiculing the presence at Washington of Japan and "other backward colored nations" and of Liberia, Nicaragua and other small countries with equal voting powers.

This gave the French Socialists an opportunity sharply to differentiate their position from that of the Germans. They pointed out that the very purpose of international labor legislation would be not to advance the already advanced nations, so much as to level up the small and backward nations—whose competition was likely to drag the others down—and that for this backwardness the imperialists of Germany and other countries were largely responsible—a direct hit at the German delegation who have so often in recent years supported the imperialism of their Government.

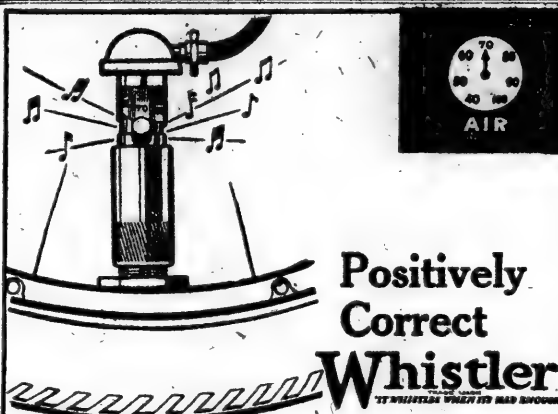
Key to French Position. Here we have a key to the position of the French, who are now doubly important as holding the balance of power in the new movement between the Anglo-Saxons and the Germans and their neutral allies. In practical action sensible and progressive and opposed to the vindictive proposal of the Germans to repudiate the League of Nations and to sabotage the International Labor Commission, the French joined with their late enemies in a violent verbal demonstration against the labor program contained in the League of Nations covenant. In some points this criticism—were it not so violent—might be justified. Doubtless Mr. Gompers would be glad to see women's work and home

work were definitely protected, universal education provided for, a definite age limit set to child labor, and a Saturday half holiday internationally inaugurated, as provided for in the Berne Labor Union and Socialist programs of last Winter. It is certain that he fought for many of these measures in Paris, as prepared the labor charter of the covenant. But, like President Wilson, he was compelled to accept a certain number of compromises.

The Amsterdam Congress may have been morally justified also in demanding insurance against unemployment and freedom of immigration, but it knows that many peoples are not ready for such measures—and that their inclusion in the Labor Charter would, therefore, have been futile.

But the congress proceeded from such elementary demands as these to an attack so unfair as to indicate an underlying hostile animus against the entire labor project of the covenant. The charter had not provided specific measures to secure the proposed minimum wage! An eight-hour day and a Sunday rest had been demanded in the Paris document, but not a 48-hour week! The Peace Treaty "does not contain any important advances"—an accusation in square contradiction to the French declaration that the main object of international labor legislation was not to secure new advances, but to level up the backward nations. Yet the French fully supported this entire attack! With the French were the Belgians, while the labor unionists of every other country of Continental Europe were even more fundamentally in opposition—their revolutionary tendency as against their own governments being reinforced by their special hatred of the Governments of France, England and America.

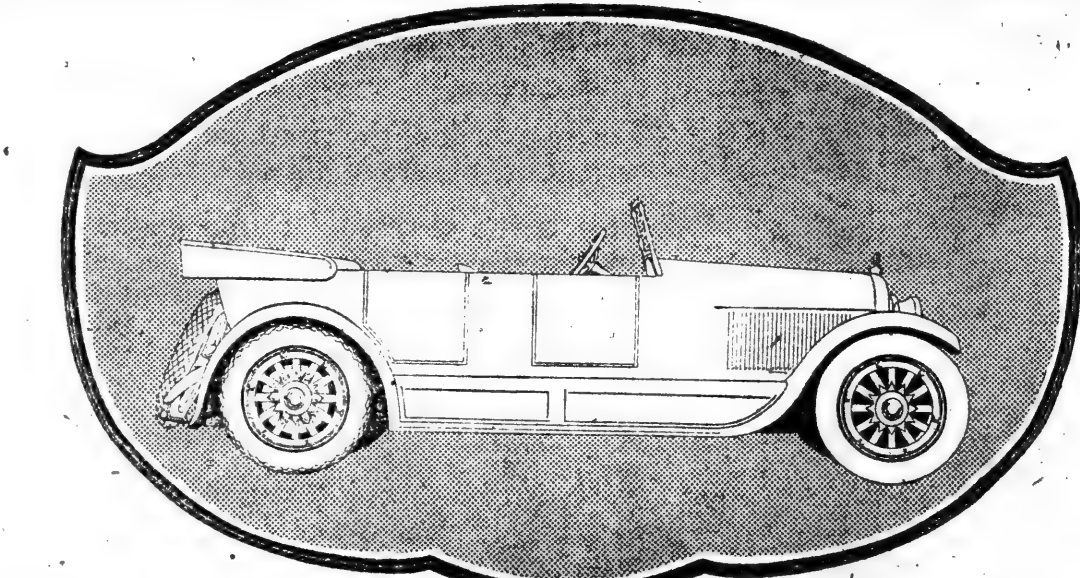
Revolution or Moderation. What then is the answer to the question—is the new International which is to meet next week in Washington headed in the direction of revolution or in the direction of moderation? If we compare the Amsterdam meeting with the earlier conference at Berne the answer cannot be doubtful. Last Winter at Berne Stuart Bunnell, the British leader, spoke like a revolutionist and pledged the labor union International to the program of Socialist parties. He spoke as a moderate at Amsterdam, and no other speaker dreamed of such a pledge. Last Winter the labor unionists demanded one-half of the representation in the International Labor Commission established by the covenant (the other half to represent the Governments). Now they ask only for one-third (the last third to represent the employers). Last Winter they insisted that their program of reforms above summarized was to be regarded as merely "the introduction to a new social order"—a conception which, having been neither repeated nor reaf-



Place a "Whistler" on your Tire valve. Set it for the amount of air you wish. When that amount has entered a cheery little whistle announces enough. No more, no less. Thus by properly inflating your tires you save 25% on gasoline; 60 to 70% on tires and have an easier riding car. It's worth your while to investigate and try "Whistlers." They sell for \$4.00 per set of four, a Whistler for each tire.

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The JORDAN Silhouette Five

JUST ahead of the London show, and two months in advance of the Grand Central Palace display in New York, Jordan presents the new Silhouette Five—the American ace of light cars.

Everyone knows that the carry-all days of bulk and extravagance in motor cars are passing.

Time was when we bought them like graphophones—large enough to entertain the neighbors.

Now our friends have motor cars of their own.

The world is ready for a real high grade, compact, light weight, good looking, properly balanced, rattle-proof, comfortable and economical motor car, with rare ability to perform, and able to serve the owner satisfactorily over a period of years.

It's a six—of course, for that is the world's trend of motor design.

The chassis of finished mechanical excellence is the lightest on the road for its wheel-base. This car weighs only 2800 pounds. In balance it is supreme, holding the roads, speeding forward without a tremor, bouncing and swaying never.

Women, with a natural appreciation for comfort, atmosphere and poise will find it irresistible in its compelling colors and fashion. Comfortable to a delightful degree.

This is the first American light car in which quality dominates price. The general characteristics of such a car must be quality—unstinted and sustained.

For that is the recognized Jordan ideal.

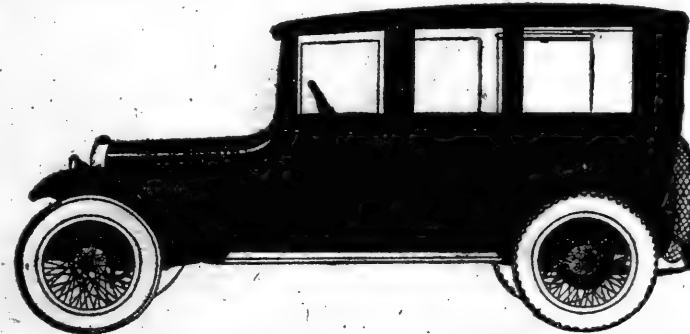
McCURDY-BRAINARD CO., Inc.
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JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INC., Cleveland, Ohio

any raw material and international regulation of international transportation and finance—a demand that is widely supported among all parties of France and several other nations.

Suppose that the labor of the world, under the leadership of the new federation becomes internationally organized with labor statesmen in control. Such men already control the Government of Austria and Germany and lead the opposition in Great Britain and all Europe. What other power could compete with such a force? Evidently none, except a thoroughly democratized and popular League of Nations actively at work in securing economic co-operation and the international economic organization of Governments. It is precisely such a League that the International Federation now demands. But it does not rely upon the verbal demand alone. It aims by international labor organization to attain a power that "will become an effective controlling organ of the League of Nations." This power is to be exercised at once in obtaining what labor regards as its legitimate influence over the International Labor Commission—an influence which the Continental Laborites believe and declare they will be able to use to bring about the entire reconstruction of the League.

The dominating elements in the International Federation of Trades Unions do not aim at revolution, but they do aim to make labor a world power of the first magnitude—and this is the significance of the Washington conference.



THE NEW OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX FOUR DOOR SEDAN

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

EVERY essential provision for comfort and convenience is included in the equipment and appointment of the new Oakland Sensible Six four door Sedan. Is the day stormy and cold? There's an efficient heater to keep the car warm. Perhaps more fresh air is wanted. Merely lower the windows in any or all four doors by means of the mechanical lifts. There's a windshield cleaner, too, that sweeps the glass clear of rain or snow, while tonneau seclusion is afforded by the gray silk curtains at the rear side and back panel windows. And like all Oakland models this Sedan is exceptionally competent, sturdy, handsome and thrifty.

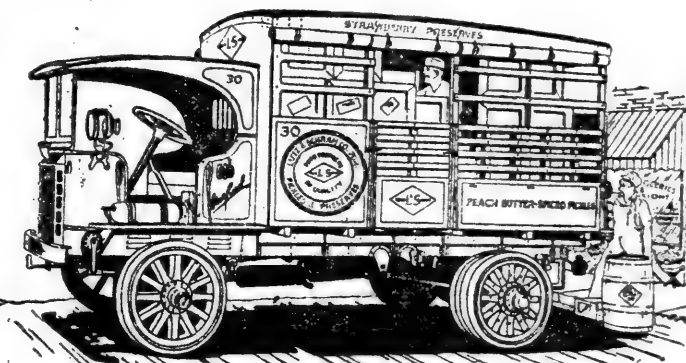
TURNING CAR, \$1875; ROADSTER, \$1975; COUPE, \$1740; FOUR DOOR SEDAN, \$1740
F. O. B. PORTLAND, MECH. ADDITIONAL FOR WHEEL EQUIPMENT, \$75

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There must be a reason why the other fellow drives a

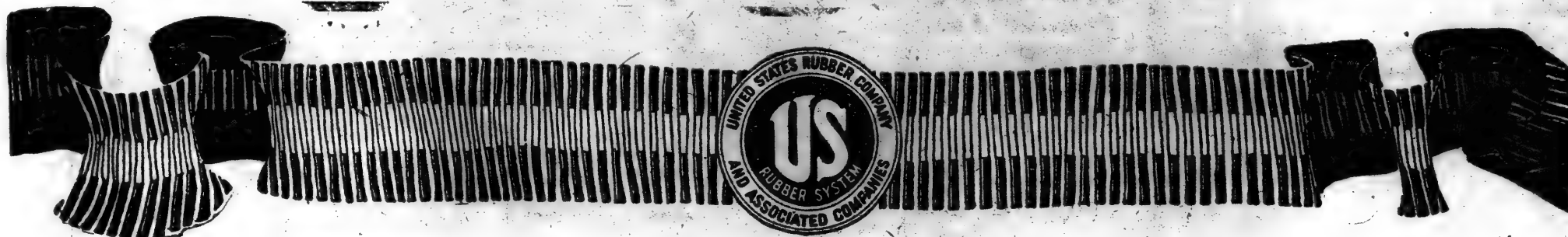
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Ask him!

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All Years and Models
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THINK what it will mean to you, to your children, and to your children's children to own this complete and comprehensive history of The Great War through which you have lived and toward which you have, perhaps, given your aid! Such a history is contained in The War Volumes of The New York Times. Send for booklet describing them.

WAR VOLUMES DEPARTMENT.
New York Times, Times Square, N. Y.



Good Tires Help You Make The Most of Your Truck

Colonel Samuel P. Colt, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company, helped awaken the country to the economic value of the motor truck nearly three years ago when he said:

"Second to the railroads as an adjunct and supplementary to them in collecting and distributing merchandise is the automobile."

That these words, spoken nearly three years ago, were prophetic of the present need for motor truck transportation is at once apparent.

Today you see hundreds of motor trucks on the city streets. You see them on the farms. You see them carrying "through freight" on the long interstate highways. You see big trucks and little trucks---and they are carrying everything from butter and eggs to machinery.

As the United States Tire Company was a pioneer in the movement for this broader, more universal use of the motor truck, naturally it was the pioneer in the development of pneumatic tires for trucks---tires that have made motor trucking more efficient.

Make the most of your truck by using tires that will extend its usefulness to the utmost. Whether you require pneumatic or solid truck tires there is a United States Truck Tire to assure the uninterrupted service and the greatest economy of your truck.

**United States Tires
are Good Tires**

United States Rubber Company



"Our Clothes make good"

A man doesn't know whether or not he's made a good "buy" until he wears his Suit or Overcoat a few months.

We are proud to number among our customers many men who have been buying our clothing for nearly forty years—since the time that we first went into business.

Our clothes must make good—else we would not be the largest clothing store in the world, today.

Economical selling methods (no middleman's profits—low rents—big volume) permit us to sell you smartly styled, superbly tailored all-wool Suits and Overcoats at prices one-third less than elsewhere.

Four Popular Lines

Super Clothes \$25

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Our Only Store 119-125 Walker Street New York City

Every Subway or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfers direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store.

PRINCETON IS FORCED TO BOW IN DEFEAT BEFORE SMASHING ATTACK OF COLGATE ELEVEN

COLGATE CONQUERS PRINCETON, 7 TO 0

Eleven from Hamilton Gives Tiger's Tail Painful Twist at Palmer Stadium.

FORWARD PASS BIG FACTOR

Aerial Attack Makes Visitors' Touchdown Possible Against Desperate Defense.

HOLD ON ONE-YARD LINE

Another Score by Bankart's Men Is Averted in Shadow of Orange and Black Goal Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 25.—Princeton had to swallow a bitter pill in the Palmer stadium this afternoon, for Colgate's sturdy eleven swept across the Tigers' goal line in the third period and downed the Orange and Black by a score of 7 to 0. The outcome of the game was

only bitter because the Maroon team came here boasting that it would resist the Tigers' tail. The loyal band of Colgate rooters arrogantly offered odds of 10 to 1 that the Princeton players would be so easily defeated by the Maroon team. Before the game these Colgate rooters were definitely offering odds of 10 to 1 that Colgate would win and some of them became so enthusiastic when they found that the Princeton admirers were a bit wary about the Princeton team, that they even dared to offer 2 to 1. The Tigers' defeat was not a surprise, because Colgate has shown remarkable football ability this season and before the game Colgate was well-known as a well-drilled, well-seasoned team.

While Colgate looked better on form, there was a secret feeling among the Princeton camp that the Tigers would rise to great heights this afternoon and beat the team from Hamilton as they have done so many times before. Colgate was too strong, however, and had a line which the Princeton backs could not penetrate. It was a typical gray football day. The game was a typical gray football day. The game was a typical gray football day.

A Courageous Fight. To Princeton's credit it must be said that the team fought with dogged courage. After Colgate had marched triumphantly down the field in the third period for an uninterrupted journey of eighty yards, the Tiger team fought back. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

A Touchdown Not Allowed.

Trumble, Princeton's left half back, around whom the Tiger attack was centered, was the first to be tackled. He was tackled by the Princeton players. He was tackled by the Princeton players. He was tackled by the Princeton players.

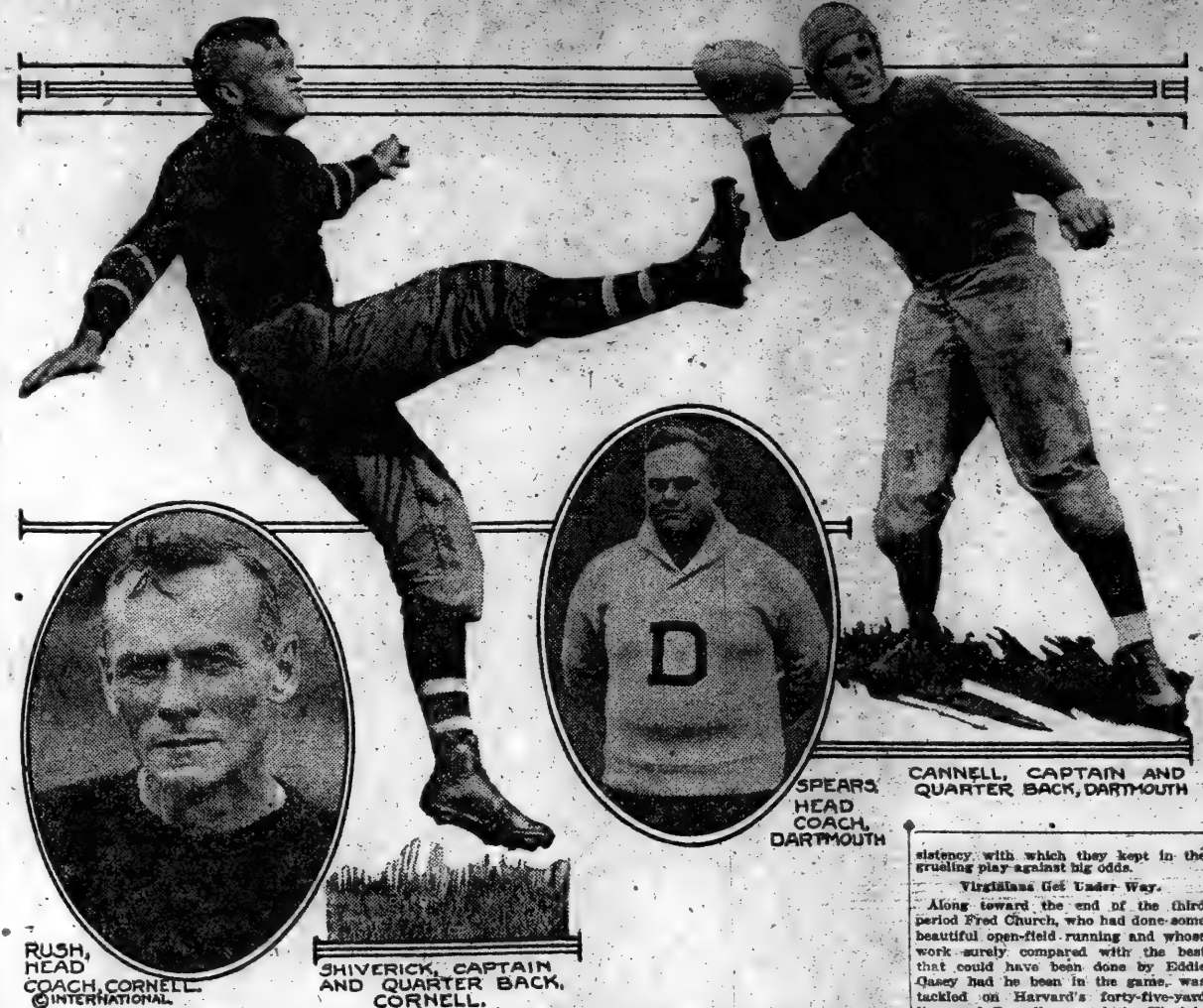
Aerial Attack Wins. It was by the aerial attack that Colgate was finally able to cross the goal line. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

The Big moments of the hard-fought game came in the third period, after the two eleven had each other for the first two quarters. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

Trumble Unable to Bulge. Trumble was unable to bulge the Maroon forwards, and he was tackled. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

Trumble Unable to Bulge. Trumble was unable to bulge the Maroon forwards, and he was tackled. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

Captains and Coaches of the Football Teams of Dartmouth and Cornell.



RUSH, HEAD COACH, CORNELL. SHIVERICK, CAPTAIN AND QUARTER BACK, CORNELL.

YALE Buries Tufts Under a Big Score

Five Touchdowns and a Field Goal Account for 37 to 0. Victory for the Blue.

STRAIGHT FOOTBALL WINS

New Haven Eleven Employs Only Simple Formations—But One Regular Appears in the Lineup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Yale tasted the sweets of victory generously enough in the Bowl today to break a national game famine, when her eleven, crushed last week by a defeat at the hands of little Boston College, turned out to triumph over Tufts. It was a football, not a sugar famine, however, that Yale broke today, for the college was calling on the new, high-priced coaching system to justify itself, after it had faltered last week, and it was the occasion and swept away the heads.

Running well oiled and high geared, to change the figure, the Eli gridiron machine this afternoon ground out five touchdowns and skyrocketed a field goal aloft against the men of the Tufts. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

Seventeen First Downs.

Glancing down the statistical column, Yale had to its credit 17 first downs, total of 307 yards gained by rushing during the matinee. Tufts' total was 54. Each eleven hoisted 11 punts. Yale's averaging 42 yards to Tufts' 38.

It was an off day for the toe artists. The forward passing game had elaborate demonstration, but the most brilliant individual play of the game was by Tufts' halfback, who was tackled by the Princeton players. He was tackled by the Princeton players. He was tackled by the Princeton players.

No complicated formations were driven against Tufts. The schoolboy drill was fast and occasionally furious, alternated with a forward pass, piled score upon score, which was lost when French's attempt went one side of the uprights.

Tufts' first fumble gave Yale its opening touchdown, a poor pass allowed

CRIMSON MACHINE CRUSHES VIRGINIA

Harvard Outweighs and Outplays Southern Eleven, Which Is Beaten, 47 to 0.

WINNERS IN SUPERB FORM

Flahar's Team Gives Great Exhibition in All Departments Against Plucky Opponents.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—The University of Virginia's football team, much lighter even than the long string of Harvard substitutes thrust into the game in the second half, gave a superb exhibition of the Cambridge players in the Stadium this afternoon. The score was 47 to 0.

The Virginia's lack of weight, however, while it doubled some of the Harvard's points possible, did not prevent them from fighting against Bob Flahar's players right through to the final. Early in the game they showed their stuff by holding the best 'Varsity Harvard could muster today for downs on the five-yard line, and late in the game, when hopelessly beaten, they took advantage of a sudden opening to score something of an offense, carrying the ball from Harvard's forty-five-yard line to inside the ten-yard line, and then finally just failing to score by means of a long forward pass.

Flahar's team was on its toes today. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

The first string 'Varsity players, spurred into action by Captain Billy Murray, who was himself again and showed that lack of condition was responsible for his last-up against Brown a week ago, scored three touchdowns, practically in the first quarter, for the ball was on the visitors' five-yard line when the teams changed sides, and one play later, after a series of passes, Flahar's team scored.

It was Murray, who after the opening kickoff, raced forty yards around his own right side, and then, after a series of passes, Flahar's team scored. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

Later Humphrey galloped more than fifty yards from the kickoff, and Flahar's team scored. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

There was some fine individual work, of course, but what was the most impressive was the team play the Cambridge players showed. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

DARTMOUTH TAKES CORNELL'S MEASURE

Green Team Overcomes Sturdy Defense of Ithacans and Wins by Score of 9 to 0.

SIMPLE PLAYS THE RULE

Both Elevens Rely Mostly Upon Punting and Line-Plunging, with Manoverians Superior.

ROBERTSON IS THE STAR

Dartmouth Full Back Scores Touchdown and Dropkicks a Wonderful Goal in Polo Grounds Battle.

Football ran true to form at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, when Dartmouth defeated Cornell, 9 to 0, in one of the hardest fought games ever seen in New York. There was little spectacular playing in the clash between the Green and the Red, but every minute of the four periods was filled with such grim battling as even the college gridiron produces but seldom. Minor injuries were plentiful, and substitutions came thick and fast as the temporarily incapacitated were led from the field, only to return to the fray as soon as they could be sufficiently patched up. It was not football in the best sense of the word, but it was a grand and glorious fight all the way.

Cornell's great resistance against the powerful Dartmouth machine came as a surprise even to her own anxious followers, and, although beaten, the Ithacans emerged from the encounter with honors almost equal to those of the victors. Lacking a consistent rushing attack, without any real command of the defense, and depending therefore entirely on a good kicker and a stubborn defense, Cornell's eleven kept its opponents from making a clear earned touchdown, and lost only as the result of a blocked punt and a goal from the field.

Another blocked punt, which should have given Dartmouth a second touchdown, was offset by a wonderful defensive stand under the shadow of the goal posts; Cornell taking the ball on downs when it was within a foot of the end zone. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

There were no long runs, for the tackling was too hard and fierce to let any man of either side get very far with the ball. Of a total of eleven forward passes attempted, only two were completed, both of these by Cornell in the closing moments of the game. Dartmouth several times had a clear shot to cross the goal line, but each time the ball was fumbled or flew wide of the mark.

By straight rushing, however, Dartmouth made ten first downs in the course of the game against only two by Cornell, and while these gains had little effect on the scoring, they showed the offensive superiority of the man coached by Bob Spears.

Moreover, Robertson had no fewer than seven tries at a goal from the field, and, although all of them were exceedingly difficult, he scored once, and missed the others by a narrow margin.

Robertson's Star. It was this man Robertson, generally picked as one of the best backs of the season, who dominated the game from the outset, leaving Cornell's brilliant line, by comparison, to shine by shining in keeping after the ball as he did before Steele got the edge.

His early run, one of nearly forty yards, was the best he has made this year, and it was this run that gave Dartmouth the lead. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

Cambridge did little with forward passes. Desmond completing a short one, and five others going uncompleted, and the pass eleven times, and had three completions.

Of the substitutes, Nelson showed a lot of power late in the game, while earlier in the match, Harold was better. He carried the ball little, but helped a great deal in the running game. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

Next Jim Robertson the big hero of the Dartmouth side was 'Swede' Youngstrom, the giant guard, who scored a great defensive play reached a climax in the blocking of Shiverick's punt and the recovery of the ball close to the goal line, when the lone touchdown quickly resulted. He recovered another blocked punt, although this time his companions were unable to take advantage of the situation.

Dartmouth Cannell also shone on the winning team, his catching and running back of punts proving a big factor in the gains made by Dartmouth on all but one play. The Princeton players were not discouraged by the Colgate attack. They fought back.

Dartmouth's 'Minnesota shift,' changing position just before the ball was snapped and always getting a solid line across the line by the manoverians, was the play by the manoverians, was the play by the manoverians, was the play by the manoverians.

PITT STANDS OFF AGAINST TORNADO

Powerful Georgia Tech Eleven Is Defeated by Panthers by Tally of 16 to 6.

GAME IS FULL OF THRILLS

Southerners Come to Life in Second Half When Two Touchdowns Behind and Stage Rally.

Special to The New York Times. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—Johnny Heisman's "Golden Tornado" from the Georgia Tech, made the University of Pittsburgh football squad fight hard to be returned a winner at Forbes Field this afternoon by a score of 16 to 6. The powerful attack developed by the visitors after the half-time rest made them masters for a time of Glenn Warner's defense, and it looked as if the boys from Georgia were about to demonstrate some of their rapid-scoring methods. Pittsburgh's line was woefully weak, and the visiting backs ran through it for gains at will for a while, starting all plays from the famous jump-shift formation. This style of play, however, exhausted the energy of the Tech backfield and allowed the Pitt line, strengthened by some fresh subs, to stem the tide and Pitt recovered the ball late in the final period, when Tom Davies carried the ball in their possession for the better part of the time after the second half started.

Fumble Prevents a Tally.

The Panthers did not score another touchdown, although they were deprived of one when Andy Hastings fumbled as he came on to the field. The ball bounced back into the playing field where it was recovered by a Tech man. Another score was prevented by Tech's one-half defense. Pitt had carried the ball steadily from mid-field, and was on the 40-yard line when the Tech backfield tackled him. That was late in the second quarter, and from then on until the final minutes of the driving period, when Tom Davies carried the ball in their possession for the better part of the time after the second half started.

Pitt Begins March Early.

De Haven opened the game by kicking off to Tech, who returned from the five to the twenty-five yard line. Davies, running from a kick formation, made seven yards, and Tech was penalized ten yards. Davies in two tries made it first down on the 35-yard line, and it looked as if Pitt was about to pile up a record. The impression became more so when the Tech backfield tackled him on the 35-yard line. Davies was followed by a forward pass to the 40-yard line, but the ball was intercepted by Tech's backfield. Davies was followed by a forward pass to the 40-yard line, but the ball was intercepted by Tech's backfield.

Go Straight Down Field.

Tech was unable to gain consistently and had to punt, giving Pitt the ball in Tech territory. Tech tried to advance toward the goal, but was stopped by the Panthers' backfield. Davies carried the ball for a few yards, but was stopped by the Panthers' backfield. Davies carried the ball for a few yards, but was stopped by the Panthers' backfield.

Davies in Hole of Whirlwind.

Pitt came back strong toward the end of the game and gave Davies a little support. The star back carried the ball three times out of four, and had covered the distance from mid-field to the 40-yard line when time was up. Davies was followed by a forward pass to the 40-yard line, but the ball was intercepted by Tech's backfield. Davies was followed by a forward pass to the 40-yard line, but the ball was intercepted by Tech's backfield.

QUAKERS TWO ONCE LAFAYETTE ELEVEN

Red and Blue Held Level for a While by Easton Team, but Piles Up Points Later.

LEHIGH WINS HARD GAME.

Overcomes Carnegie Tech's Stubborn Defense for 16 to 0 Victory.

Special to The New York Times. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—Offering a dogged resistance to the Lehigh team, Carnegie Tech's stubborn defense was overcome by the Lehigh team, which won by a score of 16 to 0. The game was a hard-fought battle, with Lehigh's offense prevailing in the final period. Carnegie Tech's defense was particularly stout, but Lehigh's persistent effort eventually broke through.

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GEORGETOWN IS DEFEATED. WEST POINT DOWNS VALE'S CONQUERORS

Boston College Falls to Show its Previous Zip Against Army and Loses, 13 to 0.

FLUSHING CRUSHES MANUAL

Long Island Schoolboys Take Rivalry Into Camp to Tune of 34 to 0.

Special to The New York Times. WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Army eleven, playing after a long vacation, which its ardent supporters hoped for, came through with a victory today over the Long Island schoolboys. The Army's victory was a decisive one, with a score of 34 to 0. The Long Island team was outplayed throughout the game.

Fumble Prevents a Tally.

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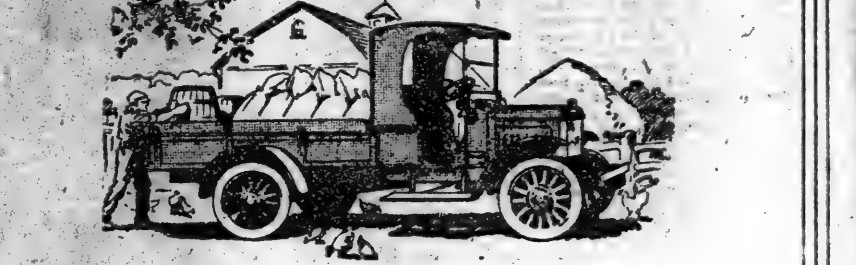
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DELAWARE WINS, 14 TO 0. Scores Two Touchdowns Against Haverford by Straight Football.

Special to The New York Times. HAVERTOWN, Penn., Oct. 25.—In a hotly contested struggle, Delaware won by a score of 14 to 0 over Haverford. The game was played in a hard-fought manner, with Delaware's offense prevailing in the final period.

Special to The New York Times. DELAWARE, Oct. 25.—The Delaware eleven, playing after a long vacation, which its ardent supporters hoped for, came through with a victory today over the Haverford schoolboys. The Delaware's victory was a decisive one, with a score of 14 to 0.

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ond Vice President, William A. McKie-
ham, '88, an old crew stroke; Third
Vice President, C. W. Cuthall, '03, a
former coxswain; Secretary-Treasurer,
Harry A. Fisher, '04.
The committees in each sport con-
sisted of: A. W. Putnam, '97, football;

Gustavus T. Kirby, '48, track; Morton G. Bogue, '50, rowing; William Symmes, Jr., '58, baseball; Theodore Klendl, Jr., '11, basketball; Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, '61, minor sports.

The name of the club was not finally selected at the meeting but was put in the hands of a committee. The "C" club, the "Varsity" club were two suggestions. The matter of securing a home on the campus was also left to

Sentiment among the alumni was shown to be overwhelmingly in favor of such a club at the recent meeting. R. L. Vogt Bernuth, '04, reminded the graduates of the formation of the club before the war and told some of the history of the movement. He pointed out that if committees to supervise each sport were to be appointed, the 'Varsity

club would be almost essential as a centre for their activities and in addition would serve as an attraction to lure old athletes to the campus, especially for football and baseball games.

Other Colleges Have Clubs

Such a club at Columbia would be modeled after similar organizations at Pennsylvania, Harvard and Yale. The last named university began agitation for a club for letter men at almost the same time as Columbia and held a meeting at the Yale Club in New York City. Harvard is the pioneer, the Harvard Union having long been the centre of athletic activities at the Cambridge institution. Pennsylvania also has a successful organization.

L. A. Snelson, who succeeded Harry Fisher as graduate manager at Columbia, is expected to follow in his footsteps as champion of the club. Snelson is known to favor it, although he would not commit himself on the question of its formation. The doubt, however, is that now is being used only for the storing of shells brought down from the Union Boat Club on the Hudson. The building is the temporary quarters of a few football men. Many student organizations have

More Boxing for Crescent A. C.
The Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn will conduct its second amateur boxing

tournament of the season, Nov. 18 and 20, it was announced yesterday. The committee in charge of the tournament has arranged for competition in four classes, the weights being 110, 120, 180 and 240 pounds. The leading boxers in the district are expected to enter and struggle for the prizes which the New Moon club awards. Entries will close Nov. 12.



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32x4.....	29.70	34x4.....	31.85
33x4.....	31.20	36x4.....	41.80

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FINANCING REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS

**Clarence H. Kelsey Explains
the Present Mortgage
Situation.**

MANY REFORMS ARE NEEDED

Easy Mortgage Money Produced Too Large a Crop of Fore- closure Proceedings

Making a strong plea for the passage of the McLoughlin bill, Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, discussing the present mortgage situation before the annual convention of the New York State Real Estate Association last week, said:

" Given the exemption from the income taxes and surtaxes which the McLaughlin bill promises, and which the State should also grant, and given the machinery making it easy for the man with \$1,000 or \$5,000 to get a good

"Formerly, the first mortgages came largely from the life insurance companies, savings banks, title insurance

and mortgage companies and the individual lawyers' clients. The loans were made for one, three or five years, and the plan worked very well while the big lending institutions and estates were seeking mortgage investments. It became too easy to get money on mortgage. Everybody borrowed the most he could instead of the least he could get along with.

"The overproduction became so great that rents came down, vacancies increased, and a crash came. Foreclosures multiplied, equities were wiped out, and the third mortgage, and the second mortgage in succession, faded away. Finally, in many cases, the first mortgage became the owner of the real estate worth less than its mortgage, and

The European Land Bank system, said Mr. Kelsey, favored by many, whereby long time loans are secured by low rate bonds, is impracticable here because of the erratic changes in the value of money, the accompanying fluctuations in

the rate of interest and the fact that the Government is unwilling to supervise the business or to authorize trustees to take the securities.

Among the things to be done to put real estate financing on a safer basis, he said, the first is to require the owner to own a large share of the property, which means that a certain class of

"These men," he continued, "have been ruined by thousands in the last few years, and they have brought down thousands of others with them. They stand in the way of adopting here one of

the best features of the European system—the regular amortization of the principal. No one should borrow on real estate who is not willing to contemplate and provide for the gradual payment of the mortgage. We will have a less active market, perhaps, but a much safer and sounder one.

"We can, in the next place, adopt the practice of the European countries of making real estate mortgage securities available in small units for small investors. In fact, it is plain that this must be done. One trouble with the mortgage market has been that the life

Insurance companies have largely abandoned the market and the savings banks during the last fifteen years, have run the average percentage of their assets loaned on mortgage down from 60 per cent. of all to 50 per cent.* It is very difficult now, therefore, to handle the

large mortgages, for the large lender have disappeared. Their place must be taken by the small lender, and the large mortgages must be cut up so that he can share in them.

"The fact that \$870,000,000 of mortgages were recorded in Greater New

York in 1906 and only \$132,000,000 in 1918 shows how great the flow of money away from the mortgage market has been. It must be brought back and brought back in large volume. The solution of the housing problem is vitally dependent on making the current of money flow into the mortgage market.

money flow into the mortgage market instead of out of it, as it has done for the last few years. Whether labor goes up or down, there will no great building movement without a great supply of mortgage money.

"The small investor must be looked to hereafter, ever more than before, as

carry the mortgages of the country. This will not only take care of the mortgage market, but will take care of him. It is the safest thing into which he can put his money. We have read within a few days of the report of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington that a \$300,000,000

and we all see the papers full of advertisements offering seductive investments to investors. No better training for good citizenship can be inaugurated than by getting the thrifty to put their savings into good real estate mortgages, which neither go up nor down but stay

Farm Buyers.
The Batson Farm Agency sold the 382-acre Stohr farm, near Hopewell, N. J.

held at \$22,000, to J. Cordley of this city; the 160-acre Reed farm, near Clinton, N. J., to P. Engel; the Andersson farm, near Hampton, N. J., to F. R. Simpson; the Dayton stock farm, in Delaware County, to C. Cypra; the Whitbeck farm, near Stamford, N. Y., with sixty cattle, to A. Annicello of this city.

the A. Johnson farm, near Hobart, N. Y., to J. Kerna, and the Wiltsy place, at Harpersville, to P. Perry.

Queens Borough Sales.
Frank J. Magierle sold for George M. Gehring the beautiful

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Max Siepermann 100 and 104 Beach Sixtieth Street, two dwellings on the corner of Beach Sixtieth and Larkin Streets, Arverne, to Samuel Horowitz. H. Goldsmith sold for Mrs. Anna B.

to Charles A. Rogers a dwelling and garage on Washington Avenue, Cedarhurst.

ZONE LAW HEARINGS.

Hearings by the Board of Standards and Appeals are scheduled for Tuesday morning and afternoon, Oct. 28, as follows:

Elizabeth Schneider, owner, to permit the extension in area of an existing garage and carpenter shop, east side of Prospect Avenue, 50 feet south of Gates Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens.

15th Street Garage Company, Inc., owner, to permit the extension in area and height of an existing garage, 4,850 and 4,852 Broadway, Manhattan.

Jennie Brady, owner, to permit the extension in area of an existing garage, east side of Academy Street, 100 feet south of Broadway, Long Island City, Queens.

Walter R. Fellman, owner, to permit the extension in area of an existing garage, 177 and 179 East Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

George N. Seger, owner, to permit the extension of a public garage, 1,018 to 1,030 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Trust Company, trustee of the estate of Chauncey Marshall, owner, to permit the erection of a public garage, 832 to 840 Macdon Street, Brooklyn.

Guastave Girard, owner, to permit the erection of a public garage, south side of Abenmar Road, 135 feet west of Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mary E. Carpenter, owner, to permit the extension in area of an existing motor vehicle repair shop, 400 to 411 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Harry Marcus, owner, to permit the erection of a garage, 2,180 to 2,188 Atlantic Avenue, southwest corner of Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Henry D. Lott and John J. Snyder & Sons, Inc., owners, to permit the erec-

tion of a garage, 2,373 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Ideal Garage, Meyer Zindell, President, owner, to permit the extension in area of a two-story garage, 553 to 559 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

Max Talmag, owner, to permit the extension in area and in height of an existing garage, 2,479 to 2,491 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Belmont Ave. s. e. 127 ft. x 161 ft. 1-story brick garage, 19,385.9 feet; C. Plaisant, Inc., owner; Carrie Plaisant, 3,142 Belmont Ave. President; Carl B. Call, 81 East 124th St. architect; cost, \$2,000.

East Chester Road, s. e. 106 ft. x 106 ft. 2-story and attic frame dwelling, 18,230 feet; Ralph J. Marx, 3,477 Kingsland Ave. owner and architect; cost, \$4,000.

Heath Av. w. s. 224 ft. x 228th St. 2-story brick dwelling, 21,248 feet; 1-story brick garage, 16,418.4 feet; Health Const. Co., owners; Henry Buchbaum, on premises; President; Charles Krenn, 360 East 163d St. architect; cost, \$15,000.

Belmont Av. s. e. 127 ft. x 161 ft. 5-story University Av. s. e. 127 ft. x 161 ft. 5-story brick dwelling, 150,252.6 feet; Mauro Realty Corp., owners; Samuel Friedlander, 2,170 Grand Concourse, President; Sprungstein & Goldhammer, 33 Union Square, architects; cost, \$235,000.

Alterations.

Astor Av. s. e. 125 ft. x 125 ft. 2-story brick dwelling, 21,248 feet; Pasquale Ciccarelli, East Chester Road, owner; W. Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av. architect; cost, \$3,000.

Belmont Av. s. e. 127 ft. x 161 ft. 2-story brick dwelling, 20,000 feet; C. Plaisant, Inc., owners; Carrie Plaisant, on premises; President; Carl B. Call, 81 East 124th St. architect; cost, \$2,000.

3d Av. 4,734, 5-story brick store and dwelling, 22,000 feet; Adelbaldo Processi, 508 Bergen Av. owner; John Fitzpatrick, 271 East 198th St. architect; cost, \$4,000.

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SIX GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

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Nov. 8th, 10th, 11th. 11 A.M. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM 14-16 VESEY ST. NEW YORK

Order of WILLIAM ZIEGLER, Jr., and GLADYS WATSON ZIEGLER, Executors and Trustees

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE
AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION
without reserve to the highest bidder.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8th

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

1 41 LOTS
On 14th Ave. and 38th, 39th and 40th Sts. and Martense Lane.
8 HOUSES 1366-1370-1372 40th St. and 4010-4012 14th Ave., eight 3-story brick apartments & stores.
EACH DAY AT 11 A.M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY STREET, N. Y. CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th

5&6 362 LOTS LINDEN, SO. ELIZABETH NEW.
4 HOUSES AT ST. GEORGE, ROSELLE JERSEY
On Both Sides of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, North from Penn. R. R. to St. George's Ave. East and West from Wood Ave. to Roosevelt Ave.
Reasonable Building Loans Will Be Made by the Ziegler Estate. 60% at 5%, 70% at 5½%, 80% at 6% on Mortgage for 1 or 3 years.
Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Bookmap by number to
J. CURRY WATSON, Agent, 512 Fifth Avenue, or to the Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th

4 TOTTENVILLE, S. I.
201 LOTS On Brighton, Yetman and Surf Avenues and Loretto, Rockaway and Bayway Streets. Bet. Amboy Road and Baritan Bay.

SPECIAL SALES DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12TH

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

UNUSUAL LIST OF MANHATTAN CORNERS

EXECUTORS' & TRUSTEES' SALE
ESTATE OF ALFRED MARSHALL, DECEASED.
BY ORDER OF
FLORENCE M. HASKIN & WILSON MARSHALL, Exrs. & Trustees.
113-115 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Southeast CORNER West 65th St.
120-122 CHRISTOPHER ST.
Southeast CORNER Bedford St.
1694-1696-1698-1700 THIRD AVE.
AND 183 EAST 95TH ST. BEING
NORTHWEST CORNER of Third Ave. & East 95th St.
84-86 GROVE ST.
Running Through to Sheridan Square.
66 2-3% May Remain on Mortgage for 1 or 3 Years at 5%
DUTTON & KILSHEIMER, ATTORNEYS, 198 BROADWAY.

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TO CLOSE ESTATE OF
JAMES RUFUS SMITH, DECEASED.
BY ORDER OF
LUCIUS H. BEERS and HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, Executors.
469-471-473-475 BROOME ST.
S. W. CORNER Greene Street
47 WEST 39TH ST.
LORD, DAY & LORD, ATTORNEYS, 49 WALL ST.
63-65-67 PRINCE ST.
113 CROSBY ST.
Entire Block Front, TWO CORNERS.
735-737-739 WASHINGTON ST.
RUNNING THROUGH TO
129 BANK ST.
121 WEST 63D ST.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST

at 12 o'clock noon, at Phillipsburg Hall, Yonkers

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One block from Getty Square
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NEW YORK & YONKERS REAL ESTATE COMPANY
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WAKEFIELD TERMINAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
Consisting of

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SITES
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Known as Pease, Gunther and Bullard Estates

Located on Central Park Avenue, Mile Square Road,
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15th

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

49 LOTS
ON WABASH, VERNON, ALABAMA, FLORIDA AND MARYLAND AVENUES
PATERSON, PASSAIC CO., N. J.

35 LOTS and LARGE DWELLING

LEONIA HEIGHTS, BERGEN CO., N. J.
PATERSON LOTS TO BE SOLD AT 2 P. M. ON PREMISES.
LEONIA HEIGHTS LOTS TO BE SOLD AT 2 P. M. IN LARGE HOUSE ON PREMISES

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DAYS.

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SPECIAL SALES DAY

Thursday, November 13th

AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

JOSEPH V. MITCHELL, ESQ., REFEREE.
Block front E. 8th Av., 48th to 49th Sts.
Nine four-story brick tenements with stores. Sold in two plots and as a whole. Sizes of plots 111.6x80 and 89.8x80.
Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, Esqs., Attys.
34 Nassau Street, N. Y. C.

ABSOLUTE SALES

N. E. cor. Amsterdam Av. and
148th St., and E. S. Amsterdam
Av., bet. 147th and 148th Sts.
Ten vacant lots, to be sold separately.
Size 25x100 each.
Campbell, Flaherty, Turner &
Strouse, Esqs., Attys.
2 Rector Street, New York City.

S. S. 227th St., bet. Paulding and
Laconia Aves.,
BRONX BORO
Large vacant plot, size 75x100.6.
Benjamin Cohn, Esq., Atty.
189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTOR'S & ESTATE SALES

Estate of F. A. Viviani, Dec'd.
50-52 East 100th Street
(Adj. S. E. cor. Madison Av.)
Two five story and basement brick
tenements, to be sold separately; size,
25x100.11 each.

N. E. cor. Madison Av. & 100th St.
Five story and basement brick tenement,
with store; size, 25x112.50.

S. E. cor. Lexington Av. & 98th St.
Five story and basement brick tenement,
with store; size, 25 x 112.50.

S. W. cor. Madison Av. & 104th St.
Five story and cellar brick tenement,
with store; size, 25 x 112.50.

Estate of Wm. H. Bennett, Dec'd.
N. W. cor. Columbus Av. & 105th St.
Five story brick tenement, with store;
size of lot 25 x 112.50.

Bullowa & Bullowa, Esqs., Attys.,
22 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Estate Wm. A. Martin, Dec'd.
12-14-16 West 108th Street
(Adj. S. E. Corner Manhattan Av.)
Limestone building, formerly occupied as church. Size of plot 75x100.11.
Dunn & Daly, Esqs., Attys., 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.

22 East 106th Street
(Bet. Madison and 5th Ave.)
Five story and basement brick tenement,
size 25x100.11.

248 East 58th Street
(Adj. S. W. Cor. Second Ave.)
A 3 story and basement brownstone
front dwelling. Size of lot 50x100.5.
Arthur L. Ross, Esq., Atty.,
105 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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Any amount, private or
Combination (straight & 1/2 B. & L.) Loan.
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Factory For Sale
100x100—four story and basement,
fireproof, in mid-town section,
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capacity of 145 pounds. Twelve-foot
freight elevator. Steam heat.
Building in perfect condition.
Early possession.
Price \$150,000 Cash.
Principals Only.

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WILL AFFECT THE COST OF

Besides making sweeping changes in
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method of controlling Government
money is expected to affect taxes and
living costs. An article on this important
question will appear in the Magazine Section
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Three six-story buildings, elevator
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Gross income \$47,000. Will show
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NO RIGHTSTHREE NEED INQUIRE.
Leamont Manor, N. Y. house, \$10,000.
Harrison, N. Y. house, 8 rooms, bath, \$5,000.
Madison Lake, N. Y., residence, \$15,000.
Hartford-on-Hudson, residence, 12 rooms, 2
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\$12,000.
New Jersey, houses all descriptions.
City residence, near 34th Av., \$85,000.
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Brentwood-in-the-Pines, L. I., suitable sanatorium.
Country hotel, boarding house, 18 rooms,
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For Sale Factory,
12 Buildings,
CONTAINING 36,375 SQ. FEET.
WITH 13 STORAGE SHEDS.
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25 Houses in Good Condition; Plant
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3-story house if desirable;
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good residential neighborhood,
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Gentleman's Estate; must have large
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Electric lights, hardwood floors
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10 ROOMS.
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94th St., near 5th Ave.; four-
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8-story brick, \$110,000, below 22nd St., multi-
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SMALL MODERN APARTMENT
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 A neat white Colonial home, plot 7x100 ft., 3 rooms, 2 baths; sun parlor, open porch, steam heat; in very best section. Offered at attractive price.

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 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, steam heat; 5 minutes to station; large lot; shade, lawn, shrubbery; \$100 per mo.

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 Also For Rent AT NEW ROCHELLE a centrally located home, 8 rooms, newly painted and decorated; electric heat, gas, electricity, and well heated. \$75 Per Month. Immediate Possession.

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 Nothing wrong with this property except the price, which ought to be \$20,000. However, owner is leaving town and will sell at \$15,000. The house is a 10 room, 2 bath, 2 car garage, with a large lot, and a swimming pool. Call for details.

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 In the best section, on a plot 100 feet front; 4 family bedrooms, 2 servants' quarters, 2 baths, 2 car garage; large lot; owner offers special price if sold before November 15. Terms easy.

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 36 Minutes from New York City.
 —100 Trains Daily—

On plots of ground to suit at prices less than surrounding property of equal character, guaranteeing a good profit should you at any time want to sell; or will all home sites and finance building of your home at such time as you desire from your plans or attractive plans which we have at much less than builder's cost. This is a rare opportunity for cultured, congenial people who will make good neighbors, desiring healthy, all-year-round home location of rare natural beauty and convenience. Homes are now under construction costing from \$15,000 to \$40,000 for people of refinement.

WYKAGYL HOME, INC.
 817 4th Ave. Tel. 2-8726—Vanderbilt

SELECT YOUR BUILDING SITE NOW
 BUILD YOUR OWN HOME
 SAVE PAYING A HIGH RENT

Larchmont Gardens
 Offers you an exceptional opportunity to own your own home in a beautiful residential park situated on gently rolling hills commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. This highly developed estate has attracted a large colony of New York families because of its beauty, its refinement, simplicity, and home charm. A fine club house, excellent tennis courts, nearby golf links, all complete the picture of an ideal all-year-round home place. Eighteen miles from New York City by way of the Boston Post Road. Thirty-eight minutes by electric train from Grand Central Station. Building rights of two city lots or more are offered at \$800 and upward. This is BY FAR THE MOST REASONABLY PRICED SUBURBAN PROPERTY OF HIGH CLASS IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW YORK. LET OUR AGENT EXPLAIN HOW TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME AT LESS THAN RENT.

For information and beautifully illustrated booklet, apply
GEORGE HOWE, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York
 Branch Office at Larchmont Gardens. Visit there today.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

PARK HILL
 A beautiful 8-room house, 3 baths, modern in every detail; large plot of ground. For a quick sale, price \$15,500.

Sacrifice
 A new 10-room frame building, all modern improvements, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 car garage, situated in a restricted residential section, near R. R. station, Central R. R. Station. Price \$13,500. Properties of all sizes in Park Hill, along the Hudson River, from New York City to Westchester County. Phone write or call.

A.W. SULLIVAN
 200 So. Broadway, Yonkers
 Phone 5380 Yonkers. (Open Sundays).

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS AT OSSINING, N.Y.
 \$5,000. Modern 5-room bungalow, all improvements. Lot 50 x 150 ft.

\$3,000. 7-room house, one-acre plot; fruit trees. One mile from Ossining on State Road.

HARMON, N.Y.
 \$5,500. 7-room house, all improvements. Lot 100 x 150 ft. Terms to suit.

MT. KISCO, N.Y.
 \$13,000. 55-acre farm; 12-room house, one mile from R. R. station.

ROBERT E. LENT, 127 Main Street, Ossining, N.Y. Telephone 840.

White Plains
 NO SERVANT NEEDED
 In this new section of a thoroughly well-built dwelling; heavy construction; modern kitchen; large living room; dining room; breakfast room; sun parlor; 2 baths; tiled floor; large lot; shade trees; all improvements. Price \$12,000.

buys modern 8 room house; steam heat; all improvements; corner plot. \$2,125.

AT GEDNEY FARM
 2 modern houses of 10 rooms and 3 baths each; with garage; good size plots. Price \$12,000 each.

WM. E. MORRELL, INC., DEPT. SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. Phone 1236-3014.

A GREENACRES HOME
 architecturally most attractive and also bearing all the marks of a thoroughly well-built dwelling; heavy construction; modern kitchen; large living room; dining room; breakfast room; sun parlor; 2 baths; tiled floor; large lot; shade trees; all improvements. Price \$12,000.

Convenient to R. R. station and less than 1/2 hour by motor from New York City.

NICHOLS & HOBBS, 11 East 42d St.

TO BE SOLD
 At sacrifice. Handsomely furnished residence in the heart of the city. Situated in the hills near White Plains. 38 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Beautiful modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 car garage, with a large lot, and a swimming pool. Call for details.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 East 42d St., New York 36, N.Y. Tel. Murray Hill 6441.

Advertisements on the right margin of the page, including various real estate listings and business notices.

FARMS.

Forty-eight acres on agency line.
Now Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
Fine, eighty-acre, New Jersey country farm; one hour from New York; excellent buildings for poultry, dairying and fruit raising; has large nine-room house and improvements; price \$13,000. Times Downtown.

5,000 150-acre New Jersey farm for \$10,000. 10-room house; fine outbuildings; greatest money-making farm. Frank Oberman, Vineland, N. J.

arms.—Pictures and details sent on request of your requirements; state price limit.
E. E. W. GUN, 141 Broadway.

Improved farm, 80 to 100 acres; in full particulars; principals only. See Times.

Profitable equipped dairy farms; lists of MATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Ave., Valley View Farm, "one of the best. G. Parrish Farm Agency, Aubury Park. See Connections For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful opportunity, 34-acre farm, 344 a. and pear orchard; 13-room house; 1 new barn and 6-room gardener's outfit. House view; four miles from town. 1000; 1000 cash, balance time; worth \$2000. See 197 Springfield, Conn.

AN ALMOST ABANDONED FARM in the Connecticut hills near Ridgefield; 1000; 1000 cash, balance time; worth \$2000. See 197 Springfield, Conn.

nd 12-room house; high altitude; rare
nd views; poor barns; 175 acres; a bar
t \$8,000., E. M. BLOOM, 141 Broad

horses—Pictures and details sent on re-
quest; your requirements: state price limit
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway,
Maryland—For Sale or to Let—
Ideal climate farm—world's best meat
Baltcon Farm Agency, 499 5th Av., N.
Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let—
240 A. \$250. WITH
PAIR HORSES, 6 COWS, AND
all farm tools, harness, potatoes, hay,
only 2½ miles good market town; level,
rich, sandy soil; 10000 bushels of wheat,
10000 bushels of corn, 10000 bushels of
clover; creamery; estimated wood and
timber more than pay for farm; 1-room
barn, 100-foot barn, with basement, horse
stalls, refrigerator, and other conveniences
all close at quick buyer, \$2500, only to
be sold Page 12, Strout's Fall Catalog

Strout Farm Agency, 150-G, Nassau St.,
York.

BOYS' CAMP ON BELGRADE LAKE
41 acres, 1,000 ft. lake front; level land;
well equipped; scientific furnishings;
room house, with bath, bar, icehouse,
etc.
K. E. SLOCUM, 191 Broadway

Farms Wanted.
I am desiring to purchase a small
farm.

FARM WANTED.
Active, educated man, strictly reli-
gious, with practical and scientific knowl-
edge of farming, wants to rent fully equipped
productive farm; highest references. Ad-
dress: **M. W. Hooton, P. O. Box 78, New York**

Will exchange \$15,000 equity in real
business corner, Brooklyn, for clear
dear stocked and equipped farm. Large
place, **6,000 18th St., Brooklyn**

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Fifty-eight cents an apiece inc.

TO RENT.
FRONT OFFICES,
\$50 MONTH.

FREE TELEPHONE AND SERVICE
COR. 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.
MERCANTILE BUILDING.
1. D. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

TO RENT.
LARGE SALESROOMS.
FREE TELEPHONE AND SERVICE.
COR. 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.
MERCANTILE BUILDING.
1. D. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

WILL LEASE
for a term of years, a plot
containing 8,800 sq. feet at
44 and 50 EAST 12TH ST.,
132 feet west of Broadway.
Present buildings can be altered for business.

To rent, very desirable loft, 3,000 sq. feet, light on 3 sides; panoramic view; \$1,000 per month. Call Joseph T. Mulligan, 65 Liberty St.

To let, 2-story brick factory on Pacific Street near Claussen Ave., Brooklyn; equipped 10 ft. x 6 boiler, steam heated, also a large storage tank. Call for appointment. Phone Williamsburg 890.

To rent, very desirable loft facing Square; possession Feb. 1; good price offered. Call for information or selling or manufacturing; high or good opportunity for quick buyer. Call for information. Call WE 4-7000.

Four corner lots, each 60x120; 12th St. Lexington Ave. subway express station building; all light; first class condition. Call for information. Call WE 4-7000; light manufacturing; \$4,500 per lot. L. Weles, 543 West 145th St. Astoria 40

BROOKLYN.
STATOR, 125th Street, Astoria 40

9,000 SQUARE FEET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

STORE-EXCELLENT LOCALITY
Store for rent in a prosperous neighborhood. Large store, more, corner, waiting store or infant shop, more, further information apply M. C. Brien, Norstrand AVE., Brooklyn.

Large, bright, very light, (windows or doors) to be let, suitable for retail store, between 26th and 32d Sts.; size about 1,000 sq. ft.; \$2,000 per annum; state your business; Morris Solomon, Agent, 74 45th St.

Two chemical plants for sale; also square feet, new one-story factory; also, new and modern plant running on road sidings. Plct. Factory Spec. Elizabeth.

Desk room, \$30 month; no other expenses; business and financial centre of New York City; office, 1000 Broadway, 10th month; mail forwarded daily. Suits 300 Church St. M. C. Murphy.

FOR RENT—IN WELL-APPOINTED
OFFICE OF BEST DOWNTOWN OFFICE
BUILDING, SPACE WITH DESK AND
EQUIPMENT. REASONABLE. AND

PHONE SERVICE. BARCLAY.
Long Island City.—Excellent site, just a half block from Queensboro Bridge. Building: will sell or build. Small yard. Poss. Owner, 223 Ely Ave., Long Island City.
Exporters.—Large buying and shipping with traveling cars and warehouse. Private. Call for references. Call for price. Geo. Pelt & Co., 17 West 44th St. Tel. DERBY 5610. Extension 7.

To let, to furrier, part of beautiful e—
a high-class dressmaker's establish—
ment with 25th St.; only first-class ap—
pointments. Call for conditions.

A desirable automobile showroom in
an automobile building of four showrooms
main Long Island road. Bennett Auto
Co., 1000 1st Ave., near 41st St., New
York Jamaica 8087.

Garage for Lease.—Two (two-story)
Garage, 1224 St. Louis Ave., New York

possession; your broker or owner. **Jim McCarren, 196 Duane St. Phone WO 7-1111**

phone facilities, in office facing Madison Square Park. Telephone Madison 9-3400. Immediate termination.

Lofts to let, located on busy street, near N. Y. suitable for light manufacturing. John M. Glancy, 300 New Madison Square, New York 10001.

Office sublet; 2-3 rooms, corner, bank building, 12th floor, 1200 sq. ft., light, airy. Bowery, corner Spring; equipment, telephone, furniture if wanted desirable. Write W. 1469 St. James.

For Rent—Private office, 2, 3x12; 10x12 light and air; 12th floor; \$47.50. N. Hubbard & Co., 150 Nassau St.

Store, 340 West 116th St., double window, 3000 sq. ft.; good retail section. Inquire for or T. J. Truslow, 143 West 125th St.

BUILDING 60,000 SQUARE FEET
12th floor, 1200 sq. ft.; light; rent \$400
west side, below 140 St. N. Y. C.
DUROSS CO., 126 BROADWAY

Lofts, whole factory buildings, with
dockage and railroad siding. S.
Pell & Co., 17 West 44th St. Van

Will rent space in Beach Terminal, w/ out power; line shaft; and eq. can be used. Phone Cortland 6065.
30 Church St.

Heart financial district office full furnished, telephones, lease; all for immediate possession; quick action. Times.

Office to sublet, 34th St., near Del. large, light, high-class building; very desirable. Horn, 675 5th Av.

FIELD WANTED 2-1

10

HELP WANTED—Male,

GRINDERS
PRODUCTION GRINDERS

FOR STEADY POSITION
WITH THE HIGHEST
EVALUING RATE OF WAGE.
CALL AFTER 6:30 A. M
68 83D STREET,
4TH FLOOR, BROOKLYN

CERTIFIED MAN, experienced
facturing, selling; unusual op-
erate in detail experience, refer-
ence. H 15 Times Annex
ALESSMAN, to carry a fine li-
brary and caps as a side lin-
equity for the right man; comm-
Write X 380 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS.
HALF DAY'S WORK EVERY

Secure work for half days, starting at 9:30 A. M.; congenial environment; liberal salary.

HELLAS HESS & CO.
95 MORTON ST.,
Near Christopher St. Ferry.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS.
Full day's work every day. Earning time off from school so as to start work 8:30 to 12:45, or from 2:30 to 5:30 as part-time workers and pay.

Y BUYER.—One capable of making wholesale hostery department; good can buy and sell; good proposition; part; all correspondence to W. 257 Times.

WORKERS. all departments; dealing to better themselves; untrained men and women who to fit themselves for good pay in big hotels. Write at once to CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Desk 112, Mather Building Washington, D. C.

HOUSEFURNISHING.

INVOICE MAN.
Amainack & Co., a large export
import house, needs a man in
charge of their West Coast
Central American invoicing
experience in this line absolutely
essential; good salary to start
at \$2,000 a floor, 50 Wall St.

accustomed to switchboard, casual, courteous, willing; references, half of each month. Apply to Man's Club, 138 East 40th St.

JUNIOR CLERK.
Public school graduate; permanent position with excellent opportunity for advancement; \$10 weekly salary.

KNOX HAT CO., INC.
601 GRAND AV.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LADIES' NECKWEAR

BOOK SALESMEN—Two energetic salesmen wanted—one to travel, the other for New York City; a long-established legal experience in this field, or legal training and selling ability essential; no commission; five yrs. experience. E 430 Times Downtown.

CLERK for large export house a experience in similar line or business preferred; chance advancement; references. 88 Times Down own.

CLERK@ — Experienced. K 67 Times Downtown.

E OPERATOR wanted, thorough knowledge for daily trade paper work. N. Y.; permanent employment; references and desk. 321 Times Annex.

ants and experienced in accurate
their own work from blue print
and responsible to Peirce, Fenner
Co., 137 East 33th St. New York
City.

MACHINISTS.
ing course begins; includes
gear cutting, shop mathematics,
heat treatment; five months
school, 4 West 126th.
Downtown.

3d FOREMAN. - manufacture
Brooklyn; one familiar with at-
tending; state age, nationality,
reference, and salary expected.
Downtown.

WANTED THOROUGHLY COM-
TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE
FACTURING PRINTING
NEW CONCERN; CHEMIST P
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUN
HT MAN; REPLY FULLY, ST
EXPERIENCE, SALARY

able to perform expert care of horses; not only expert care of horses, operation of a large and general farm management, stock and general housework. **W. E. G. Curry, 1626 Woolworth Building, New York City.**

WANTED: capable, about 35 years of age, to take charge of a high class restaurant; must be good correspondent, possess initiative ability and knowledge of finances; state references and salary requirements. **W. E. G. Curry, 1626 Woolworth Building, New York City.**

OVER 35, FAMILIAR MODELS, BOOKS OF ACCOUNTING, AND ALL THE LATEST MAIL; STATE EXPERIENCE, RECOMMENDATIONS. SALARY REQUIRED. A PERSONAL INTERVIEW. EXPERIENCED pecker fragile merchandise. Call steady job. M. O., 414 1/2 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED: by a large manufacturing concern an energetic man, fully experienced in handling credits retail groceries, and in a large district; state age, salary, references, and salary requirements. **W. E. G. Curry, 1626 Woolworth Building, New York City.**

1000 hours; hours 11 P. M. to 7 A. M. to
 start 816. Apply Monday, January 11,
 1937, at 105 William St., New York
 City.
 1001 To help with stock and cash
 business. Apply 544 Broadway, New
 York City.
 1002 To represent business schools
 and commission; must come
 with a college diploma. East 23d
 St., New York City.
 1003 Undertakes mailing over
 Broadway Central Hotel; Broadway
 East 81.
 1004 —Pharmaceutical department
 of a firm of pharmaceuticals doing
 business in New York City. Must
 be experienced buyer with a
 college diploma. Write for
 information for first class mail to commu-
 nication; write in confidence, giving
 name, address, experience, and
 references. Times.
 1005 —Cotton goods jobber desired
 to buy goods with knowledge of buying
 and selling goods with cutter and
 pattern maker. Times.

strictly confidential. A. V.

1. The volunteers who are not
who have done excellent work
be attached to the hospital

encouraged and rewarded.

in the opinion of these best qualified to know, the Board of Health is an absolutely unhealthy growth. The board is considered to be a mere criticism of it is bound to be a caricature.

The Board of Health should be set to making and enforcing regulations, including the inspection of houses. Any social service rendered, that is necessary, should be turned over to the Charity.

the three departments should be turned over to the city and placed in the hands of a thorough business man with full power of authority. More than \$1,000,000 would easily be saved. Notwithstanding the tremendous amount in general conditions the amount asked for charities in 1919 has increased \$500,000.

Jay Riddler.

There is no advantage to the city automobile service that brings employees to their offices and takes them home again at night, or that enables them to make social calls during the night quickly and conveniently. This is a private service and should be paid for by the beneficiary. In the cost of a car, garage expenses, and the cost of chauffeurs at least \$100,000 of money is each year improperly expended. This should be saved.

City's Rent Bill.
The item of rent should be increased, buildings absolutely necessary should be obtained by exchange for city property. The city owns a large amount of real estate not in any way partially used and this could be changed or sold.

Employees paid much higher salaries immediately than are paid other employees. This is true of most of city offices. All mandatory salaries should be repealed and the county officials should be asked in the repeal. A careful study shows that \$1,000,000 could be saved.

Education.

There is no moral obligation on the part of the community to give a

The City could save \$1,400,000 a year by turning over the plant of the University of Chicago and Hunter College to the trustees. They could run them and charge a tuition. The City could save many millions a year by furnishing free elementary school education, even if 20,000 scholars were given yearly to those especially

Borough Presidents.
The borough President are the of borough pride. All the b of consolidation are not obt along as there are five separate an aggregate budget of \$18,000 present state of affairs is a y uneconomic. Either the boro become independent with m central governing council to the Police Force, Fire, Educat

Law Department.
The Law Department of this city is clearly defined by the charter and can be performed, outside

of street and park openings, \$100,000. This would save \$730,000. It was never intended that the department should be used to break up or destroy public utility companies or tenants in their disputes with landlords. It should not be the legal counsel of the Mayor or any official.

Tax Department.

No excuse can be made for the Tax Commission's failure to

Tenement House Department. Although the building laws are strict and rigidly enforced, builders have to file plans with the Building Bureau, the Tenement House Department, and the Bureau of Fire.

not required to have teaching conditions. This is all that is to be done. Some persons think that the Building Bureau was better equipped at the time the House Department was organized than the House Department was at the time it was created to correct conditions which were bad, and this work is finished. Here at the

Improper Activities.
The present City Administration should leave the landlord and tenantry to the courts, and the District Attorney should leave the traction company to the Public Service Commission. It should abandon the attempt to destroy the business men of the city by closing rolling stores.

The amount that can be saved by taking the item for new school books but excluding other economic items, according to the Board of Education, is at least \$100,000."

RECORDED LEASES.
With name and address of lessor.
Manhattan.
ADWAY, 2,850, store and base
E. Zagat to Z. & Z. Bakery and
ant. Inc., from Oct. 1, 1920, to
1923; attorney, Chas. Sieberg, 119
84.
E. PROPERTY leased to same.
il 1, 1923 to Aug. 31, 1931; store
4.
STON, RT. W. 1923 to Aug. 31, 1931; store

... and mother to David Bachrach
... Av, Bronx, 15 years from July, 1919
...orney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway,
...INGTON AV, S89-41, 2 stores and
...er; First Construction Co. of Bro
...Morris W. Giltz, 405 Lexington A
...s from May 1, 1919; attorney, M
...rows, 209 Broadway, \$10,000 to \$1
...LOW 67, 119, all; Wm. Machin
...Morantz, 1,491 East New York
...oklyn, 4 years, from May 1, 1919
...Leys, Koppelman & Weinberg, 144
...on St.
...AV, 298, all; Margaret A. and

ory, trustees, to Louis Jaffee, 94
 Ave. N. Bronx, 5 4-12 years from O.
 ; attorney, Isidor M. Korts, 34
 St.
 AV. 389, store floor and bame
 Manheimer to Morris W. Gitlitz
 1022 St. Brooklyn, 10 1-12 years
 1, 1930; attorney, M. T. Barrows
 Broadway \$5,000 to 4
 ST 142 East: Chas. Stark to
 k Hungarian Young Men's Circle
 ing Society, 5 years from Dec. 15,
 years renewal; attorney, Julius J.
 828 East 13th St.

ST. 220 East, all; August W. R. Ryan
Rosen, 242 East 21st St. 5 y.
Aug. 1, 1919.
ST. 202 West, all; 5-12 years
G. Durao, 821 7th. 5-12 years
1, 1919; attorney, James J. Tuckey
Leon Ave., Long Island City.
ST. 29 West, s. and b. and 3d to
re; D. A. Loring, as trustee, to E.
re. 509 West 4th Ave. 5 years, from

.....
 1930; attorney, Harry L. Kuhnberg.
 Broadway\$3

Brooklyn.

SPECT AV. 571, south store; E
 City Co. to Metropolitan Piano Co.
 Spect Av. 54-12 years, from Jas
 ; attorney, Metropolitan Piano Co.

 1 ST. 445 and 447 East, all; E
 City Corporation to Morris Siegel.
 67th St. and another, 3 years.
 1, 1919; attorney, J. Krinsky.
 Broadway\$1

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LENO.
BYE.
 W. S. DED; W. Weinraub against Ad
 g et al.; Oct. 18, 1919.....\$1



Preferred Stock

Guaranteed, too, in respect to every detail for which you prefer it: quality, value, workman-

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

up to \$110.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
St Ave., cor. 125th

Try the Ostermoor Cure

We've been sleep specialists for

over 67 years. For a complete rest night after night, and recuperation from your daily work we recommend the Ostermoor mattress. See it at our show rooms.

OSTERMOOR MATTRESS

Ostermoor & Co.,
114 Elizabeth St.
Through the Block
532 Bellevue
near Grand St.
Phone 5 Spring St.



BELL-ANS
FOR
INDIGESTION
25 CENTS

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Quick Relief

BELL-ANS

FOR INDIGESTION

KOLCHAK'S WAR MATERIAL.
Pictures of war material of Admiral Kolchak's forces in transit on pontoonage across the Irtys River to insure against capture by the Bolshevist forces, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—ADV.

a check for \$10,000 from The
Daily News for winning
Contest in which thou-
New York girls competed.
griffith, Harrison Fisher and
A. Cohan are the judges who
arded the prizes.

*Portrait in Rotogravure
with TODAY'S issue
of The News*

Prize winner has her portrait in beautiful Rotogravure today, suitable for framing.

seen the winners of the Second \$500 and the Third Prize of \$1,000.

the \$10,000 Beauty!

and for today's News will sweep stands very early. Buy your

ce.



NEWS

3 WORLD MEETINGS ON LABOR THIS WEEK

Federation of Trade Unions and Congress of Women to Convene Before Wednesday.

DATA READY FOR NEUTRALISTS

World's Laws on 48-Hour Week and Other Customs Compiled for Official Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—With the meeting here this week of three international labor conferences, including the conference authorized under the Peace Treaty, Washington will become a forum for consideration of problems affecting workers in every part of the globe.

Prior to the opening Wednesday of the conference, will be attended by delegates from all allied and neutral countries listed in the annex of the League of Nations covenant, the International Federation of Trade Unions, which met at Amsterdam last July, will open an adjourned session here tomorrow, and the International Congress of Working Women, the first international gathering of its kind, will convene Tuesday.

These two assemblies are expected also to hold concurrent sessions with the official conference meeting Wednesday, although virtually all delegates to the conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions are also accredited delegates to the official conference.

For the consideration of delegates to the conference meeting under the League of Nations, a complete file of reports bearing on the labor conditions of the world as they have been applied to the shorter working day, elimination of unemployment, maternity insurance, protection of women and children in industry and other questions, has been prepared by the organizing committee, headed by the League of Nations, and will be made available to the delegates.

First Gathering of Data.

The reports bring together, for the first time complete governmental data as to the status in the principal industrial nations of the measures of labor protection specifically named in the treaty for action by the conference. These include the questions of the forty-eight-hour week, unemployment, maternity care, conditions of employment for women and children, and the extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Bern in 1906.

The application of the eight-hour day to forty-eight hours of the conference, the committee report says, "is the first and most important subject on the agenda for the consideration of the conference. In the last five years, or since the outbreak of the war, the report shows, a tendency toward the shorter working day has been much accelerated among modern industrial nations. There have been more or less superficial differences in form, scope, and method, the report adds, but the downward trend of working hours is general both through labor legislation and through voluntary agreement.

Between countries and the Australian State of New South Wales are enumerated as having eight-hour laws which in general to modern industrial establishments.

Unemployment Is Elusive Problem.

"Unemployment," the committee declares, is "one of the most subtle and prevailing diseases of the present industrial system." The report declares that the conference will find itself face to face with the fact that while the causes of unemployment have long been generally known, and while in every civilized country numerous authorities study the problem and collect statistics and an international association on unemployment with sixteen national sections also is maintained, yet information on the nature and extent of unemployment, especially in the international aspects, is wholly inadequate.

In the report on regulation of women's employment in industry in particular, attention is given to protection of motherhood. No less than twenty-one nations make some special regulation of employment of mothers before and after child birth. Not only are all the Western European countries represented, but Argentina, Brazil, and Japan, two Australian States, New Zealand, South Africa, and the four American States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Vermont. The most general form of regulation, such as I found in the United States, excludes women from industrial work for four to twelve weeks at the time of child birth, which period from four to eight weeks may be after confinement.

Protection for women and children against work in "unhealthy processes" is a feature of the protective labor legislation of several countries, the report shows, either through absolute exclusion from the employment or the establishment of compulsory safeguards. Those nations which meet the problem through regulations are found to employ various methods, including the removal of poisonous dusts and fumes, the regular cleaning up of the works, the use of nearly every progressive industrial safety device, according to the committee report, the employment of children, the age of 14 has now been reached in minimum limit for at least a few countries, while only Rumania, Spain, and India, and, to a certain extent, Italy, may maintain a limit of less than 12 years. During the first year many countries also forbid employment at night.

Notable progress already has been made among industrial nations toward limiting labor in unhealthy processes. Treaties made effective by legislation, the committee's report shows, the convention adopted at the International Labor Conference brought about by the League of Nations, and eleven dependencies. The convention adopted at the same conference prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches has been carried into effect by ten European countries and thirty-three dependencies. A similar result in protecting the workers against the "phosphorus law" has been achieved in the United States by the imposition of a prohibitive Federal tax.

POINDEXTER OUT FOR PRESIDENCY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Wages, if successful, would be government by terror, for a special class. The effort of certain radical leaders of labor organizations to secure control of the police force of the various cities of the country, if successful, would give to a small special class absolute control of officers of the law. The success would mean the abdication of the Government in favor of a class dictatorship, and the establishment of a dictatorship, it should not be open to debate or negotiation.

"Direct Action" Condemned. The just claims of labor should be recognized and every opportunity should be given to laboring men and their families for content and happiness. The laboring man, above all, is benefited by the preservation of law and order, the security of

SIX SINN FEINNERS ESCAPE FROM PRISON

Gag and Handcuff Warden and Put Him in Cell—Friends Provide Ladder.

DATA READY FOR NEUTRALISTS

World's Laws on 48-Hour Week and Other Customs Compiled for Official Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—With the meeting here this week of three international labor conferences, including the conference authorized under the Peace Treaty, Washington will become a forum for consideration of problems affecting workers in every part of the globe.

Prior to the opening Wednesday of the conference, will be attended by delegates from all allied and neutral countries listed in the annex of the League of Nations covenant, the International Federation of Trade Unions, which met at Amsterdam last July, will open an adjourned session here tomorrow, and the International Congress of Working Women, the first international gathering of its kind, will convene Tuesday.

These two assemblies are expected also to hold concurrent sessions with the official conference meeting Wednesday, although virtually all delegates to the conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions are also accredited delegates to the official conference.

For the consideration of delegates to the conference meeting under the League of Nations, a complete file of reports bearing on the labor conditions of the world as they have been applied to the shorter working day, elimination of unemployment, maternity insurance, protection of women and children in industry and other questions, has been prepared by the organizing committee, headed by the League of Nations, and will be made available to the delegates.

First Gathering of Data.

The reports bring together, for the first time complete governmental data as to the status in the principal industrial nations of the measures of labor protection specifically named in the treaty for action by the conference. These include the questions of the forty-eight-hour week, unemployment, maternity care, conditions of employment for women and children, and the extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Bern in 1906.

The application of the eight-hour day to forty-eight hours of the conference, the committee report says, "is the first and most important subject on the agenda for the consideration of the conference. In the last five years, or since the outbreak of the war, the report shows, a tendency toward the shorter working day has been much accelerated among modern industrial nations. There have been more or less superficial differences in form, scope, and method, the report adds, but the downward trend of working hours is general both through labor legislation and through voluntary agreement.

Between countries and the Australian State of New South Wales are enumerated as having eight-hour laws which in general to modern industrial establishments.

Unemployment Is Elusive Problem.

"Unemployment," the committee declares, is "one of the most subtle and prevailing diseases of the present industrial system." The report declares that the conference will find itself face to face with the fact that while the causes of unemployment have long been generally known, and while in every civilized country numerous authorities study the problem and collect statistics and an international association on unemployment with sixteen national sections also is maintained, yet information on the nature and extent of unemployment, especially in the international aspects, is wholly inadequate.

In the report on regulation of women's employment in industry in particular, attention is given to protection of motherhood. No less than twenty-one nations make some special regulation of employment of mothers before and after child birth. Not only are all the Western European countries represented, but Argentina, Brazil, and Japan, two Australian States, New Zealand, South Africa, and the four American States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Vermont. The most general form of regulation, such as I found in the United States, excludes women from industrial work for four to twelve weeks at the time of child birth, which period from four to eight weeks may be after confinement.

Protection for women and children against work in "unhealthy processes" is a feature of the protective labor legislation of several countries, the report shows, either through absolute exclusion from the employment or the establishment of compulsory safeguards. Those nations which meet the problem through regulations are found to employ various methods, including the removal of poisonous dusts and fumes, the regular cleaning up of the works, the use of nearly every progressive industrial safety device, according to the committee report, the employment of children, the age of 14 has now been reached in minimum limit for at least a few countries, while only Rumania, Spain, and India, and, to a certain extent, Italy, may maintain a limit of less than 12 years. During the first year many countries also forbid employment at night.

Notable progress already has been made among industrial nations toward limiting labor in unhealthy processes. Treaties made effective by legislation, the committee's report shows, the convention adopted at the International Labor Conference brought about by the League of Nations, and eleven dependencies. The convention adopted at the same conference prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches has been carried into effect by ten European countries and thirty-three dependencies. A similar result in protecting the workers against the "phosphorus law" has been achieved in the United States by the imposition of a prohibitive Federal tax.

POINDEXTER OUT FOR PRESIDENCY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Wages, if successful, would be government by terror, for a special class. The effort of certain radical leaders of labor organizations to secure control of the police force of the various cities of the country, if successful, would give to a small special class absolute control of officers of the law. The success would mean the abdication of the Government in favor of a class dictatorship, and the establishment of a dictatorship, it should not be open to debate or negotiation.

"Direct Action" Condemned. The just claims of labor should be recognized and every opportunity should be given to laboring men and their families for content and happiness. The laboring man, above all, is benefited by the preservation of law and order, the security of

BELGIANS URGE US TO RATIFY TREATY

Members of Louvain Faculty Fear That Failure Would End Friendship of Nations.

LETTER TO GO TO SENATE

War-Stricken Country Anxious for Peace and an Opportunity to Resume Industry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The failure of the United States to sign the Peace Treaty would inevitably mean the end of the friendship sealed on the field of battle between the great American nation and the democratic powers," says an appeal to the American people received by the League to Enforce Peace from thirty-two members of the Faculty of the war-ravaged University of Louvain, Belgium. The message will be sent to the United States Senate.

The signers declare that, although the treaty imperfectly realizes the hopes of Belgium, that country has not bargained over the question of ratification. Belgium "begs her American friend," they say, "to take pity on the Old World, and particularly on Belgium, by ratifying the treaty of peace and permitting the Belgians to return, with energy to the labor of repairing their ruins." The letter in full follows:

"Belgium is following with the greatest anxiety the debate relative to the ratification of the treaty of peace by the United States. It is hard for her to understand how the great power which contributed so much to victory can think of compromising the great results that victory obtained.

"The assistance lent by the United States to the Entente in the course of the war was the decisive element in victory. This aid, moral, financial, and military, was the magnificent expression of the generosity and spiritual greatness of a great people. It determined the course of history.

"The peoples of the Entente are looking anxiously toward the American Senate. After sacrificing so many hopes, after giving up so many of the guarantees and reparations they had expected, they cannot understand this long hesitation. This temerarious opposition to the signing of the treaty. They have a vivid understanding of the risks Europe would be running should America refuse to ratify the labor of the Peace Conference. In such a refusal they know that the fruits of a victory so dearly bought would be compromised. They know that all the restitution and all the guarantees promised by Germany would be again brought under discussion. In their eyes the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty would mean the end of the friendship, sealed on the field of battle, between the great American nation and the democratic powers.

"Belgium, especially, the country for which America made such splendid sacrifices, would be feeling a bitter disappointment. Belgium knows that the treaty of peace, like most of the works of man, is very imperfect. Belgium believes, nevertheless, that this treaty represents the most splendid effort ever yet made for the purpose of assuring peace in the world.

"Belgium knows that the treaty is imperfectly realized, not only her hopes, but actual promises made to her of complete restoration. Nevertheless Belgium has not bargained over the question of ratification. Belgium knows that the treaty of peace, like most of the works of man, is very imperfect. Belgium believes, nevertheless, that this treaty represents the most splendid effort ever yet made for the purpose of assuring peace in the world.

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ALLIES TO WAIT TILL NOV. 15 FOR SENATE

Three Powers Hope to Get Positive Indications This Week on Treaty's Fate.

WILLING FOR SHORT DELAY

Reservations Have Discouraged Diplomats Who Hoped for Early Ratification.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The allies to wait till Nov. 15 for the Senate's decision on the Peace Treaty, three powers hope to get positive indications this week on the treaty's fate.

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JAMES A. FOLEY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SURROGATE NEW YORK COUNTY

It is also agreed that if some of the reservations are adopted by the Senate the position of the United States will be such that the Allies will have to go ahead with the League of Nations and the enforcement of the treaty without the co-operation of America for the present.

Representatives of the British and French Governments at Washington have probably been asked to submit this week their best estimates as to the date and nature of the Senate's final action.

The French press generally treats the reservations sarcastically. The "Intransigent" today remarks that it is fortunate that the Allies do not have to wait for the United States. Referring to the reservation which says that the United States shall be the sole judge of questions affecting its honor, it asks whether if some one should sink another Lusitania Congress would call that an outrage. The "Matin" says the delay is becoming excessive and calls attention to the advantages Germany is taking of it.

The publication here of the reservations adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has had the effect of discouraging those diplomats who hoped that the Senate would ratify the treaty early in November. Early last week this opinion could be heard freely in English and French official circles and was expressed freely in the French press. Since yesterday morning, when

Following Their Punishment, People Ask Recall of Celibacy Law. GENEVA, Oct. 26.—Despatches from Innsbruck say that Bishop Archibald, who arrived at Innsbruck from Rome a month ago, has communicated a number of Catholic Czech priests who married in spite of the prohibition.

Fifty-one priests had taken wives while continuing to exercise the duties of priesthood. They are supported by the population generally, which, in 1,400 villages and communities around Prague, has prepared a petition to the Pope to abolish the law prescribing celibacy for priests, so far as it concerns Czechoslovakia.

The Lawyers' Non-Partisan Committee, urging the election of JAMES A. FOLEY for the office of SURROGATE, call attention of voters to the unusual endorsement given to his candidacy by the Bar Association of the City of New York. Its Committee, of which William D. Guthrie, Esq., is Chairman, painstakingly examines the qualifications of ALL candidates for judicial office.

This Committee investigated Senator Foley's PERSONAL CHARACTER and PROFESSIONAL STANDING and reported to the association that they are "EXCELLENT."

It examined his REPUTATION as a public servant "during twelve years of prominent service," and reported that it is "WITHOUT BLEMISH."

It examined his PUBLIC activities and reported that they have been "CONSPICUOUSLY CREDITABLE and SATISFACTORY," and that he has shown "EXCEPTIONAL" familiarity with State Government and a "THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE" of legal and constitutional principles.

It examined his PROFESSIONAL practice and his work as Referee and found "LEGAL SCHOLARSHIP" and "CAPACITY FOR JUDICIAL SERVICE."

The Bar Association, at a regular meeting, UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THIS REPORT.

Lawyers' Non-Partisan Committee
JOHN GODFREY SAXE, Chairman
Benj. F. Schreiber, Sec'y.

Executive Committee
George L. Ingraham
Morgan J. O'Brien
Francis M. Scott
Samuel Seabury
James W. Gerard
John W. Coff
Henry A. Gildersleeve
D-Cady Herrick
Clarence J. Shearn
Bainbridge Colby
Herbert R. Limburg
Martin W. Littleton
Lamar Hardy
Stuart G. Gibboney
Archibald R. Watson
Robert E. Deyo

★Vote for one! SURROGATE 4
JAMES A. FOLEY..... Democratic
Mark your ballot as indicated

An Automobile Liability Policy Without Limits

Responsible Corporations, Firms or Individuals in New York State

Are Offered an Automobile (Commercial or Pleasure) Liability Policy Without Limits at Cost

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PETER DOELGER, President. E. L. McMANUS, Jr., Gen. Mgr.

HALLS OFFERED TO
SMITH AND HEARST

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

to meet Mr. Hearst in any part of the city or State if he is willing to meet me. "My friends will hire the hall. He will get half of the tickets. He will get the assurance of an absolutely fair, square deal.

"I have been in public life, elected public life, for nearly twenty years. He can get on the platform, and he can ask me any question he likes about my public or my private life, if he will let me do the same."

There is no doubt among friends of Governor Smith regarding the course he is determined to pursue. They say the Governor has his war paint on and is prepared for a final fight with Mr. Hearst. If the latter is unwilling to meet him in public, he will address the Carnegie Hall meeting anyhow and take Mr. Hearst for his text. It was predicted in Democratic circles that his second attack on Mr. Hearst would be more successful than the first. Then did his onslaught at the Women's Democratic League luncheon.

The Governor's number of speaking engagements in this city during the week—the final week of the campaign—is in excess of all previous weeks. He will come in for some attention on every occasion. Following the meeting at Carnegie Hall Governor Smith will speak at a luncheon of the Downtown Association, composed of business concerns and bankers in the lower section of the city, Thursday.

Colonel Thompson said last night he had nothing to say in addition to what was contained in the messages to Governor Smith and Mr. Hearst. He said he would announce the names of the members of the Committee of One Hundred today.

Lost and Found Advs. on Page 14.

During the war, thousands of our soldiers in the camps near New York City had to be punished for being absent without leave.

The number of such cases was disconcerting and punitive measures were not successful.

Some one with a knowledge of psychology or salesmanship or advertising or human nature, suggested a positive remedy.

In a modest advertising campaign the citizens of New York were told about the thousands of our American boys who were in the city for a twenty-four or thirty-six hour visit and who might be heavily punished if they missed the last train or the last ferry boat and were therefore, A. W. O. L.

The citizens were asked to

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway,
4th to 5th St.
We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only.
Store hours 9 to 5:30



Cheery—

There's a cheery, sunny, smile-and-be-merry atmosphere about a home with many blooming flowers in it. And greater than the joy of having flowers is that of planting the bulbs, and fostering them, watching them grow—

If you're planting bulbs now

in hopes of having flowers later, consider two things—the bulbs themselves and the methods of planting and caring for them.

As for the bulbs,

we have them.

SINGLE HYACINTHS—Fine, strong bulbs, just the kind for bedding in separate colors. Red, White, Blue, Pink and Yellow. Price per dozen, .59

SWEET SCENTED JONQUILS—Single mixed. Price, .29

DAFFODILS—Splendid for garden culture. Price, .29

CROCUS—Separate colors in blue, white, yellow and striped. Price per dozen, .24

CROCUS—Mixed colors. Price per dozen, .16

SINGLE TULIPS FOR APRIL BLOOMING—Fine mixture blended to give an assortment of all possible shades. Fine for bedding. Per 25 bulbs, .74
Per 50 bulbs, \$1.39
Per 100 bulbs, 2.49

DARWIN TULIPS—May flowering. Good mixture of the leading varieties. Price, .79
Per 25 bulbs, .79
Per 50 bulbs, \$1.49
Per 100 bulbs, 2.79

CHINESE SACRED LILIES—They do well in earth but are more beautiful and novel in bowls of water with pebbles to prevent them from toppling over when in bloom. First size bulbs, .14 ea.

NARCISSUS—Paper white grandiflora suitable for growing in water. First size bulbs, per dozen, .39

PREPARED BULBS PAPER—A complete substitute for soil scientifically prepared so that it will not sour, allowing the use of water-tight vessels. Per box, .09
Pebbles, per qt. box, .11

As for the Methods of planting

We have no printed instructions for growing bulbs. Our expert is always willing to give customers the benefit of his experience. Ask him how to get results from your bulbs.

George B. Rossmore, 15th Street, New York.

KNOXVILLE RIOTS

BRING OUT TROOPS
1,000 Entrain for City When Disorders Follow Street Car Service Resumption.

NON-UNION MEN ARE HURT

Police are Criticized for Alleged Negligence—Citizens Demand Removal of the Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26.—One thousand National Guardsmen from west and middle Tennessee are enroute tonight for strike duty here after a day of rioting between union and non-union street car employees which rivaled the fall riots of Aug. 31. The decision to call for State troops followed a conference between Adjutant General Sweeney and Mayor Neal late today, at which the city authorities admitted their inability to handle the situation.

The action of the local police came in for severe criticism for the part it played in the day's disorders. One policeman was suspended, charged with aiding the strikers. Other policemen are charged with turning their backs on disorders during the day, and tonight prominent citizens of the city are demanding the removal of the Chief of Police and Police Commissioner.

An attempt was made to resume street car service this morning after a ten-day tie up, and shortly after the first car left the barns it was held up by a mob on Depot Square. Missiles were thrown, car windows broken, trolley ropes cut and crews were dragged from their cars throughout the day in the main business section of the city. Hoodlums were rampant until the cars were withdrawn at dusk.

The outbreaks of today followed the acquittal Saturday of fourteen of the men charged with dynamiting the jail here in an effort to gain possession of a negro on Aug. 31. During the past week rumors have been rife that the local police would refuse strike duty because of their union affiliations. These rumors have been denied stoutly, but Police Commissioner Kuhlman in a public statement announced he would not expect members of the force to ride on the cars when the company resumed service. Scores were hurt during the disturbances today, and one man is in the Knoxville General Hospital in a critical condition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Baxter Sweeney, Adjutant General of the State, who has charge of the troops ordered to Knoxville, has been given authority by the Governor to send special trucks for additional soldiers should the situation at Knoxville become more serious.

SOLDIERS IN ALL BUT NAME.

Men Found to Have Served Though Rejected by the Army.

The stories of the two men now in the custody of the Hoboken police charged with larceny lead the military authorities to believe that during the war numbers of men unable to join the ranks of the fighters on account of some physical imperfection entered the service and worked as kitchen helpers or did guard duty, and that the Government has yet to hear of them officially.

One of these two, Joseph Bryozinski, recently ran into the arms of a policeman in Hoboken, just as he bolted out of the hardware store of Catherine Chiers at 1 New York street. Bryozinski cries that he had taken a revolver without paying for it.

When arraigned at first said he was a member of Company K, 13th Infantry, and later he amended this by saying that he had been in the service except a few men outside of the company. He said that he had tried to enlist in October of 1917, but was rejected as being underweight. A. H. Jones, whose name was given, heard his story and got him an outfit. He answered, recalled, did his turn at kitchen police, served on the line, did other duties, including a mysterious disappearance at when the higher officers were made the round on a ship.

The other youth is Ezra Mansfield, 10 years old, who was picked up by Inspector Anderson of the port. His story, on suspicion that he might be implicated in a number of recent robberies in Hoboken, has been a minor story. The authorities are making a cheap case of the number of men in the various regiments to trace out such cases.

NEW BRITISH PILOTAGE LAW.

Cunard Captain Explains Measure Which Caused Cabinet Crisis.

Captain W. R. D. Irvine, R. N. R., of the Cunard Line, said yesterday that the recent controversy within the British Government over the pilotage clause in the Aliens bill, which caused a ministerial crisis in England last week, in his opinion concerned the Continental and British coasts shipping trade.

"Before the war," the Captain continued, "it was customary for French, Belgian and German captains in the coasts trade to be granted pilot certificates for foreign ports, which enabled them to bring their ships in without stopping to pick up pilots every trip, and similar privileges were granted to British captains at continental ports. There was some arrangement by which the steamship companies paid a certain amount for pilotage dues every year.

Now, I understand, the new law demands that no aliens shall be granted pilot certificates to British ports, which is quite a good thing, because if the Government wishes to have good pilots, they must be given work to do besides drawing their salaries from the Pilot Board or Trinity House.

RECTOR IS SHOT IN IRELAND

Masked Men Wound Clergyman Whose Sons Fought for England.

BELFAST, Oct. 26, (Associated Press).—The Rev. E. A. Foy, rector of Linsagilly, a lonely country district, near Armagh, was shot by masked men Saturday night, and is in a critical condition in the Armagh Infirmary. The men called at the rector's house on the pretense of borrowing a motor jack, and escaped after the shooting. Foy's two sons fought in the British Army in Canada early in the war, one of them gaining a commission in an Ulster regiment.

COAL LACK DARKENS MUNICH

Sarre Basin Supply Cut Off—Street Car Service Tied Up.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (Associated Press).—The coal shortage in Munich has forced the power plants of the Bavarian city to close.

The city is left without light or street car service. The police are unable to combat the increasing epidemic of high-price robberies and burglaries, which flourished during the era of darkness.

The city administration is making special efforts to procure coal from the Sarre Basin, which formerly supplied fuel to the city.

Lost and Found Advs. on Page 14.

FIDELIXANS

WOUNDED AVIATORS
Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

men who are accused of having killed them five days later, and at that time were only twelve miles from Los Flores silver mine, where they might have received protection and food.

One of their messages, scratched on the airplane fuselage with a knife, said the airmen remained in the air four hours and five minutes, that they ran into a rainstorm and lost their sense of direction. When they sighted the Gulf of California they thought they were flying up the coast instead of southward along the east coast of the Gulf of California.

Another message, traced on the wings and fuselage, told how the airmen attempted vainly for two days to catch fish to appease their hunger. They then started walking northward toward the water, but returned to their airplane in thirty-six hours, when their supply of water became exhausted. The airmen drank the water from the radiator of their plane. This proved sufficient to allow them to wait up to the time they were taken to Bahia Los Angeles from Guadalupe Bay, where the plane landed.

The party which left San Diego on Oct. 16 included, besides Major Bratton, who is attached to the 1st Cavalry, Infantry, Nogales, Ariz., two other army officers and several officials and soldiers of the Mexican army, including a mining engineer, who first reported finding the bodies.

Major Bratton's Account.

Major Bratton in an account of the expedition, said: "The Army Ward arrived at Bahia Los Angeles at 3:15 P. M., Oct. 19. We immediately went ashore, with Richards acting as guide, and in a few moments the bodies were discovered. The bodies had been disturbed, the skulls being about ten feet distant from the bodies.

The bodies were then disinterred and the formal investigation started. It was absolutely no question that the bodies were those of Connolly and Waterhouse.

The officer then told of the party's going up the Gulf to Guadalupe Bay, twenty miles to the northward. When the airplane piloted by Connolly and Waterhouse was discovered on the beach.

"The two airmen had made a perfect landing," he said, "but when they subsequently removed the motor from the fuselage, stole all of the ammunition for the two machine guns and carried away their equipment. The motor evidently was too heavy to carry away, and the machine guns, compass, and other equipment worth salvaging were taken aboard the ship.

"We took notes of all the messages scratched on the fuselage and wings, and the airmen had landed. In this the men told how they had tried unsuccessfully to signal a passing boat, with their lack of knowledge of the Gulf of California, and the growing hunger which rapidly was making them weaker. On the last week of their vigil the men scratched their names and message to their mothers. At that time the men must have been near starvation.

"On Sept. 8 the airmen were picked up by two fishermen from the Mexican sloop Esperanza, who rowed them to the shore to Bahia Los Angeles. It is doubtful if Connolly and Waterhouse were given anything nourishing by the fishermen. Just what they ate is not known from the time they landed at Bahia Los Angeles until they were discovered the night of Sept. 11. It is not known definitely. It is a pathetic fact, however, that Waterhouse and Connolly could have secured food and shelter at the Los Flores mine, twelve miles to the southward, if they had had the strength to traverse the long, mountainous trail that led to this refuge.

Investigations conducted jointly by ourselves and the Mexican authorities have found that Waterhouse and Connolly had been murdered by two fishermen from the Esperanza.

Murdered for Robbery.

"Waterhouse was stabbed to death, evidently with a knife, Connolly was killed by a bullet blow from some instrument, which fractured his skull. He also was stabbed. The evidence shows the motive evidently was robbery. The Mexicans, however, secured only a few dollars.

"After the murder the Mexicans covered the bodies lightly with sand. A few hours later the morning of Sept. 12, when the bodies were discovered by Captain Jack Ross of the American schooner Trojan, Ross's discovery was due to the fact that one arm of each of the airmen was sticking out of the sand. The index finger of Connolly's right hand had been severed. Waterhouse's head and arm showed several stab wounds.

"Aware of Mexican customs concerning the dead, Captain Ross did not take the bodies aboard the Trojan. His report of the finding of the bodies did not reach the Army Intelligence Office at San Diego until three days after. Joe Noguera, personal secretary to Governor Richards, reported to that office. Richards found the bodies on Sept. 21, 1,000 reward offered by the Government for information leading to recovery of the bodies and after tracing the murderers, Mexican officials got in touch with the authorities at San Diego.

Major Bratton telegraphed a report of his investigation to the Adjutant General at Washington. Full military honors were accorded the airmen as the caskets, draped with the Stars and Stripes, were carried from the deck of the destroyer to the Municipal Pier. Parents of both Waterhouse and Connolly were the first to meet the destroyer when she docked.

The body of Waterhouse will be shipped to Westport tomorrow afternoon for interment. Connolly will be buried with military honors in the Port Cemetery on Point Loma next Tuesday.

Three brother airmen flew overhead in battle formation while the Aaron Ward steamed up the bay.

Hope to Get Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—At the direction of the State Department an intensive search is being conducted for the murderers of Lieutenants Cecil H. Connolly and Frederick B. Waterhouse, army aviators, whose bodies were found buried on the Lower California coast. It was said tonight by department officials.

A report on the finding of the two airmen's bodies reached the department some time ago, but officials refused to comment on the announcement made tonight by Major R. S. Bratton that the officers were killed by Mexicans.

Owing to the often expressed friendship of the Lower California administration to Governor Carr, it was considered in unofficial quarters here tonight that the prospects of apprehending the slayers of the Americans were hopeful than had the murders been committed in other portions of Mexico.

Long Search for Missing Airmen.

Lieutenants Frederick Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connolly were pursuit pilots of the American army air service, attached to the Rockwell Field station of the Mexican border patrol. They started in an airplane to return to San Diego base after reconnaissance duty and never were seen again.

For a long time after they had failed to return it was believed they might have made a forced landing somewhere in the desert, and more than a thousand square miles was explored in the search for them by Major Theodore MacCauley and other fliers familiar with Lower California.

Their disappearance was reported by United States army men, and Governor Carr, at the disposal of Colonel H. L. Watson, commander of Rockwell Field, to help in the search. Toward the end of August there was a report that the two airmen had been found for a few days the search lagged. Then his proved to be erroneous and with renewed vigor the search was taken up.

Meantime the Navy had lent its aid and submarine chaser 303, which was returned from Ensenada to San Diego was ordered to take aboard fresh supplies and go back south. It was decided to make Ensenada the chief base for the hunt, and the tug Challenge, which had been anchored there, was ordered to San Diego for supplies and fuel. Several other submarine chasers were sent south along with the tug.

Several other submarine chasers with supplies of fuel were sent south along the coast and Colonel Watson carried out his plan for establishing several submarine bases in the Gulf of California. It was believed the two men might be lost.

A few days later reports from Governor Carr's forces that the airmen had been found were entirely discounted, and at the same time American officers got information that the airmen had never been disclosed, which, for the first time gave force to the fear that they had been murdered.

BONILLAS NOT TO LEAVE.

Mexican Presidential Campaign in Full Swing.

Special Cable to The New York Times. QUERETARO, Mexico, (via Cienfuegos), Oct. 26.—The return of Ambassador Bonillas to Mexico is officially denied. Señor Bonillas will remain in Washington until Spring, Señor Siller, ex-Minister to France, is expected to be named to replace him.

The impression here is that González has lost his opportunity for the Presidency by three statements in the Mexican City. At the present time the only candidates in sight with followers are General Obregón, who is expected to be the principal speaker on that occasion.

The Obregon campaign is in full swing. The Obregon campaign is in full swing. The Obregon campaign is in full swing.

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GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY MAN MEET
Always conditioned
We do not sell you a GLOBE Automatic Sprinkler system and then proceed to force all your business on it. Your system is carefully inspected at regular intervals so that it will retain all its original high efficiency.
Let us explain this inspection service.
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The Sprinkler Co. of N. York, N. Y.
Globe Sprinkler Co. of N. York, N. Y.
Globe Sprinkler Co. of N. York, N. Y.

KOLCHAK'S WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
The first pictures to reach America of Admiral Kolchak's wounded soldiers passing to the rear from the Ufa River, after their defeat by the Bolshevik forces, are shown in the photographs in the New York Times today.

LIQUOR THE ISSUE IN JERSEY

Prohibition the Big Campaign Question, with Suffrage Second.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—With the trolley zone fare question temporarily settled by the fixing of a 6-cent fare for two miles, and a cent a mile thereafter, with ticket transfers, one of the chief issues in the gubernatorial campaign in New Jersey has dropped to a secondary place in the final week of the campaign, and the center of the political stage is now being occupied by the prohibition question.

The last year for Senator Edward J. Edwards, the Democratic nominee, are trying to show that State Comptroller Newton A. K. Bugbee, the Republican candidate, is out for a dry State. Mr. Bugbee takes the attitude that the prohibition amendment having been adopted there is nothing that New Jersey can do to prevent its going into effect.

Mr. Bugbee is expected this week to make a drive on Senator Edwards' attitude on woman suffrage in the hope of eliminating some "wet" votes from the Democratic candidate. Mr. Bugbee has not declared himself for or against woman suffrage but has taken the position that as the amendment has not yet been ratified by the State, it should be put to a referendum in New Jersey.

Mr. Bugbee's followers are claiming his election by upward of 40,000 plurality, while the Edwards supporters claim he will be chosen by more than 30,000.

LAW STUDENT SEES A LIGHT.

Decides to Study "Murphy on Contracts" to Insure Success.

The Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, which is fighting for the re-election of Justice Joseph E. Newburger of the Supreme Court and Richard H. Smith of the City Court, to whom a renomination by Tammany Hall was refused, made public last night the following letter received from a Columbia law student:

Independent Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, New York, N. Y.:
I see a light. If I am to succeed, I must reinforce my present text book with "Murphy on Contracts." McCarthy on the Legal Status of the Simple Minded." Baldwin on Robbery and "Untermyer on Taxes and Farming."
Yours very truly,
COLUMBIA LAW STUDENT.

MARSHALL FOR URMERMYER.

Candidate's Law Partner Gives Endorsement.

Louis Marshall has endorsed the candidacy of Irwin Untermyer, Tammany nominee for Supreme Court Justice, in a letter which is being sent out from Untermyer campaign headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan. In his letter Mr. Marshall says:

"Permit me to call your attention to the fact that my partner, Mr. Irwin Untermyer, has been nominated for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, which is to be filled at the coming election. I bespeak your favorable consideration of his candidacy, whatever your political affiliations. Party lines should be discarded in the selection of a judicial officer. Character, ability and fitness should be the sole tests.

"From my intimate acquaintance with Mr. Untermyer during all of his life, and my professional association with him for more than ten years, I can assure you that he possesses in a high degree all of the qualities requisite for the proper performance of the responsible duties of the office. He is a man of idealistic standards, excellent judgment, equable temper, and a profound sense of justice. He is free from all prejudices, and reaches his conclusions only after giving a fair and patient hearing, and while his decisions are vigorous both in mind and body, and capable of rendering continuous and efficient service in the public domain for years. He will be guided solely by the desire to do justice without fear or favor. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all who have ever had occasion to come in contact with him."

Mr. Marshall is a law partner of Mr. Untermyer, both being members of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer and Marshall.

ACTIVE FIGHT FOR JUDGES.

Nonpartisan Committee Arranges Final Week's Meetings.

The Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee created to help Justice Joseph E. Newburger and Richard H. Smith has arranged a number of meetings for the closing week of the campaign.

This evening there will be a rally at Laure Garden in East 118th Street.

At noon tomorrow law students at Columbia will meet at Earl Hall, with Dean Harlan A. Stone, presiding, to discuss the judicial question.

Tomorrow evening Bainbridge Colby and others will address a meeting at the New York City Club.

At Cooper Union on Wednesday evening the speakers will include Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, ex-Justice Clarence J. Sherman, Justice John H. Hoff, Miss Helen Varick Boswell and Bainbridge Colby.

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A box of Sato-Nuts gets you in right
At a box for your girl!

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35th St. & 36th St. Herald Sq. 35th St. & 36th St. Herald Sq.

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with nineteen years' practical experience, mainly railway construction work, familiar with all details of railway construction, extensive training in engineering, surveying, and general construction, and speaking, licensed lawyer, impermanently inclined toward analysis, organization, and business plan, offers services to substantial interests in railway construction or operation; salary \$4,000. R. H. 1111.

Children's tan grain leather lace shoes, with heavily welted soles of oak leather—Alexander quality and orthopedic last.
Sizes 8½ to 10½ \$4.50. Sizes 11 to 2 \$5.50

7th Ave. Subway and 6th Ave. El. 1 Block from Store

ADJOURNMENT HOPE WANES IN CAPITAL

Questions Looming Up Before Congress Are Likely to Prolong Session.

STRIKE CRISIS MENACING

Senate Action Over the Peace Treaty Seems Unlikely to be Quickened.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Although Senate leaders hope to expedite the German Peace Treaty this week by disposal of amendments and by be-

signing consideration of reservations, both houses will convene tomorrow with decreasing prospects of adjourning the special session by Nov. 10 as leaders have hoped. In view of prospective delay on the treaty, House leaders today discussed plans for a separate recess of the lower body without waiting for the Senate.

In addition to the treaty, the industrial crisis, intensified by the threatened coal strike, promises to receive much attention in Congress this week. The strike of bituminous coal miners will come up for early discussion on the pending resolution of Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, proposing drastic action by the Government. Further consideration of the strike may come through the Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-Committee's investigation of the coal situation. Late this week the Senate Labor Committee plans as a result of its inquiry into the steel strike to present a report containing constructive recommendations for immediate action and future legislation.

The treaty fight in the Senate still hinges on the Johnson-McCord amendments to equalize the voting power in the League of Nations. Debate on the amendments will be resumed tomorrow with a vote expected in a few days. The rest of the week, it is expected, will be

given over to disposition of many individual amendments, which have been prepared, probably deferring consideration of reservations until next week. Under the surface, however, the controversy over reservations is of engrossing importance with the final result decidedly in doubt.

Three bills will probably be sent to the President by Congress this week—one extending passport restrictions against anarchists and other radicals; another increasing the pay of postal employees, and a third containing the first deficiency appropriation. The House is expected to pass the Senate Oil and Coal Land Leasing bill, and the measure, providing for sale of army automobiles. Late in the week the Merchant Marine Shipping bill, providing for the sale of the Government fleet, will be ready for debate.

Railroad legislation is to be advanced this week by the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which will take up the Esch bill Tuesday with a view to final report. House leaders hope to take up the railroad measure Nov. 5, and pass it in a week.

In considering permanent military legislation, the Senate and House Military Committees hope to arrange a joint session this week to hear General Pershing review the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces as well as make recommendations for future policies.

Clark & Weinberg

Fur Coats and Sets
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps

634 Fifth Ave., Opp. Cathedral

PLENTY

of securities offer good interest in these days of high prices. But with Bolshevism on the horizon the wise investor is more concerned about his principal. Be Safe. Buy Guaranteed Mortgages, doubly secured.

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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

WOMEN'S NEW MODEL SUITS

Of Custom Quality for Women
Accustomed to Quality

A WOMAN is an instinctive judge of quality. The touch of a fabric tells her hand and the nature of tailoring tells her eye the standard of a suit. In the language of quality, then, so easily understood by all women, the suits in this group tell a significant story. The fabrics—peachbloom, fortuna, and tinseltone are rich in texture. The furs—beaver, natural squirrel, Hudson seal and Australian opossum, are excellent in character. The silhouettes—blouse, straight line and shirred hip models, are unquestionably smart in fashion. And the price makes the measure of quality even greater by proportion!

125.00

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—Balcony Floor



Men's Beacon Blanket Cloth Robes, \$6.95

These robes were recently advertised in New York as excellent value at \$8.50. Secure one today while this low price of \$6.95 is possible. Fifth Floor.

Broadway

Saks & Company

at 34th Street

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Goodyear Glove Keds, Special \$1.25

For women and misses. In white and buff color canvas with rubber soles and spring heels. Just right for the "Gym." Sizes 2½ to 7. Second Floor.

For One Day Only—Monday Finest of Women's Winter Coats

Handsomely Fur-Trimmed

At \$75

Perfect copies of the most costly coats received from Paris, tailored according to the highest known standards of modern tailormanship in the most luxurious winter fabrics.

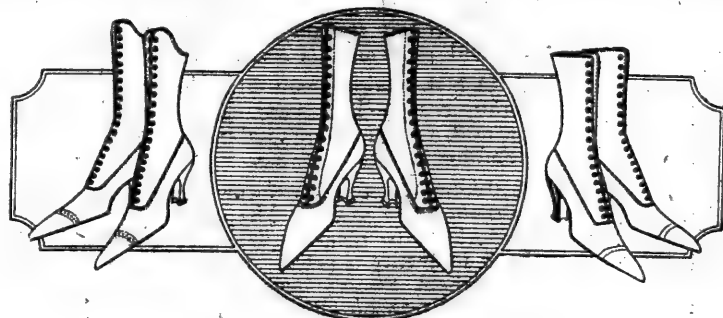
Peach Bloom, Silvertip
Bolivia, Two-tone Silver-
tone, and Suede Velour
in every wanted color
and black.

Embellished with large shawl or muffler collars of Taupe Nutria, Natural Raccoon, Skunk-Raccoon, Ringtail Opossum, Australian Opossum, and Hudson Seal. The linings are of exquisite novelty and plain color silks, and each coat is warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48. Two styles pictured.



So-called "Exclusive" shops on the Avenue are asking \$100 and more for the very same models—and getting it!

Fourth Floor.



A Really Wonderful Opportunity!

813 Pairs of Women's and Misses' Boots

in an important sale beginning to-day

At \$7.45

We have taken all our broken lots of higher priced shoes, and will place them on sale today at this one price. Every pair is perfect, the styles are among the smartest created for immediate wear, and the workmanship is up to our regular standard—the highest. The leathers are:

Brown Russia Calfskin with Buckskin Tops, Tan Russia Calfskin with Worumbo Cloth Tops, Grey Calfskin with Grey Buckskin Tops, Grey Kidskin with Grey Cloth Tops. Sizes 2 to 8, widths AAA to D. Louis XV heels.

Also at \$7.45—A fine collection of Russian Calf Low Heel Walking Boots, some with colored tops. Second Floor.

A Handsome

Fur-Trimmed VELOUR SUIT for Women

At \$49.50

Exceptional Value!
Women's
Georgette Crepe
and Satin
Frocks
as pictured
At \$39.50



This dainty frock takes its inspiration from a costly import, and its needlework has been executed with a care and precision frankly unusual at this low price. Fashioned of Satin tastefully combined with Georgette Crepe, rich head embroidery being used for embellishment.

Obtainable in Silver Grey, Tan, French Blue, and Helio. Sizes 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor.



Sonny Will Surely Want
One of These

Smart Little Suits

with corduroy knickers

offered today

At \$5.00

For school, play or general wear, you never saw a finer suit for little fellows—3 to 7 years. The blouse is of serviceable Palmer Junior Cloth, in Green, Navy Blue, Brown and Grey, and the knickers are of fine quality corduroy to match. Pictured. Second Floor.



WOMEN'S

Dainty Lounging Robes

are to be seen at Saks in wonderful assortment.

The styles have an unusual appeal because of their tasteful originality, and are shown in such diversion as to make satisfactory selection a certainty. You may want a warm and cozy robe model, or a new breakfast coat style. Whatever it is—it is here, in Eiderdown, Beacon Blanket Cloth, Wooly Blankets, or Corduroy.

Priced from \$5 to \$18

Special for Monday

At \$5—Beacon Blanket Robes in beautiful plaid colorings, with ribbon trimmed collar, cuffs, and pockets.

At \$10—Fine Wide Wale Corduroy Robes, with large shawl collar, turn-back cuffs, and two pockets. Lined with figured mull. Third Floor.



For One Day Only

Women's Smart Velvet Bags at \$5

As pictured—a beautiful velvet bag with handsome jewel topped, etched frame of Victory Silver.

Silk lined, and may be had in Taupe, Purple, Navy Blue, Brown and Black.

Main Floor.

The Coiffure arrangement you Want

is easily attainable with a naturally Wavy Transformation, mingled with your own hair. We feature a splendid assortment in all shades, including Grey.

At \$3.95

and \$8.95

Saks CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

TO pay for a foundry-made suit within a dollar or two of the price that would have bought Saks-tailoring is an excellent example of the extravagance of frugality.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

HANAN

Initial cost is not to be considered in comparing shoe values.

Quality, style, and length of service constitute the only true criterion of a shoe's worth.

You are protected by traditional good workmanship when you select Hanan's.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

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ANNOUNCING An Exhibition of the New Binner Corsets

by Miss K. Burleigh, Expert Binner Corsetiere

Miss Burleigh is an expert Binner corsetiere, and her advice to you in regard to the proper corset for your particular figure will prove invaluable. Our present assortment of Binner Corsets includes every new model for Fall, from those for the petite figure to the low and medium bust models for average and full figures.

Prices \$6 to \$27.50

according to boning and quality of material.

ECONOMY

Economy is a great talking point with all contractors. Be sure that that is not all it is!

THOMPSON-STARRETT
COMPANY
Building Construction



999—Pies pie plate, \$3.50

70 Years

SEVENTY years old and yet crammed with the newest and most original merchandise in New York!

The only thing ancient about Ovington's is its reputation for honest values and reasonable prices.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
514 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

FOWNES
NAME IN EVERY PAIR
Those who sell Fownes Gloves do not have to force or explain their wares. Since 1777 buyers have found them the best of
GLOVES
FOR MEN WOMEN & CHILDREN



COMBINATION
Black Kid, Chocolate Kid,
Black Calf, Mahogany Calf.

Prevention
Is Easy

Don't wait for your feet to become sore before taking action in their behalf. By wearing the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes you can prevent this in the very beginning.

The Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes give comfort and protection at the same time. The soft easy cushion rests your feet and prevents street-shocks from reaching them.

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CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by
J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

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Ballantine's
GOLDEN
GLOW
GINGER ALE



Faultless
Pajamas & Night Shirts
"The Nightwear of a Nation!"
E. B. ROSENFIELD & Co. Baltimore - New York

WILL STOP SUPPLY
OF 2.75 BEER TODAY

Brewers Notify Customers That
Hereafter No More Deliv-
eries Will Be Made.

FACE DRY ENFORCEMENT

Volstead Bill Effective Tomorrow
Unless President Vetoes It
or Lifts War Ban.

Unless President Wilson lifts the war-time ban on liquor or vetoes the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement bill tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, the nation will go dry at midnight. All liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol for beverage purposes will be unlawful.

Brewers have notified their customers that no more 2.75 beer will be delivered after today. However, a number of the breweries, it was reported, will manufacture near-beer in compliance with the law.

The effect of the enforcement of the prohibition law will be to summarily close many saloons and hotel bars. If the President vetoes the bill, the nation will go dry at midnight. The Constitutional amendment goes into effect. If the President does not sign or veto the bill it will automatically become law.

Liquor dealers and restaurant men have said that they would obey the law to the letter, but this will not preclude them from acting to enjoin the Federal officials from proceeding against them. In their suit, which it was reported yesterday, they would bring this week, the liquor men will contend that the law is invalid because the emergency which called forth war-time prohibition is over and also because the law is unconstitutional and confiscatory.

Internal Revenue agents will be ready to proceed against any one violating the new law. Some doubt was expressed yesterday as to whether the Volstead act would go into effect tonight. It was contended that if the measure was not signed it automatically would become a law not at midnight but at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, for it was asserted that the ten-day period before a bill becomes law without the signature of the President would not be up until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Liquor dealers in general understand that the bill becomes operative at midnight.

The brewers will abide by the decision of the Volstead act, said R. J. Schaefer, President of the New York State Brewers Association. "We await with confidence, however, the ultimate decision of the proper tribunals. I believe we have reached the peak of our doubts and difficulties. The end of anxiety and uncertainty is in sight. Either our business will emerge from the present anomalous condition to take its former place as one of the leading and important industries of the country, or it will be in shipwreck and in ruin as testimony to the havoc wrought by the madness of prohibition."

In announcing the sale beginning today of beer containing less than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol, George E. Ruppert, Vice President of the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, said:

"The new Ruppert brew will be known as the 'Knickerbocker beverage,' and will be sold to saloons, cafes, and hotels on draught and in bottles. We don't expect to sell as much of this drink as we did of 2.75 beer, but the manufacture of it will be continued until the Govern-

ment gives permission to brew some sort of beer.
The Retail Liquor Dealers Association will meet at 3:30 this afternoon at Terrace Garden to discuss the situation. The Hotel Men's Association will meet at the Waldorf tomorrow, and a meeting of the Society of Restaurateurs will take place either today or tomorrow. Witnesses will be heard today by the Federal Grand Jury investigating an alleged conspiracy to defeat the war-time prohibition act on the part of five men, three of them Department of Justice agents.

Germany Sends Four Delegates.
BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Four Government representatives will be included in Germany's delegation to the International Labor Conference at Washington. It is officially announced in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The Hamburg Socialist, Dr. August Mueller, formerly Minister of Economics and at one time during the war in charge of food distribution, will head the delegation. Privy Councillor of Commerce, Weiland, will represent employers, and Herr Grossmann, Vice President of the General Commission of Trades Unions, will represent the workmen. President Legation of that organization being unable to make the trip.

BABY LOVES IT.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

is made of pure delicious chocolate—no gelatine, no bitter drugs, no poison—it is the safe stomach remedy for young and old.

At Your Drug Store 10, 25 and 50c a box

How to Buy a Motor Truck

Motor Trucks and Pleasure Cars are opposites—people buy pleasure cars on shape of a cow—the lines of a body or for any number of reasons. When a man buys a motor truck he is buying transportation and the only basis on which to buy transportation is on its dependability and its cost per ton mile.

A high first cost means high transportation costs—but there is a middle ground, a point where quality and price combine in greatest value.

Bethlehem Motor Trucks are examples of that middle ground. They are neither underbuilt to meet a price nor overbuilt to justify a price. Thousands of Bethlehem owners have solved thousands of transportation problems with Bethlehem Dependable Delivery. Buy your Motor Truck on Facts.

1½-Ton Chassis 2½-Ton Chassis 3½-Ton Chassis
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You Already Know

It is the Dainty Enclosed Model of the
Car Men Everywhere Praise so Highly

The Essex Sedan

A legion of friends waited the coming of the Essex Sedan. It came, already known, in a sense. The touring model foretold its quality and performance. It hinted the dainty beauty to be expected.

So men bought the first Essex Sedans, unseen, solely on what they knew of the touring model.

Now It Speaks
For Itself

More than 1500 Essex Sedans are now in service. Every day more than 100 new Essex owners are added. Of these, a large proportion get Sedans. It is becoming the popular all-seasons car.

Just hear what owners say of the way it exceeds its promise. Their chief joy is in its nimbleness. Abundant surplus power handles the extra weight of the Sedan with ease.

That is why many buy it, who formerly found enclosed cars too sluggish to be desirable.

Big Car Performance
Small Car Economy

These days everyone is talking about the Essex Sedan. You will hear much that may lead you to regard it as a large, high-priced car, because owners in describing it invariably compare it with big costly cars.

Their speech reflects the spaciousness of its interior; its luxury finish; its solidness and quiet riding ease. All qualities usually regarded as exclusive to big expensive cars.

Yet the Essex is not a large car. It has the wanted big car qualities. But it also enjoys such advantages as upkeep economy, handling ease and liveliness, that

are exclusive to light weight cars. Any motorist knows that such quality, material and workmanship, would be impossible in a big car at the Essex price.

Essex Size No Bar
to Supreme Performance

One owner writes: "The Essex proves that size is no more essential to fine performance in a motor car, than in a watch. It is just the best car qualities in a small case."

The Essex was designed as just such a car. How it met our aim is best answered by what thousands who own and know the Essex, say of it. Come and ride in the Sedan. See if you too find the appeal, that won so many admirers.

Women like its daintiness. The finish and pleasing appointments gratify discriminating taste. It is the sort of car you instinctively expect to see in any gathering of fine motors.

But it is Essex performance and endurance that must always appeal strongest to men. Power for the hills, speed and endurance to which no distance is a barrier, alertness and prompt pick-up in crowded traffic—these are qualities which will always win the affection of thorough-going motorists.

Another member of the Essex family that will especially interest those to whom smartness, combined with supreme performance appeals, is the Essex Roadster.

From the first Essex popularity has been the motor sensation of the year. Because in the Essex men found qualities they never hoped to obtain except in high-priced cars.

With two buyers waiting for every Essex we can produce, it is obvious that you must act promptly to secure an early delivery.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK, Inc.

Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1422 Bedford Ave.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
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WHITE PLAINS
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BRONX, N. Y.
2450 Grand Concourse
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
190-192 East Front Street

NEWARK, N. J.
866 Broad St.

TAILORED TOP COATS AND REEFERS
FOR GIRLS

Our knowledge of the dress requirements of girls from 4 to 16 years extends over a period of nearly 40 years, during which time we have provided the most smartly dressed young people of this country with their complete outfits of clothing.

This season we have designed many exceedingly attractive models in plain and fur-trimmed coats for girls, and have imported from abroad many exclusive patterns in serviceable fabrics.

Girls' Tailored Top Coats with and without fur collars.
Girls' Regulation School Dresses in English Serge, especially designed to meet the requirements of girls from 4 to 14 years.

Girls' Serge and Velvet Dresses.
Girls' Hats especially designed to be worn with De Pinna clothing.
"Annapolis" Shoes.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

"I wonder, did the
man sitting opposite me
in the street car clean
his teeth this morning"

SAFE—
SAFE—
DELICIOUS

Does he belong to the
80% who don't brush
their teeth or to the
20% who do?
Resolve today to join
the ranks of those
who use



Colgate's is Recommended by
More Dentists Than Any Other Dentifrice

33

The mind of a man at the age of thirty-three is just beginning to unfold. Hundreds of years ago Lord Bacon said:

"Young men are fitter to invent than to judge; fitter for execution than for counsel, and fitter for new projects than for settled business; for the experience of age, in things that fall within the compass of it, directeth them; but in new things abasheth them."

The committee of the Bar Association that passed on the nominations of the Supreme Court reported as to Mr. Irwin Untermyer:

"Your committee, however, is unable to certify that in its judgment his professional experience has as yet shown him to be qualified for so important a judicial office as that of Justice of the Supreme Court, and it, therefore, recommends that his candidacy be not approved or endorsed by the association."

Courts are not kinder-gartens.

As former Justice Charles E. Hughes said at Carnegie Hall recently:

"The Supreme Court is not a law school."

Obviously, only men who know the law, who have had long experience in interpreting it intelligently and wisely, should be elected to Supreme Court Judgeships.

It is not a question of personalities in the campaign this committee is waging to re-elect Justice Newburger to the Supreme Court, which he has honored for so many years because of his knowledge of the law, his able interpretation of it and his just administration of it.

This committee feels it to be a supreme duty to the people of Manhattan and the Bronx to urge the defeat of Irwin Untermyer for Supreme Court Justice and the election of Justice Newburger, because of his ability to sustain the dignity, character and intellectuality that must always be the three great essentials for men occupying the Supreme Court Bench.

There were millions of men (33) who performed valiantly in the late war, but not one of them was chosen to lead the Allied forces to victory.

They were brilliant, courageous — but why was Foch chosen as the leader of the Allies?

Why was Pershing chosen as the leader of the American forces?

Was it not because of their long experience and their proven ability?

Independent Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, 141 Wall St., B'way at 43d St. New York City.

(To be continued in to-morrow's evening newspapers.)

FOUR MORE ARRESTS IN BINKOWITZ CASE

Two Prisoners Taken Here and Two in Connecticut, Making Nine in All.

TRACING MOTORING PARTY

Chauffeur Alleged to Have Said Pictures of Slain Man Looked Like Man in Car.

Four more arrests were made yesterday in the search for the members of the gang who murdered and robbed Benjamin Binkowitz, the messenger who fled on Aug. 11 with \$175,000 of Liberty bonds. Two of the prisoners were taken by detectives of Deputy Commissioner Lahey's staff, and the others, held as material witnesses, were arrested by Sergeant Frank Varella of the Connecticut State Police. Altogether there are now nine men held by the New York and Connecticut police. Detectives Marlingio, Brown and Mayer, who had previously been assisted by uniformed policemen in a search of several precincts for suspects, went yesterday to 233 East 119th Street and arrested two roomers, who described themselves as "Matty" Pandolfi and Joseph Spotto, chauffeurs. After they had been questioned by Lahey both were locked up at Police Headquarters on charges of being fugitives from justice. They will be arraigned today in the Tombs Court for the Connecticut authorities. Binkowitz was slain on the Millford Road, eleven miles from Bridgeport, and the stolen bonds it is supposed were either taken from him at that time or taken later from the place in which he had concealed them in Bridgeport. The police said that Pandolfi had admitted he was in an automobile about the middle of August and that one of his companions was "Hartford Jimmy" Delmar, who is under arrest in Chicago. The Connecticut police learned that, following the conspiracy among the gang and former friends of Binkowitz to get him out of the way and obtain the bonds, they took him to a dinner at a Connecticut roadhouse.

Resembled Auto Passenger. "I don't know whether Binkowitz was in the car," Pandolfi said, according to the police. "I have since seen pictures of Binkowitz and I recall from them that they resembled one of the passengers in the auto. I had known Delmar for ten years and went along as his guest."

Pandolfi denied any knowledge of the murder of the messenger, declaring that he had left the others at the roadhouse and had returned to Bridgeport. Detective Mayer said Pandolfi had admitted that he had been released in ball at Bridgeport and New Haven on charges of thefts of cars, and that he had gone to Bridgeport after he had been released from Elmira Reformatory in 1918. Four witnesses, the police say, have identified Pandolfi as having been seen at the roadhouse with the suspected

men. Two of the witnesses are said to be accomplices in the murder and robbery.

Spotto, the other prisoner, is held as a material witness. It became known yesterday that the police were holding the wife of Delmar also as a material witness. She was arrested a week ago. It was said, at her rooms at 3,301 Broadway, under the name of Catherine Hanley. Detectives asserted that in a search of her rooms they found a revolver and charged her with violation of the Sullivan law when she was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Washington Heights Court.

The two prisoners arrested in Connecticut were Edward Sectors of Millford, who was taken when released at the New Haven Jail, where he had served thirty days for robbing the New Haven Gas Company, and Cora Aube, who is held at Bridgeport. Both are held as material witnesses only. There are now four prisoners at Bridgeport, one at New Haven, one in Chicago and three here, and other arrests are expected.

Detective Commissioner Lahey said it was not yet known what connection the gang that murdered and robbed the messenger had with other robberies in the financial district. Some of the suspects under arrest moved frequently between this city, New Haven, and Bridgeport. Mr. Lahey said, "and they say have been implicated with other messengers, but the evidence so far seems to indicate that Binkowitz went to Bridgeport with the bonds and sought the members of the

gang. He had met most of them in cabarets and other resorts when he had previously been in Bridgeport."

Traced Bonds in the West.

"The men held here will be further interrogated today by Coroner Ell Mix of New Haven, who has been assisting very materially in the case. Delmar, who was arrested at Chicago by Detective Joseph Daly, will be brought here tonight or tomorrow by Detective Flaschetti. Both of these detectives have been working on clues in Western cities, which showed that some members of the gang were trying to dispose of the stolen bonds. The bonds are \$1,000 each and difficult to dispose of. We have recovered \$50,000 of them. We feel confident that we will get most of the remainder and capture all that were implicated in the murder."

Daly, who is still following the traces of the stolen bonds in Western cities, has learned that Binkowitz, although seeking aid of the gang members to protect him from capture, held onto the bonds. On the pretense of having a probable purchaser for some of the bonds, the conspirators induced him to disclose where he kept them. They then plotted his death, lured him from the roadhouse and attacked him. He had only a small part of the bonds with him, declaring he would produce the others when they showed him the purchaser. It is believed the gang got the other bonds from a locked trunk where Binkowitz had lodged.

Lost and Found Advs. on Page 14.

FOUNDED 1856



"PATIENCE is a virtue," but who wants to await the convenience of an order-tailor for a month or six weeks, to get a Winter Suit or Overcoat?

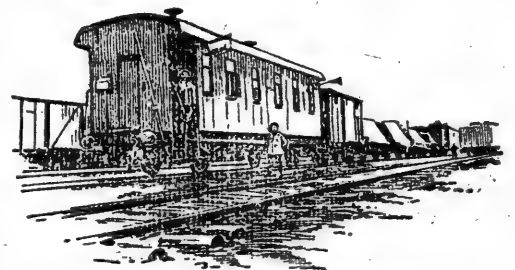
We can fit you on the spot—show you a far greater variety—eliminate annoying tryons and save you considerable in the charges.

Material and Tailoring Quality Assured.

Superior fabrics from the reputable cloth-weavers of America, England, Scotland and Ireland.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



© 1919

Siberian Train with Furs

This picture, taken a year ago this month, shows a Siberian railway train carrying Revillon furs. Transportation in Siberia, though greatly interrupted, was maintained by military assistance. The train shown here is guarded by soldiers of the Inter-Allied Commission at Taiga near Tomsk. It reached its destination safely and the furs it carried will be worn this year in Paris and New York.

Revillon Frères

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

You'll like Grape-Nuts

made from wheat and barley carefully blended and baked.

A delicious nourishing cereal food.



SILK SHIRTS make you feel like a prince and you don't have to spend a king's ransom to buy a supply of them here.

Our start at \$7.50 range to \$12.00

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Gentlemen's Haberdashery
MEN'S SHOP ENTRANCE
1 WEST 35th STREET

You Never Pay More at Best

GRAND POLITICAL RALLY
NON-PARTISAN MEETING
Auspices of the
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
16th Assembly District
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 28, 1919, at 9 P. M.
Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue at 54th Street.
Democratic and Republican candidates will speak and answer questions.
SPEAKERS:
Candidates for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court:
ROBERT L. LUCE, Dem.
PHILIP J. MCCOOK, Rep.
For the Office of Surrogate:
JAMES J. BOYLE, Dem.
JAMES O'MALLEY, Rep.
For President of the Borough of Manhattan:
EDWARD J. BOYLE, Dem.
HENRY H. CURRAN, Rep.
For Assembly:
MURRAY TAYLOR, Dem.
JOSEPH STEINBERG, Rep.
For Alderman:
EDWIN J. MACDONALD, Dem.
BRUCE FALCONER, Rep.
Mrs. Raymond Brown will preside.
Admission free.

TWO MEN

are to be elected to the Supreme Court on November 4 by the citizens of Manhattan and the Bronx.

ON YOUR BALLOT, GROUP 2, OPPOSITE THE EAGLE, YOU WILL FIND THE NAMES OF

PHILIP J. MCCOOK
and
JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER

Philip J. McCook is an able, experienced lawyer, a fighter, a friend of the every-day man.

Joseph E. Newburger is a Judge with a record of 28 years of splendid service on the bench.

They Are Team Mates
They Have No Bosses

The one way to keep bosses out of your Courts is to vote for both.

Put Your X Before Both Names.

MCCOOK CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

KREISLER

Do you know that the Great Violinist plays the piano?

Have you heard him play

LOVE'S DELIGHT

From the
"Old Viennese Dance Melodies"

And his exquisite song,

"THE OLD REFRAIN"

Dedicated to his friend, John McCormack.

These compositions by Kreisler himself have delighted thousands of music lovers who have heard the great violinist play them as violin solos.

Now they may be heard in the composer's own interpretation on the piano, for he has recorded them exclusively for

The AMPICO

Reproducing Piano

Played with the same exquisite art that has made Kreisler the greatest living violinist.

You are cordially invited to hear Kreisler's wonderful piano playing at the Ampico Studios of

Not only Kreisler, but any of the world's greatest pianists may be heard at your pleasure by means of the records they have made for the Ampico, which brings all their exquisite music right into the home.

Hear Godowsky, Levitzki, Carreno, Ornstein, Leginska, Copeland, or any of the hundred or more pianists whose art is preserved for all time by the Ampico

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

We maintain a foreign department in addition to our domestic banking and trust departments. Every facility is provided for the handling of foreign credits, collections, and matters of foreign exchange, issuance of commercial and travelers letters of credit, drafts and cable transfers of money. We invite correspondence or interviews regarding these services.

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OF NEW YORK

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FIFTH AVE. AT 60th ST.

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FIFTH AVE. AT 38th ST.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over Thirty Million Dollars

RACQUET WEEDERS OF NEW YORK TENNIS CLUB WINS, 9 TO 6

Defeats University Heights Team in Final of Metropolitan Interclub Tourney.

SINGLES MATCHES DIVIDED Play in Doubles Decides Issue—Victoria Will Meet Philadelphia in Intercity Series.

By winning six out of nine matches on their home courts yesterday, the stars of the New York Tennis Club captured the inter-club championship of the Metropolitan Association from their old rivals of the University Heights Club, previous holders of the title and the trophy that goes with it. The two teams split even on the nine singles matches, which were played in the morning, but the New Yorkers landed a comfortable victory in the afternoon by making a clean sweep of the three doubles contests.

Weather conditions were by no means conducive to first-class tennis, and in view of the soft surface and the low light, the quality of play was surprisingly good. While the ex-champions probably suffered more from these handicaps than did the home players, they put up a stiff argument all the way, and a few points resulting differently here and there could easily have reversed the final result.

E. J. Clapp and A. W. Shaw, for instance, were three times within one point of winning their doubles encounter with Elliott H. Binzen and Ingo Hartmann, while the last named player was unquestionably aided by the slow court in pulling out the last point of the singles against Paul Martin, whose well-placed drives have been far more effective in his own hands.

Easy Victory for Richards. Vincent Richards, national indoor and junior champion, was a double winner for the new title-holders, overwhelming Embree Henderson in the top match of the singles and later triumphing easily over H. H. Manchester and John Whyte in partnership with Allen Behr. Binzen and Hartmann also were successful in both their individual and their team play, and it was the complete lack of this high-ranking quartet that gave the New York Tennis Club its winning edge.

Alfred D. Hammett, William M. Fischer, and Arthur W. Shaw turned in the three victories for the University Heights Club, disposing of R. H. Bassford, J. Harry Steinkamp, and Leon Croley, respectively. Steinkamp, in partnership with Croley, won his side an extra point by taking two sets out from Henderson and J. W. Merz.

A misunderstanding and the consequent late arrival of Vincent Richards, the leading player of the University Heights team, deprived the latter club of an adequate opponent for the top set of the singles, although it is not likely that the final score would have been affected in any case, as the New York players in splendid form yesterday and outclassed every one of its elders on the courts. Henderson, who has played little of the singles since, was led out to the slaughter in a play to two sets, with Richards racing through two sets with scarcely an effort, placing very accurately down the center line and volleying with his characteristic command of sharp angles.

Manchester, who last week won fame by his sensational defeat of Watson Washburn, also accomplished little against the victor, losing to him in two sets. The Fordham youngster had his sharp, breaking service in good order, but he could not dig up enough of the low, skidding shots that Hammett constantly placed in the corners of his court. It was a spectacular triumph for the Heights representative.

Hartmann started against Martin like a whirlwind, and quickly took the opener at 6-1. But his rival then got his own strokes under control and began to develop both speed and accuracy, capturing the second set almost effortlessly. After this the Heights man slumped again, seeming to lose his touch, and his ability to hit the ball in the dim light. Hartmann forced ahead to a lead of 4-0 in the rubber, but he was then hit by an uphill fight, putting two games to his credit, and having a lead of 4-0 in the next, only to lose the match by a narrow margin of 6-4. Hartmann twice reached the match point, but Martin again came from behind and pulled out the match. The southpaw's next service, however, was fatal, and he cleaned up at 6-3 without losing another point.

The defeat of Leon Croley by A. W. Shaw, the Bayonne champion, was accomplished in impressive fashion. Shaw went right after the first set with fast ground strokes and good volleys, getting the jump with a 6-2 decision. Leading at 4-2 in the second, he became overconfident, and Croley pulled it out by a determined effort, squaring the match at 6-4. Shaw, however, was not worried, and had enough in reserve to take the rubber by the same score.

An Uphill Victory. Fischer's uphill victory over Steinkamp, the New York club champion, made the singles a fifty-fifty proposition. The Heights driver was wild at first and lost a love-set before he could get any results from his usually reliable deep-court game. Gradually mastering the strokes, however, he tied the score in a 6-4 session, and then pulled out ahead by the narrowest of margins with a 7-6 rubber in his favor.

Richards and Behr, the Metropolitan, Manhattan, and North Side doubles champions, were entirely too strong for Manchester and Whyte, whose game, individually and collectively, was robbed of much of its force by the heavy clay. Steinkamp and Joffe had more trouble with Henderson and Merzereau, the sets going 6-4 and 6-3, respectively.

Clapp and Shaw, after beating Binzen and Hartmann in their first set, seemed to have the match won, but Binzen pulled the match out of the jaws of defeat, and the season went eventually to the New Yorkers at 8-6. In the rubber the Heights combination triumphed at 4-6 and 4-2, forty-love, but could not sustain their advantage, finally losing the decision by a 7-6 score.

The summaries follow: New York Tennis Club, (6.) University Heights—Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Embree Henderson, University Heights, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3. R. H. Bassford, University Heights, defeated Alfred D. Hammett, University Heights, 6-2, 6-3. J. Harry Steinkamp, University Heights, defeated Leon Croley, University Heights, 6-2, 6-3. William M. Fischer, University Heights, defeated Arthur W. Shaw, University Heights, 6-4, 6-3.

Doubles—Vincent Richards and Allen Behr, New York, defeated H. H. Manchester and John Whyte, University Heights, 6-2, 6-3. Vincent Richards and Allen Behr, New York, defeated R. H. Bassford and J. Harry Steinkamp, University Heights, 6-2, 6-3. Vincent Richards and Allen Behr, New York, defeated Leon Croley and J. W. Merz, University Heights, 6-2, 6-3.

REVIVE SWIMMING LEAGUE. Harvard and Navy Men Associate Members—Intercollegiate Mar. 20.

Delegates from seven colleges, comprising the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, met yesterday afternoon in East Hall, Columbia University, and decided by a unanimous vote to revive intercollegiate competition in swimming and water polo, after a lapse of a year, due to the war. Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, and City College, as before, will be the members of the league.

Harvard, which dropped out several years ago, and the Naval Academy were admitted to associate membership, which will allow them to take part in the individual championships held shortly after the last game on the schedule. These events will take place this season in the fall, and in the spring.

The seven colleges which were represented at the meeting were: Columbia, W. J. Neumann and W. R. Stuart; Princeton, W. I. Harris and R. E. Hopkinson; Yale, W. M. Chamberlin; Pennsylvania, W. Ulmer; City College, E. R. Ruler; Rutgers, N. R. Kierhof and G. Ruler. The latter two are of Technical. The latter two colleges are associate members, along with Amherst and Wesleyan, which were not represented.

The membership of Yale was elected President of the association, W. J. Neumann, Columbia, Vice President, and W. I. Harris, Princeton, Secretary. The membership of Yale was elected Treasurer.

Important changes were made in the swimming and water polo rules, but several suggested alterations were referred to a Graduate Advisory Board for consideration. It was decided that freshmen should not be eligible for membership in the league, but that associate members in college, who are not eligible for membership in the league, should be permitted to compete in the college rules permitted and the consent of the opposing team were obtained. For the first time, the league will have a bar which will be kept strictly up to freshmen.

The league schedule will consist of fifty matches, each college meeting every one of the other members twice, once in the fall and once in the spring. A definite schedule has yet been drawn up or approved by the authorities of the colleges. The schedule will be drawn up by the authorities of the colleges and will start the ball rolling in the middle of December. The league will consist of the following colleges: Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, and City College.

WIDENERS RACE AT PILMICO. Strings of Two Turfmen Include Crack Performers.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Stalls have been bedded at Pillico track for the powerful Eastern stables of George D. Widener and Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, which will arrive in Baltimore this week to take part in the impending November meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, which will begin on the first of November to run through the thirteenth. The younger Widener will send his horse to Pillico track under the charge of A. J. Joyner, and his best performers are the imported two-year-olds, Red Man and Royal Duck, both winners this season. Royal Duck will be the favorite in the first race, and Red Man will be the favorite in the second.

Both of Joyner's youngsters are in first-class condition. Royal Duck beat Minute Man, Ira Wilson, and Shillelagh in a race over the short three-quarter mile course at York on a couple of weeks ago. Red Man, a son of Old Naturalist, for some weeks the best handicap horse about New York, is coming back to Maryland in the stable of Joseph E. Widener, along with a two-year-old stake winner, Pilgrim, a son of Garry Hermann, and a product of George D. Widener's Pennsylvania Farm, a son of the \$100,000 Vulture, Fair Gold, Fair Gold, and Fair Gold.

Joseph E. Widener's fine young stallion, Pilgrim, which is standing at Phoenixville, Pa., is being sent to Philadelphia, where he will be bred to the sire of Mad Hatter and Man of War, and Frier Rook, the champion three-year-old of 1918, for which J. H. Roser paid \$100,000 a couple of weeks ago and established at his Wilkup ranch in California.

Naturalist became something of a rogue in September, but that was attributed by Thomas Welsh, the trainer of the stable of Joseph E. Widener, to the fact that the horse had been in training for many weeks and was tired. A rest of three weeks was given him, and he has since been in training for many weeks and is now in the best of condition. Welsh is not going to try Naturalist over a distance of ground.

FRENCH FREE BETTORS. 227,000 Francs Are Wagered on Horse Races in Three Months.

PARIS, Oct. 26. (Associated Press.)—Two hundred and twenty-seven million francs were wagered on horse races during the first three months of racing in France this year, according to figures compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture. Of that total, 22,700,000 francs were bet on the turf, 10,000,000 francs on the track, and 9,300,000 francs on the hippodrome. The total of 227,000,000 francs is a record for the first three months of the year, and is a reflection of the fact that the French have been betting more heavily on horse races since the war.

FOX BEATS BRY ON COURTS. Nassau and Queens Tennis Champions Wins Harlem Club Series.

Joseph W. Fox, tennis champion of Nassau and Queens Counties, yesterday won the annual Fall handicap tournament of the Harlem Tennis Club by defeating Louis Bry in the final round, 6-2, 7-5, 2-6, 8-4. Fox had many times the odds against him, but he played with the confidence of a champion and won the match in four sets. Bry, who was the favorite, was defeated in the first set, 6-2, and in the second set, 7-5. In the third set, Bry won, 2-6, but Fox won the fourth set, 8-4.

After diagnosing the steady midcourt game of the club title-holder, Bry put up an exceedingly strong resistance. Having lost the first set in rather one-sided fashion, he went into the second set in earnest, and was once within a point of squaring the match. Fox, however, pulled it out at 7-5, and this was the necessary edge for the final decision.

The next set, which fell to Fox, was easily at 6-2, but the effort took much out of him, and he was forced to play Fox led at 5-4 and 4-0. With the match apparently sewed up, Bry tried a desperate rally, but Fox was too good for him, and won the set, 8-4. Fox, who was the favorite, was defeated in the first set, 6-2, and in the second set, 7-5. In the third set, Bry won, 2-6, but Fox won the fourth set, 8-4.

COE MASTERS ALL TOUR THE COUNTRY. Morningstar Likely to Accompany Hoppe—Faults of Schaefer and Cochran Analyzed.

Although no definite announcement has been made it is generally believed that Ora Morningstar, who finished the tour in Illinois for the Fox Hills Club, will accompany George Hoppe, the champion of the country, on his tour of the country. Morningstar and Welker Cochran, who finished the tour in Illinois, will be the only two players to accompany Hoppe on his tour of the country.

The tour will not begin until about the middle of December, after the national championship tournament has been played in Cleveland and Philadelphia, respectively. Sutton's work will not demand his attention for several weeks and in the meantime he will accept a position as a traveling tutor in Illinois for the Y. M. C. A. He will spend a certain amount of time in all of the larger Y. M. C. A.'s, giving instruction in billiards. George Sisson has returned to Boston to look after his interests there.

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FOX HILLS GOLFERS ACTIVE. More Than 100 Compete in Three Events Over Staten Island Course.

Rarely has a Sunday been more crowded with interesting matches in golf than yesterday at Fox Hills on Staten Island. Three events, two of them for handsome cups, were contested in morning and afternoon rounds, and more than one hundred members of the popular club played.

William G. Cooper, always well up in the front rank of Staten Island, finished as champion in the trophy tournament for the cup offered by J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., President of the Fox Hills Club. In the semi-finals yesterday morning Cooper defeated E. F. Keating, 5 and 4, and in the final round he had a more decisive triumph over August Lambek, by 5 and 1. Lambek defeated W. O. Smith in the lower semi-final match by 2 and 1.

The usual Sunday sweepstakes tourney against bogey was also on the list for yesterday. In Class A Cooper and J. P. Allen ended the event with the record of 18.3, while the other two of them for handsome cups, were contested in morning and afternoon rounds, and more than one hundred members of the popular club played.

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KRAMER TAKES RACE IN STRAIGHT HEATS. Beats Eaton and Spencer in Mile Match on Newark Velodrome Track.

Special to The New York Times. NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Frank Kramer, the greatest of all bicycle riders, rode a sensational race at the Velodrome here today when he defeated Ray Eaton, the professional champion, and Willie Spencer, the Toronto star, in two straight heats of a one-mile match.

Kramer rode in a brilliant manner, and at an early time this season did he show any more speed and headwork than he used today. He made the victory decisive by winning the first heat by riding in front and by going around his rivals in the second one. The weather kept the crowd down, but those who did come saw a fine race.

In the first heat Kramer combined brain work with speed. He was riding in third place two laps from home, preceded by Spencer and Eaton. A lap and one-quarter from home he suddenly slipped and fell, but he got up and continued the race. He made the victory decisive by winning the first heat by riding in front and by going around his rivals in the second one.

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BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS. Ireland and England Tie in International Match, 1 to 1.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The international soccer games were resumed today at Belfast, where Ireland tied with England, 1 to 1. This was the first representative game played since 1914.

In the first division of the English League, the leaders, West Bromwich Albion, scored an important victory over Notts County by eight clear goals and increased their lead at the top of the table. New Castle United got into second position by beating Preston North End, jumping ahead of Middleborough and Burnley, which lost on their own ground.

In the second division, Tottenham Hotspur and Fulham both scored important victories over their opponents. Tottenham won by four goals to one, and Fulham by three goals to one. In the third division, Lincoln City won the first game of the season from Clayton Orient by 2 to 1.

The Queens Park Rangers continued their winning run by beating Watford by 3 to 0. They led the table, two points ahead of Tottenham. The Rangers won their first game this season, the latter scoring a sensational victory over the strong Southampton team, by 6 to 2.

All the Scottish League games were closely fought. The Rangers beat Dundee, and still lead the table with the Hearts, which played a drawn game at Aberdeen in the second place.

The results: English League. Division I. Arsenal, 1; Bradford City, 0. Burnley, 1; Chelsea, 0. Derby County, 1; Oldham Athletic, 1. Everton, 2; Blackburn Rovers, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division II. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division III. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division IV. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division V. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division VI. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division VII. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division VIII. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division IX. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

Division X. Barnsley, 0; Stockport County, 0. Birmingham City, 1; Team United, 1. Bristol City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Coventry City, 0; Bristol City, 0. Fulham, 3; Sheffield United, 1. Middleborough, 1; Aston Villa, 0. Preston North End, 1; Newcastle United, 0. Sheffield Wednesday, 2; Manchester United, 2. Sunderland, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 0. West Bromwich Albion, 8; Notts County, 0.

GRACE WORTHY IS SPEEDWAY WINNER. Bessie Baron is Defeated in Harlem Trotting Brush for First Time of Season.

Bessie Baron, Gene Carpenter's speedway trotting champion, sustained her first defeat of the Fall season yesterday in the third weekly meeting of the Road Drivers Association on the Harlem Speedway. The Carpenter mare, competing in the first brush of the afternoon, had her colors lowered by J. J. Morton, who had won the first heat, which trotted to a straight-heat victory over three rivals, including Bessie Baron.

Last year's trotting champion had to be content with third ribbon, for in each of her previous races she had been beaten by Morton. The Carpenter mare, competing in the first brush of the afternoon, had her colors lowered by J. J. Morton, who had won the first heat, which trotted to a straight-heat victory over three rivals, including Bessie Baron.

The program consisted of four brushes, in each of which straight heats decided the issue. The closest tussle of the afternoon came in the closing brush, when J. A. Barrington piloted his brown gelding trotter, Leo A., to a victory over three rivals. W. J. Neill, a brown gelding, Blaine Lou, gave the Harrington trotter a close run in the opening dash, which required two heats.

In the second heat Leo A. and Nellie Dorando, a brown mare, won the first heat, and for the entire half-mile stretch trot

head City, N. C., 250 miles farther.
They expect to spend the night there.

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One of the most interesting and best indications of the fundamental value of the stock of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company is the cash and stock dividend record of the Company for the past eleven years—1908 to 1918, inclusive. This shows an annual average of 36.06% or \$103.07 per share in cash dividends and cash equivalent of stock dividends.

Details regarding this old established American corporation and its present outlook are contained in our recent circular C-13 which will be mailed upon request.

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Gasoline Costs for Trucks

The chief elements in the running costs of 600 trucks of from 1½ to 5-ton capacity studied recently by a Government agency are reported in their order of magnitude as follows: Repairs, chauffeur, depreciation, gasoline, tires, oil and grease.

Of these cost elements, gasoline represents only 9% of the total running expense, the gasoline cost being figured at prevailing commercial truck prices. The fact is interesting proof that the price of gasoline is not a very large part of the expense of running a car.

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STEEL PRODUCTION IS ALMOST NORMAL

Operations on Increase All Over the Country as the Labor Trouble is Waning.

EXPECTED AID AT CAPITOL

But Breakup of Industrial Conference May Result in Quicker End of the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—Production of iron and steel continues to increase as the strike wanes, and the output of Western Pennsylvania, including the Pittsburgh district and the Shenango Valley, is at about 90 per cent. of the normal level. The steel industry in Ohio is in a very low, while the country as a whole is now producing more than 90 per cent. of the normal output, about 50 per cent. when the strike was at its height.

During the last two weeks the strike has not been losing ground as rapidly as was expected when it became evident that it had no chance of winning. The theory has been that the industrial Conference at Washington doing something that might be constructive to the workers. The conference being now disbanded, any hope that might have been entertained of moral support coming from that quarter is dispelled, and it may therefore disappear entirely in a short time.

One of the important plants closed entirely by the strike was that of the Rockaway Steel Company, in the Buffalo district, and that plant is now running fairly well. Other plants in this district are running well, and the four blast furnaces owned by one merchant pig iron interest, in the Mahoning Valley and in the city of Youngstown, are increasing slowly, there having been a complete closing at the latest. The Wheeling district remains closed entirely, except in a very few instances.

In the Calumet district there is slightly improved operation. Eastern Pennsylvania and the South are operating normally. The production of sheets has been increasing steadily in the last week. The United States Steel Corporation has operated 80 per cent. of its sheet mills. A considerable sheet mills show a slightly smaller percentage, but they are now doing nearly as well as before the strike, when they were operating about 70 per cent. The Steel Corporation is operating all its pipe mills except the one at Wheeling. The Pennsylvania plant, in Pittsburgh, is operating about two-thirds, while the other plants are working at almost normal. The majority of the independent mills are practically idle, being located at Youngstown and Wheeling. Those located elsewhere are running well.

Shortage in Finished Steel.

Stocks of finished steel in the hands of the jobbers and manufacturing consumers before the strike were hardly of normal proportions, and as shipments have been materially curtailed there is more or less of a shortage, but little is heard of this in the open market. Since buyers are simply contenting themselves with such shipments as they receive. Many of the mills are selling practically as usual to their regular customers, though in a conservative way.

Sheet bars have sold at premiums of \$2 to \$3 a ton, as they have become scarce on account of the heavy operation of sheet mills and the constantly heavy operation of tin mills. Billets and slabs are quiet.

The steel mills have made practically no effort to stock coal in anticipation of the threatened coal strike on Nov. 1. It would be a virtual impossibility for the mills to stock enough coal to meet their requirements for even a few weeks, as too much handling would be involved.

There has been little action in the pig iron market during the last week, but some districts on the outside have shown advancing prices. The Eastern Pennsylvania pig iron market has advanced at least \$2 a ton since the first of the month, the advance being accounted for the advancing tendency displayed by the market before the strike, and being helped by the fact that the Buffalo district furnaces in the Buffalo district. The Chicago market has advanced sharply in that connection. Buyers have been buying in Cleveland at full prices and paying the freight to Chicago in addition. Thus the position of the Valley furnaces is greatly strengthened, and some of the furnace men are already asking advanced prices.

The Connellsville coke market has advanced 50 cents in the week, and now stands at \$4.75, where it was just before the strike began. Foundry coke has advanced by about the same amount. The market is quotable as follows for spot or prompt coke: Fairbank, \$4.75; foundry, \$4.65.

Sheet bars are very scarce, as on the whole the sheet and tin mill operations are running ahead of demand. The production of these mills are doing better each week, and the advance in the second week of the strike, while the steel mills have made only a slight advance in their production. The leading interest is breaking even in the matter of sheet bar production and consumption, but the indications seem to be running behind. This is shown by their consumption of stocks, of which some had large tonnages when the strike started. Some of this tonnage may have been accumulated in anticipation of trouble with the workers, but a great deal of it was due to the mills getting bargain prices when they saw the market become firm at the regular price they were disposed to keep the cheaper steel as reserve.

There is some talk of billets and sheet bars being higher after the strike, but there is no evidence that leading producers intend to put higher prices into operation. There are so many contracts in force at the present time, and the running well into the future, that it would be somewhat awkward for the regular mills to make advances in their prices. Some sheet bars are being sold by producers who do not usually figure in the market. A producer in the immediate Pittsburgh district figures in one such transaction.

Billet Market Is Quiet.

The billet market is very quiet. The market is quoted unchanged at \$34.50 for billets and \$42 for sheet bars, and small billets, but with premiums obtainable for prompt sheet bars. It is reported that a sale of a few hundred tons of sheet bars was made at \$45, the regular price being \$3 lower, but this cannot be confirmed absolutely. However, it is known that a sale of round tonnage has been made to a consumer in the Pittsburgh district at a price equal to \$44.50 f. o. b. Pittsburgh shipping point.

There is strength to the iron and steel scrap market in the scrap market, and it is questioned any more that prices will advance as soon as the strike is over. Many mills would raise prices, and even advances, for heavy melting steel, on the basis of delivery being made whenever the buyers should get in a position to unload it.

It is a new thing for steel mills to show interest in the scrap market, and the indication is that they expect the walkout to end very soon. The greater strength of pig iron in all markets is doubtless also a factor. The foundries are operating normally, and thus Country scrap has presented a free market, which has advanced fully a dollar a ton in the last week, and it is expected to give a line on what may be expected when a free market develops in scrap.

No. 1 used for open-hearth steel, with other quotations unchanged from former prices, which are being advanced. The market shows a disposition to develop higher levels. The independent tin plate mills now show an average operation of 50 per cent. Some plants are operating full, others are closed entirely, and some are operating in part. Jones & Laughlin, Canonsburg, and a number of others are operating fairly. The Weirton tin mills are working almost full, but the Steubenville and Clarkburg plants are idled entirely. The Trumbull Company started its tin mills last week, and they are nearly all going at this time. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company

is operating 98 per cent. of its tin mills today, this comparing with about 44 per cent. two weeks ago. This company is doing better in its sheet department than in its tin plate department, as it is operating 86 per cent. of its sheet mills. Last week the company had shipments of sheet and tin plate equal to 75 per cent. of a normal week's shipments. All stocks of all descriptions have been cleaned up.

A particularly favorable item this week was the leading interest in the Gary plant, thus showing a large gain in operation in the last two or three weeks at that point. This operation indicates also the production of steel and pig iron at Gary in a capacity with the tonnage of finishing operations, as there were no stocks of sheet bars at Gary. There has been a large increase in sheet mill operations during the last week, many of the plants in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania resuming some full, and many of them in greater part. There is a ready sale of sheets that were more for the war, and not used on account of the signing of the armistice. The leading interest, which released the Government from taking thousands of tons of electrical and hangar sheets, has now sold the last of the sheets left on its hands, and at the full market price, which is, of course, lower than the wartime price.

The Government still has considerable tonnage of this material, and it would probably all be sold if there were not so much red tape connected with the acceptance of bids. Those who do buy such material take it only because they would not get the material until the strike is over. A number of independent producers are taking higher prices for sheets, and some of them may possibly put advanced prices into operation. There is no indication, however, that the leading interest will advance prices for next year's delivery, which is the only one they can consider, and with such an attitude on the part of the leading interest a general advance would hardly be expected.

The last sale of ferromanganese in the local market was of English, at \$100.00 c. i. f., there being approximately equivalent to \$100 c. i. f., showing an advance of about \$5 a ton over the market price for several weeks, the reduction to \$95 having occurred at the end of August. At the present time it is not yet secured a quotation of \$100.00 c. i. f., there being no seller quoting this as an open price, but the opinion of the trade is that this price would usually be quoted upon a definite inquiry. As to domestic, the producers continue to quote their price at \$110 delivered, but it is still clearer that this is only an asking price, since it is well above even the advanced price of English.

A sale of domestic has just been made at a price well below \$110, it is believed, and believed to be approximately equal to \$100. Baltimore. The market is very quiet, but there is an occasional transaction, the lots usually running from carloads to 100 tons, while a 200-ton order is quite exceptional.

ORGANIZE NEW SERVICE.

Bankers Statistics Corporation Distributing Business Situation Forecast

A new service, consisting of a barometric chart for each month, a weekly digest, analysis and forecast of the general business situation and a periodic graph, which is designed to show the relation of such items as bank loans, money in circulation, foreign exchange, flow of trade, legislation, etc., is being distributed by the Bankers Statistics Corporation through the Rawlin Banking Service.

The Bankers Statistics Corporation has secured the services of R. Ingalls, who will be Director of Research, and will include in its staff of contributors: Professors Kammerer of Princeton, Sprague of Harvard, Davenport of Cornell, Scott of the University of Wisconsin, and Fairchild of Yale.

TO TIE UP PARIS TUBES.

Employees Decide on Their Third Strike This Year.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Employees of the Paris subway have decided to go on strike for the third time this year. Earlier subway strikes took place in January, when the employees returned to work after the Government had announced its intention of operating the lines as a military measure, and in June, when traffic stopped for a strike for several weeks.

The Federation of Unions of Catholic Employees has decided to join the strike at the action Marché department store, where 6,000 employees walked out yesterday, demanding the 44-hour week, old age pensions, and increased wages.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sir Guy Granet of Higginson & Co., London, and Judge "M. Mayer" will be the speakers at the next luncheon of the Bond Club, to be held at the Bankers' Club on Friday.

W. G. Souders & Co. have purchased and will shortly offer \$500,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Barker & Grey Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the capital stock of the Vermont Hydro-Electric Company and registrar of the preferred and common stock of the Vermont Hydro-Electric Corporation.

Bond & Goodwin have opened an office in the Drexel Building, Philadelphia, under the management of Howard G. Mitchell.

Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., has become associated with Taylor, Bates & Co. and is to have charge of the firm's Curto and related security department.

The Magna Oil & Refining Company, it is officially announced, now owns the entire capital stock of the Oak Oil & Gas Company. But a majority of the stock of the Heavy Oil Petroleum Company, and the properties of the Olean Petroleum Company.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—DEALINGS DISCONTINUED.

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Home Insurance Stock
Humble Oil & Refining
Kimbly Lumber Co. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Metropolitan Trust Co. Stock
Nat'l Liberty Ins.
Nichols Lumber
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
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(Add interest, including extra dividend. *Sells flat. *Special. *Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS				PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS				RAILROADS				
SECURITIES	Rate	When Payable	Quotation Oct. 25, 1919	SECURITIES	Rate	When Payable	Quotation Oct. 25, 1919	SECURITIES	Rate	When Payable	Quotation Oct. 25, 1919	
Albany Southern, 30	5	Mar. & Sep.	90 85	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	America	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
A. W. W. & Elec. 34	5	Apr. & Oct.	90 85	Am. Public Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Appalachian, 38	5	Apr. & Oct.	90 85	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Ashe, P. & L. 42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90 85	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Augusta-Alton Ry.	5	June & Dec.	25 85	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
B. House Elec. 38	5	Feb. & Aug.	80 85	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
B. House Elec. 42	5	Feb. & Aug.	80 85	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Do deb.	5	Feb. & Aug.	80 85	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Buff. & Lock. 1st 38	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Buff. & Lock. 2d 38	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Chas. & E. Elec. 38	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Do 1st 42	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Do 2d 42	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Capital Trac. 1st 47	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
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Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
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Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
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Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
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Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July	105 98	Do. of Pub. Utilities	100	Jul. 1, 19	75	Am. & N. E.	1,000,000	5	Jul. 1, 19	475
Chas. & Tel. com. 50	5	Jan. & July										

THE CHILD WANTED For

HELP WANTED—**STENOGRAPHERS.**

Two experienced stenoll operators to earn \$15 to \$20 per week in our department.

The Bitterick Publishing Co.
225 Hudson St., New York, 121
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

STENOGRAPHERS.

EXPERIENCED IN COMMERCIAL OFFICE. SALARY DEPENDENT ON ABILITY.

APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 12
U. S. PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.
91 NORTH 3D ST.,
BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPESETTER.

Experienced lady, refined and neat in appearance. Salary \$10.00 per week. Apply to

least two years of business experience in a responsible position with good future prospects. Apply in person, with handwritten resume.

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ENOGRAPHER for a firm of p
unants; must have had at least
experience, preferably in an account

family of
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small in-
conven-
sions re-
day
Not Sur-
Apply 10

ROOM
have
or their
\$14
room-
\$100

phys; able to assume full charge; ex-
perience; salary negotiable; send resume
salary to one who proves compe-
tent. Phone Gramercy 1916 for applica-
tion. **STENOGRAPHER** for upper
positions for stenographers with knowl-
edge of the dictaphone; if you are not a dicta-
phoner, a demonstration of the machine
will make you one; instruction
free. Write Miss Charman, 33
way, Room 532.

STENOGRAPHER may have several
experience, thoroughly capable at
reception, dictation, shorthand, and
experience preferred; state experience
and salary. **K. K. K.**

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST
needed in a mercantile office, ac-
cording to routine office work preferred;
experience; salary negotiable; send
resume for advancement. **K. 54 Times.**

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needed in a mercantile office, ac-
cording to routine office work preferred;
experience; salary negotiable; send
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VACANTIES FOR EXPERIENCED
GOOD SALARIES. McCALL, 23
STH.

STENOGRAPHER must be ac-
quainted with English. **K. 115**

NOGRAPHER.—GOOD ENVIRO

STATE AVE. EXPERIENCE AIR
A. E. REEDER, BROOKLYN FIRE
TIMES DOVOT.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in
large wholesale house; salary \$4
per week; over 10 years' office
experience. E 470 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with some good
opportunity to right party. Standard
Corp. of N. Y., 630 West 57th St.
New York City. Salary \$4 per
week; steady position and ex-
perience to right party. Standard
Corp. of N. Y., 630 West 57th St.
New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, Span-
ish, clerks; no experience; ex-
perience; positions. A. E. REEDER,
HERRING AGENCY, 38 Park
St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCE
E. ASHLEY, 100 West 42nd St.,
REFERENCES AND SALARY.
TIMES

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT
KEEPER, EXPERIENCED CLO-
SUIT LINE PREFERRED. WEIN-
STEIN, 100 West 42nd St., New York City.

PHOTOGRAPHER wanted, by Christ
 orting and commission house. A

STENOGRAPHER, with general experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; good penmanship; Acme (Greenville-Southern Co.)
STENOGRAPHER, capable, accurate, experienced; salary to \$100; immediately Room 1327, 30 East 42d St.; Apply Right Bros., 20 McAlister Bldg.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for reporting concerns; good opportunity; salary to \$100; 100 West 42d St.
STENOGRAPHER, capable well paid; must be experienced; salary to \$100; 100 West 42d St.
STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; competent. Grosset & Dunlap, 110 West 42d St.
STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, \$12 TO ADVANCEMENT SOON TO CLEVELAND, OHIO. STEWART & HATH FISH CO.
STENOGRAPHER-MAN, with experience; Christian firm; salary to \$100; 100 West 42d St.

NOGRAPHER.—Competent; bri
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Expected, Frier, 280 Pearl St.
STENOGRAPHER and office work.
Winter, bright beginner. Eagle
NEAT, ASSIST. 11th St.
RENTNER, 2 WEST 34th St.
SUBSCRIPTION CLERK - Ex-
perienced woman. Knows details of subscription work.
Indexing, and routing. McGraw-Hill
4th Floor. Miss Horne.

SUPERVISOR - Jewish young woman
tendent to young girl; must speak
fluently and be able to read the
script; good opportunity to do partic-
ular work. High school graduate with
applicant with kindred college attend-
ance preferred; apply by mail to
Miss Horne, 11th St. and Broadway Ave.
Amsterdam Av. N. Y. C.

TEACHER, to teach grammar to
girl evenings. M. 284 Times

100

WE WILL TAKE YOUR STENO-
TYPE, THE BEST PAID BUREAU
TRAINING, FASTER, MORE
PLEASANT WORKING CON-
DITIONS, ALSO VACATIONS IN ORDINARY
POSITIONS. McALL, 22
STH.

TYPEIST—Unusual opportunity for
publishing house rapid rise in
learning, experience, and salary
paid while learning; hours 9-5.
Apply, 1619 St. James Bui-
lding, 2nd floor.

TYPEIST at once, for dictation work
and stenographic work. Salary
apply sure this week. Miss Char-
lotte, 250 Broadway.

TYPEIST with knowledge of stenog-
raphy, rapidly growing concern; ap-
portunity for a stenographer. C.
Berlin, Inc., 1,287 Broadway.

TYPEIST in billing department; ex-
cellent opportunity for advancement. Call
place.

TYPEIST, permanent position; salary
start; advancement assured to
within 3 months.

TYPEIST, experienced good day
Cope Company, 1 East 4th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS.

A NUMBER OF GOOD POSITIONS ARE OPEN FOR TYPISTS. AMBITIOUS AND INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS WILL BE ADVANCED QUICKLY. IF YOU START WORK NOW YOU WILL PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10 PER CENT. MONTHLY PAYABLE PLAN. HOURS, 9:30 TO 5:30 P. M. SATURDAY, 9:30 TO 1 P. M. CALL AT ONCE. THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 360 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TYPIST.

Underwood billing machine experience preferred, but not essential; clever, unassuming; permanent position and unusual opportunity.

STEWART & CO., 8th Ave. at 37th St. Employment Office, 27th St. Entrance.

TYPISTS, experienced in billing desirable but not necessary; several prominent positions with large, established firms; can use typewriter; state your experience, salary expected and telephone number. 8 425 Times Avenue.

WOMAN wanted, Spanish, young and educated, as teacher, to spend Winter in Florida; this opportunity is available immediately, between 3 and 6 evenings, 114 West 75th, Apartment 21.

YOUNG LADY—A nice position awaits a young lady, one with pleasing personality and possessing the proper qualifications to demonstrate and sell electric appliances, no outside work; salary and commissions. Apply at Electric Shop, 2400 Broadway, between 52d and 53d Sts. between 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.

YOUNG LADY in office of large manufacturing concern; position is permanent; salary \$12 to start, paid while learning; chance for advancement. B 730 Times Avenue.

YOUNG LADY, age 18-20, in office of large daily newspaper; prefer person having high school education; must be able to type; salary \$12 to start, paid while learning; chance for advancement. B 730 Times Avenue.

YOUNG LADIES, by Christian firm; one for filing and one for general office work; must be attractive, good character, good salary at start, splendid chance for advancement. 114 West 75th, Apartment 21.

YOUNG WOMAN, opportunity offered to young woman looking for good home, no housework, no family; prefer one who can do plain cooking, \$45 per month to start. Div. reference. B 730 Times Avenue.

YOUNG WOMEN for clerical and filing positions; not under 18 years of age; large insurance company; good character and advancement. Address P. O. Box 323, City Hall Station.

YOUNG LADY, voice and some knowledge of shorthand; to substitute occasionally by large manufacturing concern; state salary desired. B 802 Times Avenue.

YOUNG LADY to assist in vocal instruction; knowledge of French important; good musical education; age between 18 and 22 years. B 802 Times Avenue.

YOUNG LADY, willing legible hand and accurate at figures; in office of large manufacturing concern; state salary desired. B 802 Times Avenue.

YOUNG LADY to assist on mail orders in office of large manufacturing concern; state salary desired. B 802 Times Avenue.

YOUNG GIRL, bright, neat, good education, for filing in brokerage office; good opportunity. A. B. 802 Times Avenue.

YOUNG GIRL, to make and repair useful in photographic and optical store. Kean, 86 John Street.

ARE YOU GOING TO WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME?

Your first position should include definite training and advancement.

THE WESTERN UNION offers a splendid opportunity for responsible positions to

GIRLS, 18 to 19 years.

\$12.50 PER WEEK DURING TRAINING COURSE.

Apply WESTERN UNION, 24 Wall Street, Room 1702, Near Broadway.

NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Ask about our attractive position.

Opportunities now for GIRLS, 18 to 23.

WE also need 25 to 35, as Night Operators.

Branch Employment Offices.

BROOKLYN, 91 Tremont Ave., 12 to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN, 111 Broadway, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

POSITION GUARANTEED.

Monday, Oct. 27, Day or Night. Pays for Short Practical Training in Typing, Writing, Teletyping, etc.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS.

We are constantly receiving calls for file clerks at good salaries; many big business houses depend upon us entirely for their clerical staffs. These girls must be experienced in filing; our course of training is thorough and complete. We teach you thoroughly all leading filing systems and methods. We give you special classes in typewriting. You receive personal instruction; fee moderate; classes meet mornings, afternoons, and evenings; next class starts today; numbers of pupils holding advance, we are able to enroll early; call, write, or phone today, every evening.

NATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, 125 West 42d Street, Third Floor, Telephone Bryant 0518.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

PRATT SCHOOL, 64 WEST 47TH ST., INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies, stenographers, bookkeepers; numerous positions; call for information. Van Dyke Agency, 1 West 34th.

ACCOUNTANT, senior and semi-senior, for local staff; first-class opportunity. Reply must be accompanied by references and experience in detail, salary requirement, and when available, 170 Times Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTERMAN on office and out buildings. 75 Times Avenue.

ARTIST—Retoucher, experienced on pictorial photos for newspaper production. Allied Art Service, 110 West 54th St.

ARTIST—Experienced letterer and designer on poster and advertising work. Allied Art Service, 110 West 54th St.

BILLING CLERK AND CORRESPONDENT. Experienced on Elliott-Fisher billing machine and in handling customers' complaints. 114 West 75th, Apartment 21.

BOOKKEEPERS. STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D ST., requires BOOKKEEPERS.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must have had experience in handling control accounts; permanent position; salary \$12 to start, paid while learning; chance for advancement. B 730 Times Avenue.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry and typist; rapid and accurate; must have had experience in handling control accounts; permanent position; salary \$12 to start, paid while learning; chance for advancement. B 730 Times Avenue.

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BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry and typist; rapid and accurate; must have had experience in handling control accounts; permanent position; salary \$12 to start, paid while learning; chance for advancement. B 730 Times Avenue.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TYPISTS.

IF YOU HAVE ANY TYPING BACK OF YOUR HEAD IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Let us help you get a GOOD JOB. You can get a job in the only business for the opportunity we can offer you.

The fact that we are today the largest telephone manufacturing concern in the world does not stand in our way for future growth.

Many of our big men have held minor positions to start and have grown with us.

Today we have positions in our offices, located in various parts of the city, for boys who can grow with us. The only condition is that you must be ambitious to get ahead.

Call any day this week, for a personal interview. If you cannot come have your parents call.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 37 BROADWAY, 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 17TH ST.

DRUMMERS. PRODUCTION GRINDERS. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL WORK.

FOR STRENGTH POSITION. PREVALENT RATE OF WAGES. CALL AFTER 4:30 P. M. REEMANN MAGNETO CORP., 4TH FLOOR, BROOKLYN.

BOYS. AND YOUNG MEN. ORDER PICKERS, STOCK BOYS, UTILITY.

PAY \$12 PER WEEK UP AND ADDITIONAL 10% BONUS PAYABLE AT XMAS. CALL AT ONCE. THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 360 WASHINGTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOYS—Large downtown bank requires the services of several boys between the ages of 14 and 18, to act as office boys and messengers; reply in own handwriting, stating age, education and salary desired. Address A. M., P. O. Box 322, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY wanted to make himself useful around place. Greiner, 127 West 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for experienced CABLE CLERK FAMILIAR WITH IMPORT AND EXPORT BUSINESS. 125 West 42d Street, Third Floor, Telephone Bryant 0518.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, French, unmarried, 144 West 10th St., between 8 and 9 evenings. Apply at 144 West 10th St., between 8 and 9 evenings.

CHAUFFEUR, French, married, experienced, 144 West 10th St., between 8 and 9 evenings. Apply at 144 West 10th St., between 8 and 9 evenings.

CLERKS. STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D ST., requires several experienced.

COMPLAINANT CLERKS. Apply Supt. of Delivery, 8th Ave. and 43d St. entrance.

CLERKS, JUNIOR. Splendid opportunity is offered to young men as junior clerks in the office of a large manufacturing corporation; high school graduates; must be ambitious and energetic; salary \$12 to start, paid while learning; chance for advancement. B 730 Times Avenue.

CLERK in a manufacturing concern; one with some experience in packing preferred; state experience and salary expected. A 465 Times Avenue.

CLERK—Fawcett's clerk, can make himself generally useful. M. Clink, 1,029 84 Ave.

COACHMAN wanted, gentleman's private car; must be a good driver; no one need apply who cannot furnish three years or more references. Box 326, Madison Square.

COOK—CHAUFFEUR—Couple wanted in small private family; city in Winter; must be competent, steady, and reliable; wages \$120, board, and lodging. Call Wednesday between 9:30 and 12, at 474 East 6th St.

COLLECTOR with sales ability; permanent position; must be able to handle a real good book; substantial guaranteed salary and extra commission; give age, business history, state experience and salary expected. A 465 Times Avenue.

CORRESPONDENT wanted; experienced on Elliott-Fisher billing machine; must be able to handle a real good book; substantial guaranteed salary and extra commission; give age, business history, state experience and salary expected. A 465 Times Avenue.

DESIGNER. experienced on infants' and children's coats. Rothman, 182 West 21st.

DESIGNER. on skirts for retail and mail order trade; good opportunity; must be able to handle a real good book; substantial guaranteed salary and extra commission; give age, business history, state experience and salary expected. A 465 Times Avenue.

DISCOUNT MANAGER WANTED. WHAT DISCOUNT OFFER YOU TO ONE OF THE GREATEST MANAGERIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CITY. WE OFFER YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER ITS RANKS.

ENTER THE AIRPLANE AND AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRIES. We are looking for men of initiative and energy. The plan is unique in every way. The plan is unique in every way. The plan is unique in every way.

WE CAN find you any time, men who can be found any time, men who can be found any time.

WE want no man working FOR US, we want men working WITH US. So, with the idea of developing a real manager, staff, thirty days ago we started our training course. We are looking for men of initiative and energy. The plan is unique in every way.

WE want no man working FOR US, we want men working WITH US. So, with the idea of developing a real manager, staff, thirty days ago we started our training course. We are looking for men of initiative and energy. The plan is unique in every way.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

TYPISTS.

Plumber and electrician, able to manage a high-class office; we pay high wages to the right man; must be able to start immediately. K 20 Times Avenue.

FOREMAN. wanted for machine shop manufacturing medium-size machinery in Greater New York; must be first-class mechanic and have good executive ability; state age and references. P. B. 317 Times Avenue.

FOREMAN. wanted, 2nd three-over shop, Atlanta, Ga., high-class foreman for modern machine shop; must be first-class mechanic and have good executive ability; state age and references. P. B. 317 Times Avenue.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

TYPISTS.

Large electrical firm has a vacancy in its ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT. We are looking for a young man with several years' experience as a journeyman electrician, and who is capable of handling all the work of the department. He should be a first-class mechanic and have good executive ability; state age and references. P. B. 317 Times Avenue.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 37 BROADWAY, 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 17TH ST.

PACKER wanted by large wholesale dry goods house; good education; call M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., 187 West 15th.

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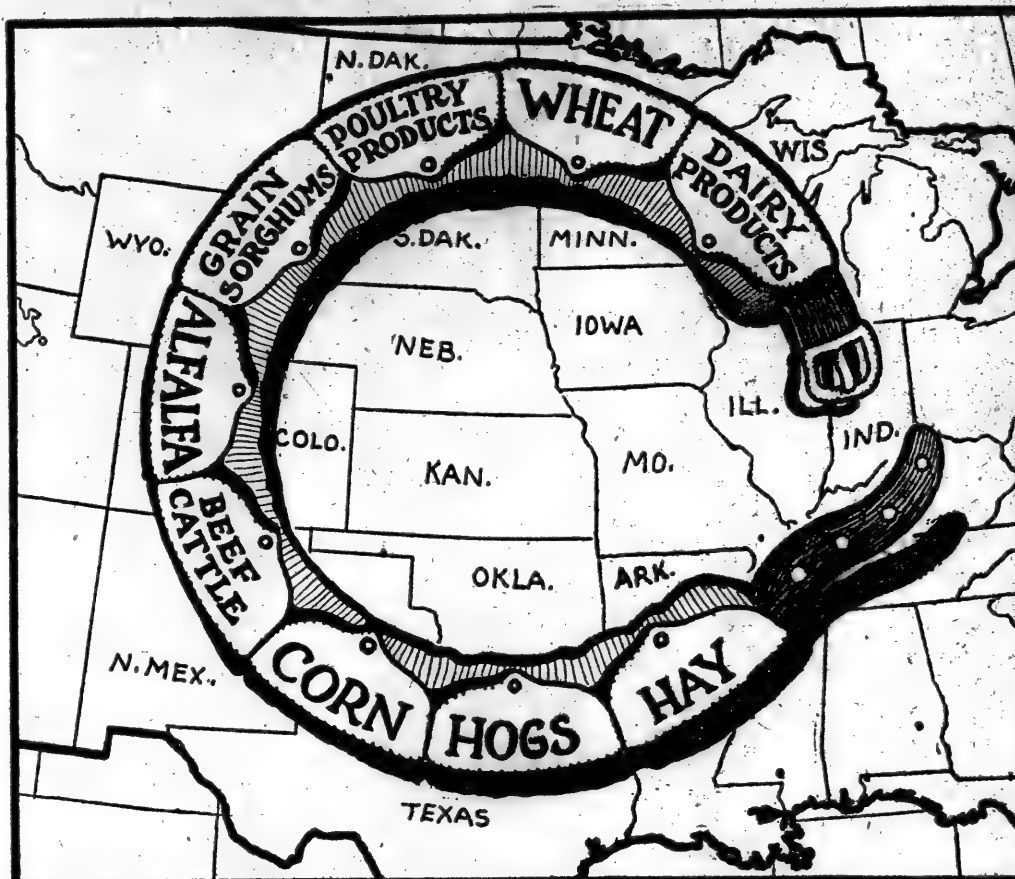
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The Money Belt and The Capper Farm Press



Here is the world's richest agricultural section, comprising only a third of the United States, yet representing more than half of its total agricultural wealth.

Out of the money belt of a nation comes its buying power. Into the money belt go the majority of its manufactured products.

Sixteen Mid-West states — The Capper Territory — comprise only a third of the states, yet represent MORE THAN HALF the total agricultural wealth of the entire United States.

Here is the MONEY BELT—the world's greatest immediate market for worthy merchandise. In this belt is the money that comes from the bulk of the wheat, hogs, corn, alfalfa, beef cattle, grain sorghums, dairy products and purebred livestock of the country.

Here is the market for YOUR goods—a responsive market that can be most intensively and most economically developed by using the one medium that thoroughly covers this rich territory. Here you can get quick distribution for your goods thru advertising in The Capper Farm Press, backed by our merchandising service.

The Capper Farm Press is strongest, both in circulation and in influence of any medium in these sixteen states. This is true because it is a unit of REAL farm papers—not merely entertaining rural magazines.

Each section of the Capper Farm Press

has its own distinct editorial staff. Each is edited by men on the ground—men who live in and work for the section they write about—men who are farmers first of all and who are a part of and know the farming business. That is why The Capper Farm Press has brought better farming to the Mid-West—why it exerts an influence among Mid-West farmers that accounts for its supremacy in "The Money Belt."

The Capper Farm Press is read in 1,040,000 farm homes, of which 92% are in the 16 Capper states. Four sections are localized, each covering its own territory thoroughly. The fifth, Capper's Farmer, is the Mid-West section covering the entire 16 states. Combined they have a concentrated circulation in "The Money Belt" that is greater and more influential than that of any other medium.

With The Capper Farm Press—occupying a dominant position in the richest agricultural states—you have the basis of an advertising campaign that will cover the Mid-West effectively and economically.

Our Research Bureau will supply any advertiser or advertising agency with detailed information regarding sales possibilities in "The Money Belt." It will give practical assistance to your sales organization. Put your sales problems up to us.

MEMBER A. B. C.

1,040,000 Subscribers

The CAPPER FARM PRESS

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Marco Morrow, Assistant Publisher

Topeka, Kansas

CHICAGO
Mallory Bldg.
J. C. Feeley, Manager

NEW YORK
601 Fifth Ave.
Joseph Kunzmann, Manager

KANSAS CITY
Graphic Arts Bldg.
E. W. Mitchell, Manager

ST. LOUIS
Chemical Bldg.
C. H. Eldredge, Manager

OMAHA
Farmers Bldg.
W. M. Temple, Manager

OKLAHOMA CITY
Farmers National Bank Bldg.
M. L. Crowther, Manager



Capper's Farmer, the mid-west section, renders a distinct service to that type of farmer who considers his farm an industrial plant, with himself the owner, the head. It circulates generally through the 16 Capper states.



Nebraska Farm Journal is edited by Albert H. Kitchell. "From the Nebraska Viewpoint," it tells the farmer just what to do to succeed in Nebraska.



No state is more thoroughly covered by its leading farm paper than Kansas is by Farmers Mail & Breeze. It is edited by T. A. Maxwell, and its circulation is concentrated in Kansas.



Oklahoma Farmer is edited by John Fields, the man who introduced a new kind of farming to the South-west and who has made millions of dollars for the farmers in the territory so thoroughly covered by Oklahoma Farmer.



Missouri Ruralist, edited by John F. Cline, is the leading farm paper of its state, best in circulation and in advertising. Its worth can be judged by the fact that the greater number of its readers are in the wealthiest section of agricultural wealth.

United States, this being 388,000 tons more than was mined in the corresponding week of last year, which was the record year of the coal industry. Up to the 18th the total mined since Jan. 1 was 378,712,600 tons, or 108.4



The Greatest Sporting
Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and 45th St.,
New York.

The Festivals of Fall



There's an irresistible witch-
ery in the air.

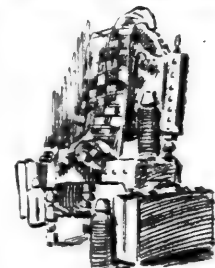
From Hallowe'en to Thanks-
giving—from football game to
Horse Show—there is a con-
stant pilgrimage in and out of
town.

The spirit of the fields and
scarlet leaves creeps into the
house.

Dinners with sporting favors
—week-end country house par-
ties—dances and rubbers at
bridge.

Each Fall festivity suggests
a visit to the Abercrombie &
Fitch store.

Abercrombie & Fitch
Motor Comforts



Coats of leather, coats of
tweed and coats of camel's hair
—and the big lined storm coat
of Irish frieze, for the man or
woman that braves all weather
in an open car.

Sweaters, windbreaks and
gloves—caps and practical mo-
tor hats.

Motor robes—with the requi-
site English plaid linings.

Flasks, thermos bottles, mo-
tor restaurants and luncheon
kits, cigar and cigarette cases,
Goggles, field glasses and
cameras.

Motor luggage.

Outdoor Outfits for Autumn Days

Abercrombie & Fitch city-
and-country suits, topcoats and
footwear—the world's out-of-
door standards—may now be
selected from the season's full-
est assortment.

For the entire family—men,
women and boys.

Seasonable Ideas for Country Parties



Poker sets and tables, bac-
carat, chemin de fer, dominoes,
the "race horse" game, bridge
sets.

Cocktail shakers, spirit bottles,
cellarettes, cigar and cigarette humi-
dors.

Cape Cod lighters, game carvers,
sporting pocket cutlery.

Shagbuns, rifles, ammunition, gun
cases, game decoys.

And a host of sporting novelties
or dinner favors.

Abercrombie
& Fitch Co.

Rev. H. Fitch, President.
Madison Avenue and 45th St.,
New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail
Crosses the Boulevard."

ILLINOIS FARMERS WANT TEN-HOUR DAY

Condemn Strikes and Short Day
While Calling for More
Production.

ATTACK LABOR AND CAPITAL

Declare War-Time Profits Have Not
Been Reduced, and That Labor
Is Often Too Radical.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Illinois farmers
as represented by the Executive Board
of the Illinois Agricultural Association,
in session here today, went on record as
condemning strikes and the eight-hour
day, while favoring a basic ten-hour
day for all productive industries as a
cure for the prevailing unrest.

While "labor" was severely chas-
tised, "capital" was indicted for not
having reduced "war-time profits" to
peace-time conditions, and Bolsheviki
I. W. W.s and other radicals were listed
as traitors.

The same resolutions adopted by the
State organizations here today were ap-
proved at a meeting of the Farm Bu-
reau representatives in Indianapolis last
month, but not made public until today.
The resolutions read:

"1. Capital has not reduced war-time
profits to peace-time conditions. The
strike between organized capital and or-
ganized labor is responsible in a large
measure for the high cost of living. We
demand the spirit of profiteering in in-
dustrial production, consistent with the
spirit of patriotism, and if persisted in
must lead to national calamity.

"2. Organized labor achieved a great
good for laboring classes, and we want
wage earners to have all that is justly
due them. But organized labor too often
falls under the leadership of radicalism
and makes not only unreasonable de-
mands on capital but demands preju-
dicial to the public welfare.

"Therefore, be it resolved that:

"1. We condemn the strike method
of raising wages as a means of securing
legislation.

"2. We condemn the demands for
shorter hours, which reduce production
and increase the cost of living, and re-
commended a basic ten-hour day for all
productive industries in order that farm
labor may be on a par with other forms
of labor.

"3. We condemn the effort to un-
dermine the police forces of cities and re-
gard a strike of the police to be high crime
against civil government.

"4. We condemn Bolshevism, Soviet-
ism, I. W. W. movements, and denounce
as traitors to this country any persons
who in any way advocate anything
pointing toward revolution.

"5. We declare it to be the sense of

this conference to favor a league of
all industrial organizations for the pur-
pose of determining controversies that
may arise among them and for the pur-
pose of enforcing industrial peace."
Finally, we call upon a law-
abiding citizen to join in meeting the
changing conditions of the times and in
bringing our country to an economic
standard of living."

PREDICTS A MEAT FAMINE.

British Food Official Says American
Packers Are Ready to Exploit It.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Mr. McCurdy,
Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry
of Food, speaking at Loughborough to-
night, said:

"We shall want to import more than
1,000,000 tons of meat next year, and the
rest of Europe will want at least 8,000,000
tons, or as much of that as Europe
can find meat to meet the world avail-
able to supply the needs of Europe next
year. All the exportable surplus of the
meat supplies of Australia, New Zea-
land, South America, and South Africa
together amount to no more than 1,250,000
tons. The total is barely sufficient
to meet the needs of the United King-
dom alone, to say nothing of any one
else. A scramble for meat imports ap-
pears inevitable if Europe has any
money next year with which to buy
food.

"It is a situation full of menace, and
made more menacing by the fact that
the great meat trust is ready to exploit
the position to its advantage. A mono-
polistic group of North American packers
already controls a large part of the sur-
plus meat supplies of the world."

FAMOUS OLD HOTEL SOLD.

Long Island City Resort of Peliti-
cians Took in \$10,000 a Day.

Miller's Hotel, in Long Island City,
which, in the past, was one of the most
noted hostels on Long Island, yester-
day passed from the hands of the Char-
nock estate, through its representative,
O. U. Kellogg, to Peter G. Foss of 119
West Thirty-third Street, this city. Mr.
Foss will turn it into a factory for the
manufacture of photographs.

The hotel was erected in 1881 by the
late Oliver Charlick, then general man-
ager of the Long Island Railroad, for
Tony Miller, at that time manager of
Garrison's Hotel at Willet's Point.

Miller was a friend of all the big poli-
ticians in New York City, and Richard
Croker, Senator Tim Sullivan and other
leaders were frequent visitors.

The hotel also had a great following
among the race track element. When-
ever the "lid" was clamped down in
New York City or Brooklyn, the sport-
ing fraternity went to Long Island City
and made headquarters at Miller's. At
such times, poolrooms and gambling
places were clustered thick about the
place, and winnings were spent in the
big, gay barroom. In the upper rooms
were games of various kind for the
elect. At such times, the income of the
hotel was said to be \$10,000 a day.



South Terminal Co. (Barrie Station)

Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Higgins, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

22 buildings in 15

years for this client.

Why has Turner built
for so many notable con-
cerns—some of them
time and time again?

Ask them!

TURNER
Construction Co.



Yes,

Even To-day!

When price in-
flation is the
paramount topic of
conversation, it is pos-
sible to wear a suit tail-
ored-to-order by skilled
hands and of choicest
material, at a price of
pre-war (favor—Eighty-
Five Dollars).

N. B.—Contrary to pre-
vailing conditions Mable
assures prompt delivery.

MABIE

553 FIFTH ST. NEW YORK

Finance is Cleveland.

In Cleveland, O., campaign is on for
a broader acceptance market. Read the
details in The Annualist this week. Pub-
lished by The New York Times Company.
10c on news stands, \$4 a year by mail.
Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

The Fur Department

features
among other rare furs

BAUM MARTEN
(natural and blended)

and

NATURAL STONE MARTEN

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

If a man in these times does-
n't buy Saks-tailoring, it does-
n't really matter what kind of
clothes he does buy. Why rate
and grade inferiority?

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Girls' and Junior Misses' LEATHER COATS

For Outdoor Life
In All Weathers

"ALICE sit by the fire" is un-
known among modern
girls, and the girl who
wears clothes for their decorative
quality alone is rare. The Alice
of to-day is an energetic young
creature who skates, walks, rides
and spends most of her out-of-
school hours out-of-doors, defiant
of weather. The right coat for this
girl is the leather coat, warm
enough to brave the cold, snug
enough to face a gale, short enough
to allow unrestrained strides, smart
enough to satisfy that measure of
vanity which even the most ath-
letic girl possesses.

TWO BELTED MODELS OF GENUINE TAN
LEATHER AND SUEDE DUVETYN LINED

39.50 and 49.50

Girls' Sizes Junior Misses' Sizes
8 to 16 years 13 to 19 years

Girls' and JUNIOR MISSES' COAT SHOP
Second Floor



FRANKLIN SIMON & CO. INTRODUCE THE NEW SHORT HIP-LENGTH COAT IN WINTER SUITS FOR MISSES

Which Proves That Subtracted Length Is
Added Smartness, and That Multiplied
Styles May Satisfy Divided Tastes.

Fortuna

Duvelty

Tricotine

Velveteen

Peachbloom

45.00

to

295.00

THE shorter coat featured
by the newest suits might
be called a "short cut" to
smartness, but it is undeniably a
direct route. The measure from
shoulder to hip marks its length,
and the things that happen in be-
tween, mark its fashion. The effect
of the ripple silhouette when its
career is brief can be described only
as "saucy." Extreme youthfulness
is the result when a coat becomes a
"demi-blouse" and halves its length
to double its distinction. Sometimes
there is a vest of fur, again not a
vestige of it, but more often there
is a generous collar and cuffs of
beaver, squirrel, opossum or other
smart fur. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

MISSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

SELECTION! A Comprehensive Stock and Latitude of Choice in HOSIERY

of the finest imported and
domestic qualities for street,
dress and sports wear.

Unhackneyed styles that have
durability and distinction.

Adequacy of preparedness to
meet requirements of men,
women and children.



STOCKING SHOPS

586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
Also at CHICAGO, PALM BEACH and
NEWPORT

If You Buy Price

and not value. If you have the thought that
you must pay from seventy-five to one hun-
dred dollars for an overcoat or suit, you are
the man to whom we are writing this adver-
tisement.

So long as we can sell you
Overcoats and Suits

that are of splendid materials, honestly
tailored and properly styled, at from

\$25 to \$50

why should you pay twice this sum?

It seems reasonable to expect that you will
accept our invitation to call and verify this
advertisement before you buy.

We are not talking of inferior values, but
only proper prices for Sterling Quality
Clothing.

BROWNING KING & COMPANY
16 Cooper Square—at 5th Street
Fourth Avenue cars stop at the door

Did You Get Your VOGUE?

OWING to the printers' strike, there was only a
partial distribution of the October Fifteenth
(Paris Openings) Vogue. Perhaps you were one of the
women who went to the news stands at the usual time,
and failed to find it. But—

Ten Thousand Copies
for Greater New York

Ten thousand extra copies have just been printed, and
are now available. This is a very small number for
Greater New York. But, if you hurry, you'll be among
the fortunate!

Where's the Nearest News Stand?

OLIVER A. OLSON COMPANY

OUR SMARTLY TAILORED

STREET DRESSES

FASHIONED FROM
ONLY THE HIGHEST
QUALITY FABRICS
ARE DESIGNED IN A
DISTINCTIVE AND
SIMPLE MANNER.

IN THE MAKING UN-
USUAL SKILL AND
CARE HAVE BEEN
USED.

PRICES UNIFORMLY CONSERVATIVE—\$48.00 and Up

BROADWAY AT 79th ST.
SUBWAY STATION



How Customers Are Lost

"This is the Bigorder Co. Mr. Dodd please. Out in the factory? All right, I'll wait."—"How about Mr. Dodd?"—"Got him yet?"—"Still haven't located him?"—"Say, just tell him to call me will you? Hanged if I'll call again till you get a Klaxocator in your place—good-bye!"

(Note: The Klaxocator is the Locator of Men.)

KLAXON COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
Intercommunication and Signal Engineers
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.
Phone Gramercy 8114.

Doralis Pearls

TRYING to show the difference between a Doralis Pearl and one from the Orient, is about as simple as explaining the difference between two Jack Roses from the same bush.

—it cannot be done!

With Diamond Clasp
\$39.50 to \$300.00

With Gold Clasp
\$7.50 to \$95.00

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

DO YOU SHIP

By Mail or Parcel Post?

Let us protect your shipments from NON-DELIVERY, THEFT, PILFERAGE, DAMAGE, BREAKAGE, FIRE.

- And Save You
1. Time lost at Post Office.
 2. Keeping burdensome records.
 3. Trouble and time in collecting claims.
 4. Cost of insured and registered mail.
 5. And make it possible for you to insure registered mail.

We sell you a book of coupons—Each coupon placed in a package insures it for \$25 if uninsured and \$50 if registered mail. If your value is greater, add more coupons. Insurance issued in one of the largest American companies.

A trial book contains 100 coupons and costs you \$5.00. Pin this to your letter head or card and send to us, or else

Chester M. Cloud
INSURANCE MANAGER
TO CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, INDIVIDUALS
37-39 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK

GENERAL AGENCY

German firm wishes to take up the general agency for Germany in typewriters, fountain pens, writing pens, pencil sharpening machines and other articles for office use. Extensive connections to disposal. Please write to D. M. 745, care Rudolf Mosse, Dresden (Germany).

FOR SALE or LEASE

MODERN OFFICE BUILDING

MIDTOWN SECTION.
50,000 or 100,000 square feet of office space available on MAY 1, 1920.
N. A. Berwin & Co., 56 W. 45th.
Telephone Vanderbilt 4187.

COURT TO REVIEW ZONE FARE ORDER

Justice Gavegan Grants Writ in North Shore Traction Case on City's Application.

GIVES 20 DAYS FOR ANSWER

Brooklyn Bus Lines Do Big Rush—Hour Business, Especially on the Park Slope.

A writ of certiorari, obtained by Corporation Counsel Burr from Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court, calling for a review of the order of Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon permitting the New York & North Shore Traction Company to establish the zone fare system, was served yesterday on Mr. Nixon. The writ directs him to file an answer within twenty days.

Mr. Burr said the matter would be presented directly to the Appellate Division and that a decision would be obtained as speedily as possible. His application to the court stated that Mr. Nixon had no authority to grant the order; that in doing so he violated the rules of law to the prejudice of the people, and that he acted without sufficient proof and on insufficient facts.

The application also stated that Mr. Nixon's act was unjust and unwarranted; that the enforcement of his order would injure both the city and the traveling public; that it was in violation of that section of the Federal Constitution which forbids the taking of property without due process of law, and that the notice sent out by the commission for a hearing on the matter said that it was to consider the question of the discontinuance of the service. No intimation appeared in this notice, he said, that the question of increasing the fare was to be considered.

The order authorizing the company to establish a zone system of fares from Flushing to Little Neck and Whitestone was taken on the advice of Deputy Commissioner Alfred M. Barrett, whose investigation revealed that unless prompt steps were taken to assure an increase of income operation would cease and serious loss and inconvenience result to thousands of persons who depend upon the lines of the company to travel between points in Queens.

It was explained in the statement that the decision of the commission establishing a zone system of fares from Flushing to Little Neck and Whitestone was taken on the advice of Deputy Commissioner Alfred M. Barrett, whose investigation revealed that unless prompt steps were taken to assure an increase of income operation would cease and serious loss and inconvenience result to thousands of persons who depend upon the lines of the company to travel between points in Queens.

Mr. Barrett, who lives in Queens, was personally familiar with the situation and had held hearings in the Flushing Town Hall, at which the danger of the cessation of service was revealed and the need for emergency revenue was made clear.

No comment was made by the commission on the fact that the franchisees of the company limited the fare to 5 cents.

Argument will be heard today in the Supreme Court in Queens on the action instituted by Mr. Nixon from authorizing traction companies to charge fares in excess of the amount fixed in their franchises.

The four bus lines operating in Brooklyn, under the direction of Grover Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, did a big business yesterday, according to reports, particularly during the rush hours. Few persons were carried except those who live outside of the one-fare zone along the routes of the Brooklyn City Company and where cars of the company and where cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have ceased to operate because of the new schedules which followed the separation of the two companies.

Inspectors of the Brooklyn City Company kept tabs on the number of passengers carried by the buses, the purpose being to show that the buses were unnecessary and served no public need when the company decided to apply to the courts to enjoin their operation. The buses did the biggest business in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, which lost three car lines through the new arrangement. The lines which formerly touched that section and which

have disappeared are the Sixteenth Avenue line, the Union Street line, and the Greenpoint line. The Vanderbilt Avenue line penetrates the section, but it proved inadequate to accommodate the traffic.

It was said that the buses were satisfactory as to making better time than the cars, but were unsatisfactory because of limited capacity. Standees in a bus, it was pointed out, have a much more uncomfortable time than standees in a car.

LEVERING WINS LIBEL CASE.

Jury Gives \$25,000 Verdict on Mexican Oil Well Circular.

A jury in Supreme Court Justice Donnelly's Court returned a verdict yesterday for \$25,000 for Richmond Levering, President of Richmond Levering & Co., in a suit against Franklin D. L. Prentiss to recover damages for false statements in a circular sent out in 1917 to the stockholders of the Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation accusing Mr. Levering of concealing the facts regarding the development of an oil gusher in Mexico. The defendant charged that this concealment resulted in a loss of that property to the Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation, and that it was done for the personal benefit of Mr. Levering and his associates.

Mr. Prentiss failed to defend the suit, and after Justice Donnelly had charged the jury that the statements of Mr. Prentiss were libelous the verdict was returned in ten minutes.

A Serviceable Shoe for Women



The Coward Shoe

Closing out of the shoes made for over-seas work at \$10.00 and \$11.85. The same shoe today would cost considerably more.

It is of sturdy construction, extremely durable and will render most excellent out-door service.

Made of flexible tan calf-skin, on the straight inner-line last, this shoe will be found in strict accord with the Coward standards of comfort, protection and long wear.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

BEST & COMPANY

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

"YOUR suits and overcoats are fully \$5 to \$10 better value than any I've seen," said a professional clothing man from New England a day or so ago.

That's exactly what our customers are telling us daily—and it is all due to the fact that every garment is tailored in our own shops and you don't pay the manufacturer's profit.

SPECIAL

Blue suits for men of fine Vicuna finished flannel—full weight—sizes for men and young men. Far under present market worth.

42.50

CLOTHES for MEN

Made in Our Own Shops

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED DECEMBER 1st.

You Never Pay More at Best's

A KNOX "TWENTY"

NOTHING but the finest of Beaver fur enters into the making of this hat, giving it at once a luxurious, smooth surface and the stamina to withstand much wear. Colors, Carbon, Dark Brown and Artichoke Green.



TWENTY DOLLARS

KNOX HAT COMPANY
Incorporated

482 FIFTH AVENUE
AT 40th STREET

181 BROADWAY
SPRINGER BUILDING

DOCTORS AND DRUGGISTS

give their children

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

They know what's good for them.

Rapid Development Necessitates Additional Dealers

AN exceptional opportunity to become the local or district representative for the popular cereal beverage, **Blatz**, manufactured by an old, established concern with a reputation of continued success and square dealing.

Blatz is sold to dealers at a price that enables them to secure a liberal and fair profit.

"At Your Service" is our sales motto. Every effort is made to cooperate and assist our dealers in increasing the sales of this beverage. Our carefully prepared advertising is liberally placed in newspapers and publications in dealer neighborhoods.

An inquiry from you will bring additional information regarding our product and the

Val Blatz Brewing Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.



United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

OFFERS FOR SALE BY BID on tonnage basis, F. O. B. present location

Fabricated Structural Material Complete
Including steel mesh and rails for crane runway, designed for the erection of 1 Warehouse, 644x150 feet, 3 Bays 1 Plate and Angle Shop, 704 ft. 816 tons
1 Smith Shop, 322x102 ft., 503 tons. 1 Iron Foundry, 342x187 ft., 920 tons
This material is located in the Pittsburgh and Bethlehem districts. Arrangements to view it and inspection of blue prints may be made by application to Head Sales Section Supply and Sales Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, or at the following district offices of the Supply and Sales Division.

115 Broadway, New York City. Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.
140 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa. 125 Edison Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Custom House, Boston, Mass.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. Bids are to be addressed to Supply and Sales Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penna., and marked "Sealed Bid Structural Steel, to be opened Nov. 12, 1919."
2. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the total bid, made payable to United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, which amount will be applied to the purchase price of the successful bidder and returned in the case of the unsuccessful bidders.
3. Bids are to be based on taking delivery within 60 days F. O. B. present location.
4. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation
140 N. BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA



Points
Kenwick 2%
Lombard 2%
Newest of the new

Authorized Exchange Dealers

NEW & USED
BUICKS

Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 56th St.

Ide
COLLARS

STYLISH—but more, —
QUALITY built into them by craftsmen who know that style is rather useless unless it is coupled with Durability

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
And Invalids and Substitutes

Ideas Win Out!

What makes for success in business?

Men? Money? Machinery? Markets?

You've seen businesses with all of these—fail! Yet concerns starting without the men, money, machinery or markets—but with a well-chosen idea—have forged ahead to enviable success.

Ideas, after all, are the decisive factors in business. To keep a steady stream of actuating ideas vitalizing your own daily work, read **SYSTEM**, the Magazine of Business. Every month you will get proven ideas, policies, methods that added to your equipment, will make your business grow.

Here, for example, is a hint of what November **SYSTEM** will bring you:—

The "Blackboard Cure" for Labor Troubles

ARE workers altogether at fault because they don't appreciate management problems? H. C. Osborn, President, American Multi-graph Sales Company, stood before his men with crayon and blackboard to show why *Capital* must be paid liberally as well as *Labor*. His seven unique diagrams brought home to the workers, as never before, the true relation of wages to their work. Production increased. Spoilage was less. Mr. Osborn tells how he interpreted his business to his men—in November **SYSTEM**.

Marshall Field's Methods

MARSHALL FIELD died 13 years ago, but his unusual policies keep justifying themselves more and more as the years go by. People have marvelled at Mr. Field's uncanny knowledge of men and markets. November **SYSTEM** takes you behind the scenes into 54 years of Field strategy, showing just how sales and customers were developed by the greatest merchant the world has ever known.

Giving a Business a Personality

FORTY years ago an Eastern concern controlled 90% of the total business in its territory. Today the bulk of the trade has gravitated to a rival concern. They won over customers through house personality. This exceptional experience told by Wylie F. Tuttle in November **SYSTEM**.

Population 1400—Sales \$350,000!

IF you, too, are faced with keen competition, read how H. E. Hart weathered three commercial storms. His advertising plans, his price policies and his unusual service to customers extended his business far beyond his natural territory. November **SYSTEM**.

When is a Customer a Good Risk?

"NOW, with conditions good, and prices advancing, is the very time for more than ordinary knowledge of your customers," warns Henry S. Blum in November **SYSTEM**. And he tells of ways to read between the lines of credit statements—how to get at hidden symptoms and tell-tale facts. Ideas from his wide credit experience should be a sure aid in holding a large volume of charge accounts.

Where Every Man Helps in Management

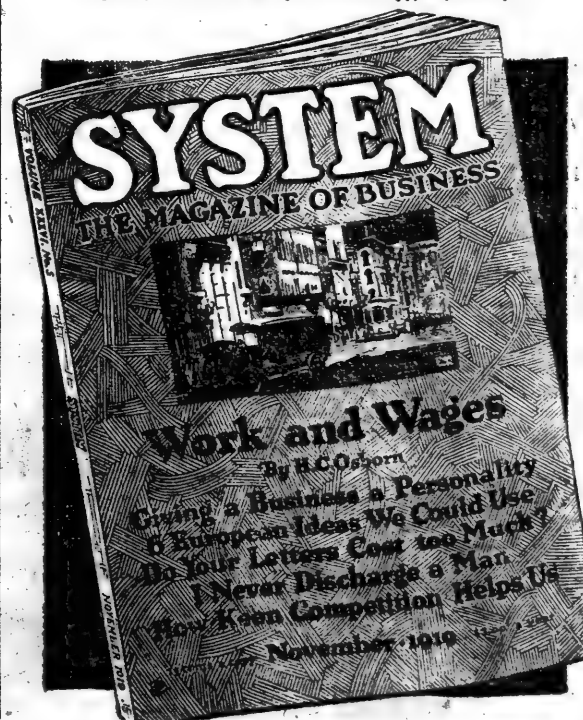
PICTURE a meeting, after working hours, of men picked from every department discussing problems of their business far beyond their daily work. All come prepared. Each acts in turn as leader. Seems as though that business was sure to go ahead by leaps and bounds, doesn't it? Such is the story of the Gates Rubber Company as told by Louis Herzog in November **SYSTEM**.

Common Sense in Records

"YES, that's wonderful, but it doesn't mean anything!"—is a famous cartoonist's slogan that ought to be applied to every business record. E. R. Miner has brought together many interesting experiences where common sense in records has saved time and prevented worry. If records are a problem in your business, see pages 868 and 869—November **SYSTEM**.

At All Newsstands—25c

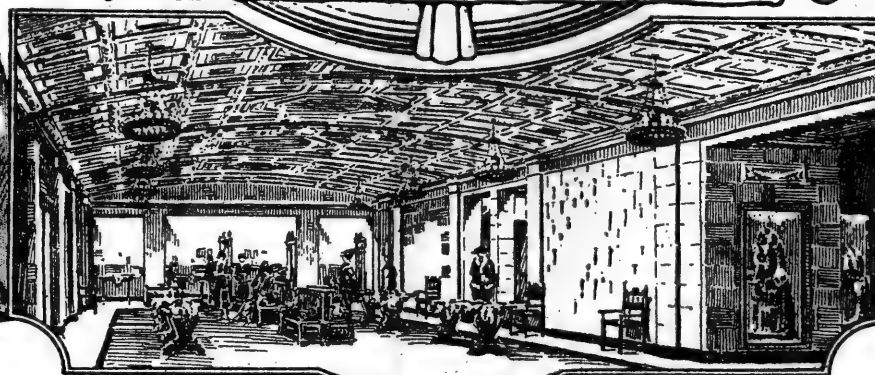
If your dealer has already sold his supply, ask him to order a copy for you, or write direct to the publishers—A. W. Shaw Company—at either Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago, or 299 Madison Ave., New York, and ask to receive **SYSTEM** regularly. It will be billed you at 25c a copy, or \$3 for a year.



1863



THE NEW HOME OF
H. JAECKEL & SONS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH STREET



1919



FIFTH AVENUE'S NEWEST LANDMARK "AMERICA'S LEADING FURRIERS"

FROM the sealskin sacque of 1863 to the luxurious sable wrap of 1919 is the span of years and of fashions culminating in the opening of the new building of H. Jaeckel & Sons, on the busy Forty-fifth Street corner of Fifth Avenue, at the very centre of the smartest shopping district in the world.

It makes a new centre of fur fashions. For many years, the older building in Thirty-second Street, known as the Jaeckel Building, has been regarded throughout America, in Europe and South America, as the authoritative source of that originality and adaptive ability which has given to fur garments a grace of line and distinction formerly regarded as impossible.

In an old-fashioned residence in Prince Street, in 1863, the house was founded by the man who is still the head of the institution. Learning the business of a furrier, Hugo Jaeckel had watched the construction of the first sealskin jacket made in this country. In that first coat he saw a wonderful future for the fur garment, and launched in business for himself, with that controlling thought in his mind.

He began to make yearly trips to Europe in search of skins, familiarizing himself thoroughly with the world's sources of fur supplies. Later he associated himself with two partners, Messrs. Duncan and Asch, under the name of Duncan, Asch and Jaeckel. Within a few years these partners died, leaving him again alone in the business, which progressed steadily until it achieved first rank in its field.

He already had become a well-known figure in all fur centres and came to be regarded as one of the international authorities on skins, as well known in Petrograd, Paris and London as in New York and San Francisco.

HUGO JAECKEL
H. FRANCIS JAECKEL

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC.

Fifth Avenue at Forty-fifth Street

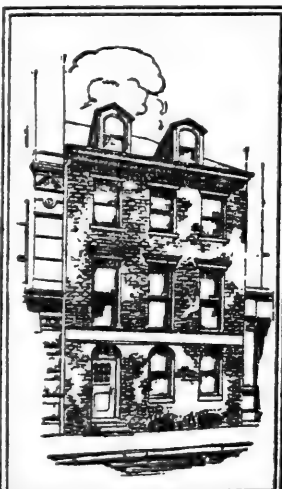
Telephone, Bryant 8720

(No Connection With Any Other House)

Carriage Entrance on 45th St.

The Opening Exhibition of Fall Styles, to which you are cordially invited, is commensurate in extent and quality with the new building—the greatest that has ever been presented—including a noteworthy new department of Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps and Coats of Leather and the World's finest Wool Fabrics.

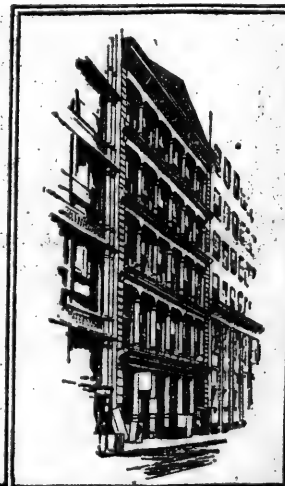
RICHARD JAECKEL
WALTER F. JAECKEL



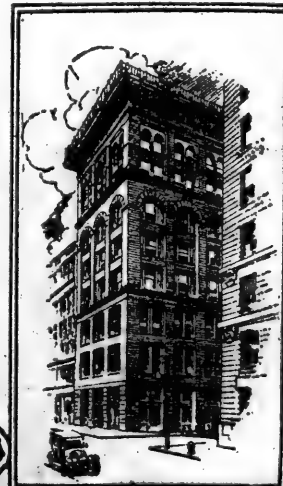
NO. 46 PRINCE STREET
WHERE BUSINESS WAS
FOUNDED-1863



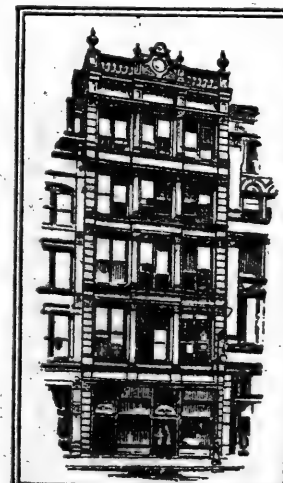
BROADWAY & BLEECKER ST.
1881 - 1893



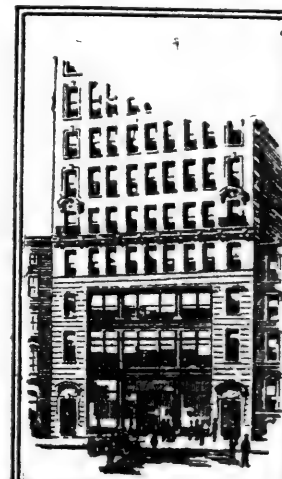
NOS. 11-13 W. HOUSTON ST.
1893 - 1899



NO. 20 WAVERLY PLACE
1899 - 1898



NO. 37 UNION SQUARE
1898 - 1908



NOS. 16-20 WEST 32ND ST.
1908 - 1919



Produces clear, sharp prints, plates and films; also Marie Filma. Is superior for use by amateurs and professionals. Sold at Department Stores, Drug Stores and Photographic Supply Dealers.

Prepared by
Franco American Chemical Corporation
1453 Algonquin St., Chicago, U. S. A.



MEN

Gifts for men—gifts that surpass in acceptability the conventional box of cigars and the unconventional neckties are always to be had at reasonable prices at Ovington's.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

There must be a reason
why the other fellow
drives a

Buick
Ask him!

GLIDDEN
Motor & Supply Co.
Authorized Exchange Dealers
237-239 West 58th St.
At Broadway



Of course, on Halloween you will want the best nuts to go with the rest of the fun, but you'd better place your order in advance for Cash Quality Nuts.

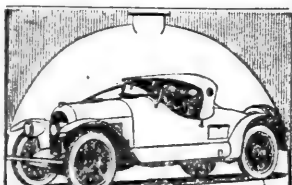
The new crops are now arriving, direct from the groves, deliciously fresh, meaty and sweet.

Parcel post delivery everywhere.

Call, write or telephone Cortlandt 4139

CHARLES S. CASH

Every good nut that grows.
223-225 Fulton Street
Half block west Hudson Ter.
309 Madison Avenue
2 doors below 42d St.



FOR the motorist looking for the utmost in luxury, power and chassis development—this type Sportster.

HIDNEY B. BOWMAN
AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
1672 Broadway at 52nd St.
New York



TIPS—By Mr. B. T.
You can Hit Old Shoe in the Eyelet every time with a Beaded Tip Shoe Lace

OFFICE
VENTILATION
VANZILE METHOD
TEL. 6197 CORTLANDT 39 CORTLANDT St.

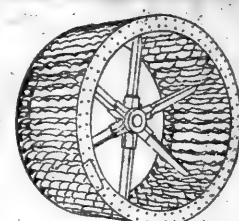
FOLGER PAID RECORD PRICE.

Standard Oil President Gave \$100,000 for Unique Shakespeare Edition

The Shakespeare collector, who paid the Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia the other day the record price of \$150,000 for the only known copy of the first collected edition of the famous dramatist's works, is Henry Clay Folger, Jr., President of the Standard Oil Company, of New York. Mr. Folger is a member of the Grolier Club, and has written many monographs of Shakespeare. He owns what is regarded as the finest library of Shakespeareana in America, comprising more than 20,000 volumes.

The volume came from the Maraden J. Perry library, which the Rosenbach Company purchased from him three years ago for almost \$50,000. It contains nine quarto plays of Shakespeare and was printed in London in 1616, for Thomas Pavier by William Jaggard, who in 1623 printed the first folio edition of Shakespeare's works.

This only known copy found its way to Sweden, where it was bought and brought back to England. At one time belonged to Edward Swynn, the Elizabethan collector. It was purchased by Mr. Perry through one of his agents abroad for a few thousand dollars. The highest price paid at auction for a book was \$20,000 which Henry E. Huntington gave for a copy of the Gutenberg Bible from the library of the late Robert Hoe, Mr. Huntington, when he bought the fine library of E. Smith, Jr., obtained a first quarto edition of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." It is not a perfect copy, lacking one page at the end of the play. No perfect copy is known. If it was offered at auction it is believed that even in its imperfect condition it would fetch more than \$100,000.



Multivane Wheel

Curved vanes enable Sturtevant Multivane Fans to deliver largest volume of air at a smallest cost. Ideal for drying, cooling, heating and all kinds of ventilating work.

RECORDS, taken in two factories of identical construction, one with a ventilating system, the other without, show production in the one with the ventilating system to be 30% greater.

Poor air conditions may be the cause of the 3 o'clock slump in your plant. Why not let a Sturtevant air expert find out?

Telephone Murray Hill 9220

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

F. S. KRAG, District Manager

52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

Fans Blowers Engines Turbines

BOOKS WANTED.

The Book Corner, 251 Fifth Ave., will buy small collections or entire libraries of books for cash. Representative will call. Tel. Mad. Square 4490.

Jerusalem's Echoes—Honored. The Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times, next Sunday, contains a photographic reproduction of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby receiving the freedom of the City of London in the ancient Guildhall.—Advt.



Brooks Brothers
are supplied **ELECTRIC SERVICE**
by

The United Electric
LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

This building at Madison Avenue and 44th Street is one of the most thoroughly equipped men's clothing establishments in the city. The architects were LaFarge & Morris, the builders Irons & Todd and the electrical contractors J. Livingston & Co.

Announcing New Down-Town Headquarters of

THE
Edwin Clapp
SHOE
ESTABLISHED 1853

At 146 Fulton Street, Near Broadway

In this wholly modern store convenience of location unites with exceptional prompt-service facilities to assure our customers a buying atmosphere worthy in every respect of traditional Edwin Clapp Shoe Quality.

Our Fall models have characteristically taken style by the forelock. Suggestions:—

FOR THE MEN: Imported Shell Cordovan in Mahogany and Black for heavy wear; Australian Kangaroo of lithe lines and lasting comfort for self-conscious feet.

FOR THE WOMEN: Kangaroo and Russia Calf in Street Boots and Oxfords.

Two Convenient Stores

Up-Town Down-Town
6 East 42nd Street 146 Fulton Street
3 Doors from 5th Ave. Near Broadway



JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

John David Presents
The Calfskin-Lined
Motoring Ulster At
Eighty-Five Dollars

This Belted Ulster Sounds The Klaxon,
Right Down Its Horn Buttons. Pure,
Tufty, Fleecy Wool; Double-Breasted;
Roomy, Ripply, All-Enveloping;
Leather-Lined To The Waist With
Genuine Calfskin; Wind-Tight And
Warm As A Heated Argument Over
Makes Of Cars; Rich, Vari-Colored
Blendings; The Spruceest, Speediest Coat
That Ever Hit Upon All Twelve.
Exclusive, But Not Expensive!



ESSEX
MOTOR
CARS

These Are Values

Light Weight Economy, Fineness, Durability and
Performance, Equalling Many of the Costliest

Essex Owners Admire

Exclude all the praise you have heard for the Essex.

Then ride in it, and judge for yourself. The unfinanced verdict of the ride, will content us.

We urge this with a reason. For many who inquire about the Essex expect to see a large car. They expect to hear a costly price.

That is because Essex owners and admirers, invariably compare its performance to certain large, high-priced cars, notable for qualities of speed, power, hill-climbing and durability.

Its Fine Car Endurance

You will make those same comparisons yourself, after a ride. For only among cars of advanced price range will you find qualities by which to describe the way the Essex performs.

Certainly no one would think of rating it with other lightweight automobiles. Its appearance instantly settles that. It stamps the Essex in a class alone. Yet, neither is the Essex a large car. Therefore it offers the advantages of economy and liveliness exclusive to light weight automobiles. But it is also a reliable car.

Habitual skeptics, who never buy a car in the first year of production, fearing development of faults, now buy the Essex. In ten months, individual cars have rolled up 10,000 and 12,000 miles without any

repairs whatever and more than 16,000 are in service, with more than 100 being added daily.

Its Charm in Action

Judge the Essex exactly as you would any fine quality car.

Match its speed with any car. Try it on hills that only cars noted as supreme climbers ever attempt. Note its spaciousness, and the luxury of its interior fittings. Ask owners who have had their cars long enough to learn Essex endurance.

Surely you will then agree that the Essex establishes and occupies alone a distinctive new field.

Moderate Price and Performance of the Highest Order

Every sense of pride and satisfaction that comes with the possession of fine car quality, and performance that gives place to none, is yours with the Essex. All now know that no light car, and not many of the finer cars equal the Essex in construction, in performance or in durability.

The demand everywhere exceeds production, and it may be necessary to wait for delivery for either the five passenger touring, the new roadster, just out, or the Sedan. But it is better to wait a little while and get an Essex, than to accept a second choice car that you may afterwards regret.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1422 Bedford Ave.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
567 Main Street
WHITE PLAINS
186-188 Martine Ave.

BRONX, N. Y.
2480 Grand Concourse
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
190-192 East Front Street

NEWARK, N. J.
866 Broad St.

THE MAGAZINE OF A RE-MADE WORLD

In the Sole Literary Form of Universal Appeal

Ships All America realizes that we are again to come into our own on the seven seas. That is why Ben Ames Williams' remarkable American sea story, "Black Pawl," begins in the November number.

Domestic The family is the foundation stone of the structure of American life. The absorption of the father in business and of Mother and the girls in outside interests is the keynote of "The Good Provider," by Elaine Sterne.

Steel There is a new conception of the human relationship as it relates to employer and employee. Harold MacGrath has that for the motif of his splendid story of a great steel man, "The Man with Three Names."

Business Youth brings to big business its own point of view that is very likely to be at wide variance with the business point of view of older merchants. Ida M. Evans makes this very clear in her story, "His Mother's Shoes."

Animals The dog is the only animal that has deserted his tribe and gone over to man, "to love, serve and fight for." That is why Albert Payson Terhune's story, "Human Interest Stuff," is in the November issue.

THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE reflects in each issue the ideas and ideals of modern American life. Its editorial policy requires writers to portray truthfully life as it is really lived. The effectiveness of this purpose is proven by the fact that more than seven hundred thousand copies of this magazine are bought each month by thinking men and women.

The readers of THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE know that it is the one magazine which, in each issue, may be depended upon to present the living interests dominant at the moment. How the variety and scope of these interests are encompassed in a single number is indicated by the adjoining résumé of the November contents.

Psychic The world today is being swept over by a new interest in those influences that we know operate, yet cannot define. The functioning of such an influence is reflected in Lieut. Warren H. Miller's story, "Brother to Icarus."

Negro The negro of the Southern cotton-field, the negro of the Northern city and the one from either that has worn a uniform are three very different persons. Harris Dickson knows them all. He shows it in "The Jade and the Soldier Man."

Science The goal of medical science from its beginning has been and still is, to restore life. And that goal is today in sight. That is why Arthur Train's story of "Dr. Lazarus" is published in THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE.

Youth The youth of today in America is quite a different youth from your father's or your mother's. Just how different—reckless, if you will—is reflected in Royal Brown's story, "Two Lumps and No Lemon."

Justice There are really two sorts—man's and God's. Sometimes they parallel and sometimes conflict. The former is the case in "The \$30,000 Penny," by William Dudley Pelley—a story you can never forget.

Feminine The point of view of the average woman with regard to the marriage relation is quite different today from what it once was. One angle of this change is reflected sharply in Fannie Heaslip Lea's story, "The One Before the Last."

Crime The new criminologist declares that no man can sink so low that he is irredeemable. This thesis is defended in a remarkable story of a woman, "Hattie Foley—Pal," by Paul Annixter, a name you are going to see often.

Separately presented as they are in these widely different stories, the interests of alive men and women are all encompassed in the illuminatingly brilliant novel—

"What's the World Coming To?"

By RUPERT HUGHES, who has made his life's work the writing of novels exclusively for THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE, in which are faithfully reflected the shifts and changes of this, our day.

THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE

More Than 700,000 Copies Monthly

ON SALE AT ALL NEWS STANDS • PRICE 20 CENTS

BIG ELEVENS SETTLE DOWN TO PREPARE FOR IMPORTANT BATTLES IN NOVEMBER

OPTIMISM REMAINS
HIGH AT PRINCETON

Supporters of Tiger Eleven Undaunted by Defeat—Roper Starts Secret Practice.

BACKFIELD IS UNCERTAIN

Injuries Still Keep Lourie and Garrity on Side Lines—Destefano's Return Is Welcomed.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Bill Roper changed his tactics this afternoon when he inaugurated the first secret session of the year. The procedure to date has been to practice in the open, and to allow the students to see all the afternoon drills and of excluding all outsiders, but Roper removed his team to University Field this afternoon, there to instruct the players behind closed doors.

The "Varsity" men who went through Saturday's game with Larry Bankart's big Colgate team were given a day of comparative rest. The humid weather had softened the playing surface to such an extent that, in addition to their desire to give the first team a light workout, the coaches had no wish to run the risk of injuring them on the spongy ground.

Destefano Back from Hospital.

Destefano, a first-string back, who has been on the hospital list for a few days, got back into harness against the freshman team, and his powerful line-plunging through the Cub forwards was the outstanding feature of the afternoon's workout.

Next Saturday's game with West Virginia, instead of being viewed with apprehension, is now being regarded as a stepping stone in preparation for the contest with the Crimson the following Saturday. This does not mean that the mountaineers are being regarded lightly by the Princeton players, but it does mean that the Princeton team is now more confident than ever of its ability to win the game.

ELEVEN DRILLS AFTER DARK.

Stevens Football Squad Practices by Electric Light.

The football squad of Stevens had its regular period of drill yesterday afternoon in spite of the shortened daylight hours. Electric lights were strung up over one end of the field, and from 5 until 8 practice was carried on under artificial illumination. Because classes at Stevens get out late in the afternoon the team is forced to have its practice sessions at night.

Other than Goodale and Busch all of the first-string men were on hand. The injuries sustained by these two players in Saturday's game are not serious, but warrant a several days' lay-off. The team tomorrow will get the severest workout yet offered. The eleven will meet Rensselaer Poly next Saturday at Troy.

From now on the work will be carried on secretly.

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COLGATE 'VARSITY' RESTS.

Coaches Plan Hard Week's Training for Dartmouth Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 27.—With the Princeton game safely tucked away, the Colgate coaches today began to prepare for what they consider perhaps the most important game of the season's schedule, that with Dartmouth Saturday. The coaches were all along inclined to fear Dartmouth as they feared no other team, and now that Dartmouth has come through her season without defeat and shown increasing strength in each game, they are more than ever convinced that Dartmouth will give them the fiercest battle of the season. With this in mind, Bankart and his staff have set about their preparations in a systematic manner. The entire "Varsity" was given a complete lay-off today in order that tomorrow might see them on their toes for the first hard workout of the week. The remainder of the squad plunged into a foggy mist, which increased after a while to a drizzle, and went through an hour of light signal drill in snappy order. The coaches were satisfied with the second team's performance in their apparent mastery of the Maroon system of signalling. The entire squad, including the "Varsity," will be in uniform tomorrow afternoon and ready for the intensive preparation for Dartmouth. It is hoped that the "Varsity" men who sustained minor injuries will be in condition to participate in the practice, but the coaches will take no chances.

PANTHERS' HOPES REVIVE.

Victory Over Georgia Tech. Cheers Warner and Pittsburgh Players.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—Coach Glenn Warner was in a pleasant frame of mind when he called the Panther squad out for practice today. Saturday's victory over Georgia Tech has revived drooping spirits on the part of both coach and players, and they have now as their exchequer the Washington and Jefferson game on Nov. 8 at Forbes Field. The Panthers are imbued with the belief that they can now defeat the Red and Black, notwithstanding the latter's defeat of Syracuse last Saturday, and the team will be shaped for that contest.

Lehigh showed very good form here against Carnegie Tech, defeating them 16 to 0, and showing a team fairly well balanced in both defense and attack. The Panthers have no fear about the game at South Bethlehem next Saturday. It is probable that not more than half of the first string will be used. Hastings and De Hart really need couple of weeks' rest to get right, while Abe Brennan, who took Hastings' place against Tech, was badly battered up, as was Alvin Ginn, left end. Both are in the hospital. This has been a bad year for Pitt as regards injuries to players. Not since Warner came here have so many men been incapacitated at the time when they are most needed. Ewing and Brown are the only Red men in good condition. Tom Davies came through the game in the practice today, which was not very strenuous, a light scrimmage and signal drills taking up most of the time.

Last Chance for Tickets.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Applications for tickets to the Princeton-Harvard football game will close tomorrow at noon. Applications for tickets to the game will close on Wednesday at noon. The tickets will be distributed on the Monday before each game is to take place.

Appointment Tiger Cheer Leaders.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—At a recent meeting the Senior Council appointed the following men to act as cheer leaders for the rest of the football season: L. Terrell, '20, head cheer leader; E. Harris, '20, second leader; W. B. Bryan, '20; R. D. Clark, '20; C. Erdman, '20, and L. Rogers, '20.

HARVARD COACHES
DEVELOPING LINE

Hope to Perfect Strong Defense for Princeton Game—Injured Players Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—The Cambridge football coaches showed today that they were not going to miss any tricks in developing their rush line for the Princeton game. Although they ordered only the usual Monday drill for the "Varsity" and the two substitute elevens they made several shakings on the first team and spent the entire afternoon working out plays and figuring how to overcome the best defenses for them.

In addition to this they took one unlooked-for step by sending Sawyer, who has been the "Varsity" center for three weeks, to the substitute outfit and placed Arnold Horween in the middle of the "Varsity" rush line. The younger of the Horween brothers showed in Saturday's game that he at last had struck the stride the coaches have been looking for all along and his defensive game was so rugged and aggressive that his possibilities as open center were very apparent.

Horween played center before, and, in fact, worked a little on the line in the early fall. He passes well for kicks and has a great drive, once he has put the ball into play in the scrimmage. Philbin has been hurt several times and is now worried by a leg injury. Havemeyer is all right, and Horween's try-out may simply be an emergency proceeding, but the shift today shows how eager the Cambridge coaches are to get the best eleven players they can into the game.

RUTGERS IN SECRET DRILL.

Crippled Regulars View Practice of Squad from Side Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Secret practice was resumed today by the Rutgers foot ball team. Most of the regulars, who were crippled last week, were on the side lines today, but were not permitted to take part in the practice. Rutgers is not at all disheartened by the failure of the crippled eleven to run up a big score on the New York Athletic Club field on Saturday, but every effort is being centered on the Syracuse game in New York. The team has been cured of overconfidence and with the return of the back field men and the return of Garrity, Gardner, and Alexander to the line the team expects to be in the fight all the time with Syracuse. Coach Sanford is confident his men will make a creditable showing.

CRIPPLES RETURN
TO YALE'S SQUAD

Graham, Neville, Lay, Callahan, and Kirkpatrick Take Part in Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—With the exception of Jim Braden and Thorne Murphy all the injured Yale players were in the signal lineup which constituted the football program today. Fred Graham returned to end after six weeks in the hospital and was put at left end on the second team. Joe Neville came back after hospital banishment of nearly as long and resumed right half back with the regulars, with Bob Lay, another fellow-hospital inmate for the last month, as his fellow-half back. Captain Tim Callahan came out of retirement to lead his men from the snap-back position, and Wilbur Kirkpatrick returned to left tackle. Galt and Acosta changed guard places, and Dickens went to the other wing of the tackle places, constituting the greatest change in lineup of the season.

Donald Welles, injured two weeks ago, returned to play and was placed on the second team. A substitute player who retained his first string place was Fred Webb, who scored two touchdowns by cutting up the Tufts heavyweight line Saturday. Webb's chances are fair for starting the final games ahead of veteran Jim Braden. Graham's return to the lineup may cause a change in the end rush situation, as he was regarded as the most promising frontier candidate when the squad reported.

New visiting coaches today included Heyliger Church and Ted Lilley, two former tackles. The only scrimmaging was between the second "Varsity" and scrub elevens. Johnny Fredericks, baseball catcher, ran back a kickoff for 60 yards and the only touchdown. Chick Neville registered a 20-yard run, and Davidson of the scrubs a 30-yard run. The "Varsity" lined up as follows: Left end, Richardson; left tackle, Kirkpatrick; left guard, Galt; center, Captain Callahan; right guard, Acosta; right tackle, Dickens; right end, Allen; quarter back, Kempton; left half back, Lay; right half back, Joe Neville; full back, Webb.

SCORES YALE ALUMNI NEWS.

Bulldog Athlete Rebukes Paper for Not Supporting Teams in Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—For criticizing the Yale football eleven The Yale Alumni Weekly was today rebuked by Cadmus Gordon, right fielder on the left baseball nine. He said in the Yale Daily News:

"It is with a feeling of deep disgust and resentment that I have noted that the Yale Alumni Weekly this fall has resuscitated its perennial policy of abusive, destructive criticism in regard to only varsity teams. For several years its readers, who unfortunately are to Yale great degree graduates, relying upon that source for their soundest information on Yale athletics have been treated to the customary sob and suggestions of a sporting editor who refuses to allow our teams to lose without full explanation showing why it should not have happened, and with many suggestions for the benefit of the coaching staffs. For the last two seasons the baseball team, at least, has learned to expect days of setbacks, no game accounts or criticisms of anything, but a trivial or destructive sort in the columns of that paper."

"Let the entire student body show that it does not stand for any such attitude as that displayed by The Alumni Weekly, which has proved that it will not support a loser under any circumstances."

COLUMBIA TAKES IT EASY.

'Varsity's Injured Men Recuperating—Regulars Get Day Off.

Special to The New York Times.

Trainer Gus Peterson of Columbia found himself waiting for him when the "Varsity" squad yesterday afternoon reported for a light practice, following the Amherst game on Saturday. No less than three of the players had broken noses, and one of them, Charlie Shaw, was unable to don a uniform at all. The other two, Hinch, right guard, and Thornton, half back, took part in a light signal practice. Shaw will probably be on hand this afternoon.

Ed Quigley, the quarter back, was also among the missing, although he limped onto the field and watched the work from the side line. His injury was diagnosed as water on the knee by Dr. W. H. McCaskey, the university physician. Quigley will be out of uniform until at least Thursday, according to the present outlook. Coach Fred Dawson prescribed a thorough rest for his "Varsity" men and limited their activities to signal drills. Captain Napary, Shaw and Quigley were not in the lineup, the only member of the regular backfield who reported being Applebaum, who showed no ill effects from the battering he received on Saturday. Nearly half of Columbia's line plays were made by him and they were on the old-fashioned plunging model. No difficulty is anticipated, from Union, the Blue and White's opponent Saturday. The Schenectady eleven was trounced by Wesleyan in a 47-0 defeat on Saturday, and Coach Dawson is looking for merely enough opposition to develop his eleven for the harder games that will follow. The unexpected loss of Applebaum has solved one of Dawson's problems in the backfield and will simplify the task of perfecting an offense.

W. & J. CELEBRATES VICTORY

Big Bonfire "Officially" Records Triumph Over Syracuse Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 27.—A complete rest was prescribed today for the Washington and Jefferson football team, which won a splendid victory on Saturday over Syracuse. The rest was prompted by two factors, one being the College Field, on account of a Sunday cloudburst, was in no shape for work, and the other that the Red and Black players were so badly banged up in their set to in Archbold Stadium that they were not able to go through a strenuous session.

Washington and Jefferson undergraduates tonight celebrated the Syracuse victory in a manner that stamped it as one of the greatest achievements in W. & J. football history. The students were given a full holiday today and spent most of the day in securing fodder for a bonfire at College Field, which was characterized as the "biggest blaze" in the history of the town.

Harold Erickson, the professional Washington and Jefferson left halfback, who made both touchdowns against Syracuse following sensational runs on each occasion of fifty yards, was the acclaimed hero and was touted as an All-American halfback. The Red and Black enthusiasts tonight made him the centre of their encomiums. Not only by his sensational runs, but as a defensive player and an all-around star, Erickson has stamped himself as one of the greatest players in the history of the game. The brilliant W. & J. kicker, is running him a close second.

W. & J. is going to have a hard time getting a place to practice for the remainder of the week. College Field was flooded by the cloudburst of Sunday and will hardly be in shape to play on by Saturday. Manager Murdoch has been trying all day to get a place to practice on, but late tonight had not succeeded.

Morris High Eleven Clash.

The football team representing Morris High School's main building defeated the Annex eleven yesterday in their annual game at Inwood by a score of 13 to 0. The victorious eleven's points were accounted for by Reasner and Soprin, who registered touchdowns, and Polling, who kicked a goal.

ASK AMERICAN NET
STARS TO COMPETE

Chance of Representation in Covered Court Tourney in Paris Is Small, However.

Special to The New York Times.

That tennis enthusiasts in France would welcome the entry of American players for the covered courts championship to be held next month at the Sporting Club of Paris is evident from a letter which its President has sent to George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. In reply, the association expressed its thanks for the cordial invitation and said that, if a suitable team could be found to make the trip, the United States might be represented. The letter from President M. R. Gallay of the Sporting Club of Paris was as follows:

"The International Tennis Federation having awarded to France the championship on covered courts for this year, the French association has designated the Sporting Club of Paris, of which I have the honor to be President, to take charge of the management of these events. The date is fixed for Nov. 15, 1919."

"I am going to ask if it will not be possible for your association to send a party of players to compete in this event."

"The bonds which join the United States and France have grown stronger since the war, and the French public would extend a very cordial welcome to the American players. I have the pleasure of knowing Messrs. Wrenn, Washburn, and R. N. Williams. They had left Paris when the French association designated my club for the covered courts championship. I have, therefore, been unable to put the question to them, to my regret, but they would be able to tell you how much the French love the American and how an American victory would be applauded here."

"If any of your players are going this winter to the South of France to compete in those tournaments, their journey to Paris will be quite informal, they only have to advance their trip by a matter of a few days."

While the U. S. N. L. T. A. has looked into the possibility of assembling a representative team to take part in the European covered court championship, it is understood that so far the efforts have been unsuccessful, and there is now little likelihood of any American entries, outside of players residing in or near Paris.

The stars of the racket who were abroad with the A. E. F. have all returned, and in view of the visit of Willis Davis, Clarence J. Griffin, and Charles S. Garland during the past summer, a trip which was quite informal and without real international significance, there is little reason for attempting any further invasion of European courts at present.

Practically all the American tennis players devoted so much time to the game during the summer of 1919 that they are now deeply engrossed in the cares of business, with little inclination to unpack their flannels again until the call of the national indoor championship, which will be held in New York next March.

GOULD IN GOOD FORM.

Court Tennis Champion Tries His Hand in Racquets Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Jay Gould, the court tennis champion of America, mixed racquets with tennis today at the Racquet Club. He began his work with a strenuous tennis match with Fred Tompkins. Only one set was played, but this last 45 minutes. Tompkins won, 11-9. Gould seemed to be off his service, and this gave the Racquet Club professional opportunities which he put to good use.

Gould paired with J. W. Wear, National Racquets doubles champion, in a racquets match against W. J. McGinn and Jack Soutar, the world's racquets champion. In spite of the fact that Gould and Wear had not been on a racquet court for a year, they put up a fine game against the other pair, and the score was closer than it would indicate. McGinn and Soutar won in straight sets, 15-3, 15-7, 15-12.

Gould and Wear will play up and play both the national doubles championship in racquets and court tennis. McGinn on his showing today is sure of a place on one of the two first teams representing the Racquet Club in the inter-city and national doubles championships.

"An army," a particular man who have learned that \$1.50 and \$2.00, at Paramount Shops, buy a shirt satisfaction or their money back.

In characteristic Rooseveltian phrase, that's a bully proposition.

Cordially,

By J. Gould

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1628 BROADWAY

War Losses of Insurance Companies.

Statistics of war losses by British and German insurance companies given by Arne Fisher, Jr. B. S. in "The Annual" of this week. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c on news stands, \$1 a year by mail.—Advt.



The American

"Roosevelt," the name, has become a synonym for "Americanism."

Because Roosevelt, the man, typified the bone and sinew of American ideals.

Red-blooded, virile, high-principled, he loved and served his country with a burning patriotism and lofty spirit which have made America and Americans the envy of the earth.

It is with grateful pleasure that we, even in this small way, can add to the country-wide tribute to the memory of one of the nation's noblest sons.

In doing this, we are reminded of our own typically American beginning—

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Today, seven prosperous stores—

Built on the Rooseveltian principle of a square deal to every man.

And manned by an all-American organization, steeped in the spirit of service to an ever-growing army of Paramount Shirt wearers—

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In characteristic Rooseveltian phrase, that's a bully proposition.

Cordially,

By J. Gould

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2298 THIRD AVE. 2835 THIRD AVE.

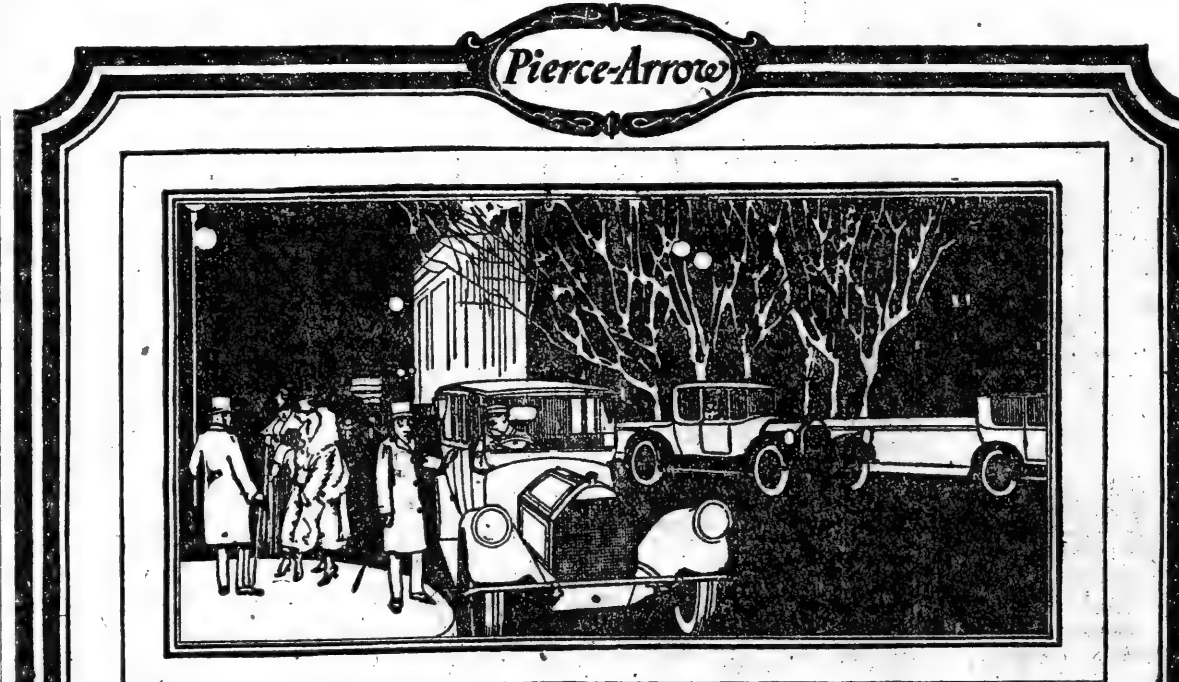
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Statistics of war losses by British and German insurance companies given by Arne Fisher, Jr. B. S. in "The Annual" of this week. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c on news stands, \$1 a year by mail.—Advt.



300,000 Maxwell Owners Will O.K. This Car

FOR this Post-War Maxwell contains all those fine traits of its 300,000 predecessors.

And in addition the great developments in engine, axle and chassis which the war brought.

But these 300,000 will vouch for its ability, for they have seen their own cars pile up endless mileage, outrun a guarantee on a tire, shy at the repair shop, and go where most other cars wouldn't follow.

They know, too, how thrifty it will prove on gas, how it will please both Son and Grandma in performance and comfort.

To say that they will O. K. this car is wasting words, for it is of the very same chassis model as the 300,000 others.

It's worth an hour of any man's time to look over the Post-War features, note what fine engineering has accomplished, and observe what big improvements have been made in appearance.

The price, however, is still \$985. The extra values are yours.

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ALBERT ENDS VISIT; PRAISES CITY POLICE

King of the Belgians Decorates 21 Bluecoats Who Guarded Him Before His Departure.

OFF FOR THE CAPITAL

Lauds New York Newspapers and Regrets Tale That He Was a Reporter in Fiction.

Expressing regret that he had to hurry from the city without seeing as much of the city as he desired, King Albert left the Pennsylvania Station yesterday on a special train for a three-day visit to Washington. He said he would have been glad to see the city before his departure, but he was unable to do so because of the time he had to spend in the city.

Before leaving New York I wish to express my great appreciation for the wonderful hospitality that has been shown to Queen Elizabeth, Prince Leopold, myself, and others of our party during our stay, which, I regret, is coming to a close. I am sure that the time we have spent in New York will be remembered by all of us as a most pleasant and profitable one.

"I cannot speak too highly of your newspapers. They are so big and have so much news in them, and I must say they are well put up. I am a great newspaper reader, and have read the progressive and enterprising papers published here with a great deal of interest."

Before he left for Washington the King took another flight over the city in the navy seaplane piloted by Ensign Frank Lamb of the Rockaway Air Station. After leaving the Columbia Yacht Club landing at the foot of West 21st street, the King flew up the river to the Shrewsbury River, where he landed and returned to the yacht club.

At the Pennsylvania Station the Queen and Prince Leopold shook hands with their escort of police. The policemen were wearing the new uniform of the United States Marine Corps, which the King had seen at the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

Decorated for General O'Ryan. Another person who was decorated by King Albert was Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the New York National Guard Division in France, who received at his office in the Municipal Building yesterday the Belgian decoration of Commander of the Order of Leopold. The decoration, which is the highest order given by the Belgian Government, was awarded to O'Ryan by the King at a luncheon to the Belgian ruler given by the Belgian Ambassador in the United States.

The decoration was awarded in appreciation for the services of the 27th Division in August and September last year, when it forced back the Germans near Mont Kemmel.

The collection of coupons for the principal and interest of investments is a service we perform for clients who wish it. If, on account of absence from home or indisposition, or for any other reason, you want to be relieved of the bother of looking after such matters, you can leave the securities or coupons with us in advance of their maturity to be collected and credited to your account when due.

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That is
The Sun.
New York's Great Morning Newspaper

THRONGS AT CAPITAL GREET KING ALBERT

Royal Party, After Welcome by Cabinet Officers, Reviews Pageant in Washington.

KING VISITS HOG ISLAND.

Belgian Ruler Christens Army Transport at Big Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27. King Albert of the Belgians christened the Hog Island shipyard today, when he visited the shipyard and the Hog Island shipyard, where he was welcomed by the shipyard officials and the shipyard workers.

Before they separated for the ceremonies in which the shipyard was christened, the monarchs were driven through crowded streets to Independence Hall, where they were welcomed to the city and State by Governor Sproul and Mayor Smith.

In his response His Majesty said: "It is with deep emotion that I enter this magnificent city, where the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution of the United States promulgated, both charters being memorable monuments of political wisdom and highest ideals."

"It is to the glory of your nation that in all time you have found occasion to embody these principles, and the fact that my visit happens to fall on President Roosevelt's birthday adds to the solemnity of these thoughts."

"I am glad to have an opportunity of conveying to the generous citizens of Philadelphia my most heartfelt thanks for the large assistance they have given to Belgium during the war."

King Albert was deeply impressed with the shipyard, where he saw more than fifty ships in course of construction and a dozen more completed. The feature of his visit was the launching of the transport Canby. As he broke a bottle of champagne against the bow, he said:

"It affords me a great pleasure to visit this fine shipyard. The stupendous work done here affords me a great pleasure to visit this fine shipyard. The stupendous work done here affords me a great pleasure to visit this fine shipyard."

Engaged to Clement Studebaker, 3d. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Butler Hurd, of 14 East 44th street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Hurd, to Clement Studebaker, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Studebaker, Jr., of South Bend, Ind. Miss Hurd was active in war work during the war, and is a member of the Junior League. No date has been set for the wedding.

MARSHAL VON HAESELER.
Veteran Strategist Was Made Scapago for Crown Prince, Dies.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The sudden death of Field Marshal Gottlieb von Haeseler, Germany's veteran soldier and strategist, from heart disease is reported in the Lokal-Anzeiger. He was 64 years old.

Field Marshal von Haeseler, a veteran of the Danish campaign of 1864, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, was probably the most picturesque figure in the German Army, and was famous throughout Germany for his soldierly qualities and epigrammatic utterances. He was a member of the German Empire, and was placed on the retired list in 1903 with the highest rank in the German Army, but continued to work with the General Staff.

After the failure of the Crown Prince's attack on Verdun, the old Field Marshal was recalled to Berlin, and thus made the scapegoat for the mistakes of the Crown Prince's staff during the great assaults.

Marquess of Ormonde.
DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The death is announced of the Marquess of Ormonde (James Edward William Theobald Butler). His brother, Lord Arthur J. Wellington Foley Butler, succeeds to the title. The new Marquess is an American. Before her marriage to Lord Butler, she was Miss Ellen Butler, daughter of the late General Anson Stager, of the United States Army.

The dead Marquess was born in 1844. He was the proprietor of large estates, owning about 24,000 acres in Ireland and about 2,500 in England.

LIEUT. COL. J. C. PORTE DEAD

Airman Whose Plans for Crossing Atlantic Were Upped by War.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE FRANKLIN PALMER, a commercial traveler for the White & Perkins company of Manhattan, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Saturday, aged 50 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 100 West 12th street, Brooklyn, this evening. Mr. Palmer was a Director of the Baptist Church of Brooklyn and a member of the First Baptist Church of Manhattan.

FREDERICK P. HILL, a retired New York City Police Officer, died at his home, 45 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, aged 74 years. He was a direct descendant of Arnold Hunt, Revolutionary patriot.

HENRY L. HENDRICKSON, 61 years old, employed in the composing room of The New York American, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, aged 61 years. He was a member of the Brooklyn Hospital on Saturday.

GEORGE E. WETTERHILL, a surveyor in the New York State Highway Department, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, in his thirty-third year. His funeral services will be held at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, this evening. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, and a member of the Brooklyn Hospital on Saturday.

BRUNO DIAZ, head of the tobacco house of the United States Army, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, in his thirty-third year. His funeral services will be held at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, this evening. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, and a member of the Brooklyn Hospital on Saturday.

ANDREW JAMES MCCONNELL, President of The Evening Call Publishing Company of New York City, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, aged 50 years.

THOMAS GRANT BAXTER, owner of Baxter's Iron Pier at Rockaway Beach, died Saturday at the Rockaway Beach Hospital after an operation for stomach trouble. He was 50 years old.

ANTHONY S. WISHART, 31 years old, who fought under the French flag in the First World War, died Saturday at 172 Linwood street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LOUISE McCARDLE, widow of Andrew McCARDLE, died at her home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, aged 61 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANCISCO, widow of Joseph Francisco, died at her home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, aged 58 years.

JOSEPH EDGAR CAMP, for eight years a member of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, died yesterday in Montclair following a paralytic stroke. He was born in 1852.

Miss MARY REBECCA BREAD, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Bread of Charleston, S. C., died at her home in Greenwich, Conn., aged 63 years.

Born.
SOLOMON.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Solomon announce the birth of a son, Oct. 25, 1919, at 18 St. Nicholas place.

URBAN.—Dr. and Mrs. Otto Urban, 781 8th street, announce the birth of a son on Oct. 26, St. Mark's Hospital.

Engaged.
KELETT.—Mr. and Mrs. James Hope of Brooklyn wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene Marie Kelett, to Mr. Charles Hope, of Brooklyn.

KNAPP.—Mr. and Mrs. James Elder announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Knapp, to Mr. Charles Knapp, of Ridgewood, N. Y.

Married.
BAYNE-MACGILL.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, at the Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birchhead, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James H. MacGill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacGill of Boston, Mass., to Mr. William Bayne, of South Orange, N. J.

FAUST.—On Monday, Oct. 27, Richard Faust, Jr., to Effie Louise Faust, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Faust, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York City.

HAAS-COON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Coon of Greenwich, Conn., announce the marriage of their daughter, Sadie Marie Coon, to Mr. Leo Haas, of the Ansonia Hotel on Friday, Oct. 24, 1919.

HIRSCH-ROSENHEIM.—Mr. Louis Rosenheim announces the marriage of his daughter, Miss Alice Hirsch, to Mr. Leon Hirsch, on Sunday, Oct. 26, 1919.

LOEB-MAYER.—On Monday, Oct. 27, Gella K., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Loeb, to Mr. Carl A. Loeb.

SINKING.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Sinkin wish to announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Sinkin, to Mr. Charles Sinkin, of the Royal Lyceum, 10 West 14th street, to take place on Sunday evening, Nov. 2, at 6 o'clock.

Died.
ASSENHEIMER.—On Monday, Oct. 27, 1919, Edmund, beloved husband of Mary Kell, of Assemeier, aged 61 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 467 79th St., New York City, Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BACHRACH.—Samuel L., beloved husband of Adeline N. Bachrach, and beloved father of Dorothy Bachrach Schachkin and Arthur Bachrach, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, Oct. 26. Services at North's Funeral Home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BALSER.—Entered into rest Oct. 27, 1919, Gustav Balser, beloved husband of Mary Balser and father of Mrs. W. Balser. Funeral services from his late residence, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BERRY.—On Monday, Oct. 27, 1919, at her summer residence, Bayshore, L. I., daughter of the late John and Julia Leary Berry; funeral services at St. Patrick's Church, Bayshore, on Thursday morning, Oct. 30, at 10:30 o'clock. Train leaves Bayshore Station, Long Island Railroad, at 9:00 A. M. Return train leaves New York City, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

BRANDOW.—On Monday, Oct. 27, 1919, at his residence, 1867 7th Ave., New York City, James A. Brandow, beloved husband of Gertrude Jane (Van Winkle) Brandow. Funeral services at his home, 1867 7th Ave., New York City, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BUDGE.—On Oct. 27, 1919, at 889 Canfield ave., Bronx, Jessie Calder, widow of the late James Budge and mother of William Budge, Benjamin Budge, and Catherine Wolfe. Burial at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 28, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CROON.—James D. Croon, of Paris, Texas, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1919.

DE FEYSTER.—Florence Bryant, daughter of Frederick A. and Florence Bryant De Feyster, died at her home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1919, aged 6 months. Burial Bath, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 28. Chicago papers please copy.

DU BOIS.—Major Benjamin A. Du Bois, U. S. A., on Oct. 23, will be buried Tuesday, Oct. 28, at New Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills. An military services will be held at the home of the family, 100 West 12th street, New York City, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 10 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited.

Died.

FISHEL.—On Monday, Oct. 27, 1919, Frederick M., beloved husband of Katharine A. Fishe, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1919.

FLANAGAN.—John Roberts, Jr., beloved son of Hiram R. and John Roberts Flanagan, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1919, aged 27 years. Funeral services at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

GAGNE.—John, beloved son of Hiram R. and John Roberts Flanagan, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1919, aged 27 years. Funeral services at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

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WILSON.—On Oct. 27, 1919, in his 88th year, John A., beloved father of May Wilson, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1919.

WOOD.—Della C., of Kitchawan, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1919, widow of the late Francis Wood. Funeral services at her late home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

WYANT.—At her home, Red Hook, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1919, in her 88th year, John A., beloved father of May Wilson, died at his home, 100 West 12th street, New York City, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1919.

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FOOD PROFITEERS FACE PROSECUTION

Food Administrator Williams to
Turn Over All Cases to De-
partment of Justice

FIRST ARRESTS ARE MADE

Manufacturer Charged with Hoard-
ing Bacon—Candy Man Accused
of Overcharge in Sugar.

A stricter enforcement of the law against profiteering was promised by Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams yesterday, when he announced that hereafter restitution of illegal profits would not be accepted as settling a case of overcharging. Mr. Williams declared that any evidence his office might obtain against violators would be turned over to the Federal District Attorney, who, he asserted, had instructions from the United States Attorney General to push every case to the limit.

The first step in this intensive drive against alleged profiteering came yesterday, when a manufacturer of white lead was arrested on a Federal warrant in Brooklyn, charged with hoarding a vast quantity of bacon, while Assistant United States District Attorney Ben A. Matthews in Manhattan caused the arrest of a candy manufacturer on a charge of overcharging on sugar. It

was learned at the Federal District Attorney's Office last night that a well-known banker in Wall Street would be subpoenaed in a day or two to tell what he knows concerning allegations that he recently purchased more than 2,000,000 pounds of sugar and offered it for sale here at an illegal price.

Mr. Williams said that he was forced to take stringent measures against alleged profiteers because all appeals to patriotism have apparently been unheeded.

The man accused in the sugar transaction is E. Shapiro of the Shapiro Candy Manufacturing Company of 11 Emerson Place. The following memorandum in the case was made public yesterday by the Food Administrator:

The complaint is against S. Shapiro, manufacturer of confectionery, to the effect that on Aug. 12 S. Shapiro charged 13.1 cents per pound for 5,500 pounds of sugar, and on Aug. 20, 12 cents per pound for 3,700 pounds, with an additional charge of 1 cent per hundred for cartage.

Shapiro was arrested yesterday morning and has been held in \$500 bail.

The man arrested on a charge of hoarding in Brooklyn was Louis Leavitt of 454 Driggs Avenue. His arrest followed the discovery by Department of Justice agents that he had 2,000,000 pounds of bacon stored in warehouse conducted by Edward Kelly at 80 Roebing Street. He was held in \$5,000 bail by United States Commissioner McGoldrick.

Mr. Leavitt, who lives at 120 West Eighty-ninth Street, Manhattan, was indicted at his arrest. He told how the bacon came into his possession.

He bought the bacon in Washington for about \$700,000. Prior to his purchase the Government advertised it for sale to the highest bidder and later rejected the bids because none were high enough. I sent an agent to Washington, who offered 25 per cent more than the previous highest bid, and it was sold to me at 25 cents per pound. The agent in July last, I heard later that the city was offering to buy bacon from the Government at the rate of 31 cents per pound and I offered to sell the bacon I bought from the Government to the city for the price it was offering the Government, namely, 31 cents per

pound. This would leave but a slight profit after the carrying charges were paid.

BINDINGS WILL BE SHOWN.

Grolier Club Exhibition Will Pre-
sent Collection of 200 Books.

The Grolier Club will open the current season of free public exhibitions at 47 East 80th Street on Nov. 31, with a collection of about 200 books representing examples of the best bookbinding.

Among the more modern men represented are Cape, Chambliss, Custin, Marius-Michel, and Mercier. The English section shows the work of the followers of the great Roger Payne, and devotes much space to the varieties of styles used by Bedford, Clarendon, and the early work of Cobden-Sanderson.

The exhibition will be open to the public without charge, daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock, and will continue until Nov. 22. On the evening of Nov. 18 there will be a joint meeting of the Grolier Club with the Society of the Graphic Arts, and Samuel W. Marvin, one of the founders of the Grolier Club, will speak on "Fifty Years in the Manufacture of Books."

Fined \$50 for Unclean Candy. Magistrate Levine, in Harlem Court, yesterday fined Joseph Hirschowitz of 158 East 110th Street, a candy manufacturer, \$50 for violation of the sanitary code. Inspector Ruth Glikman of the Health Department testified to unclean conditions in Hirschowitz's factory.

More Orders From the Same Number of Prospects

Now, you send a hit or miss sales campaign to your whole list, or you laboriously pick out firms here and there to whom you have something special to say. And sometimes this haphazard system of sales-promotion succeeds—and generally not.

But the Rand method of visible Card-Records groups prospects according to their characteristics, tells you when to follow up and puts this before you so simply that you get all information at a glance and in one-seventh of the time of ordinary card-records.

By looking down the panel holding Rand record cards you can see at a glance just what you want to know—the name and address of the prospect, his requirements, length of time between sales, form letters written, salesmen's calls made, prospect of new equipment and so on.

No memory-work—no guessing—you know instantly where and how to apply your salesmen. No wonder so many big concerns that have made conspicuous business-getting successes use the Rand equipment in their offices!

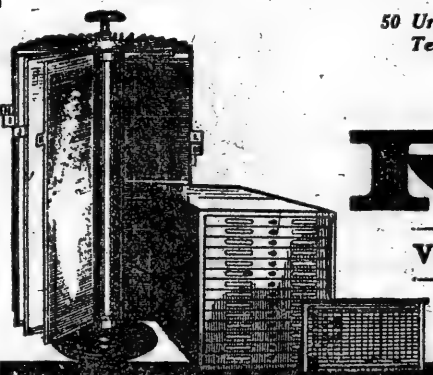
NOTE—This same equipment is just as applicable in your business to solving the problem of Labor Control, Credits, Stock, Sales, Cost Records, Inventories and Production Work.

Phone our local office today to confer with you about your particular problem.

THE RAND COMPANY,
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50 Union Square, New York City
Telephone: Stuyvesant 2462

Among the users of
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Visible Control are:
United Drug Company
Champion Ignition Co.
Buffalo Trust Co.
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vester Company
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Visualize Your
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VISIBLE CONTROL OF CREDITS-PRODUCTION-PERSONNEL-STOCK-SALES PROMOTION

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What were my sales
last month?

Did outstanding ac-
counts increase or
decrease?

What was my net
profit last 6 months?

Are my figures ready
for the Income Tax
Collector?

Forward-looking management deals with figure facts, not estimates. Guesswork is the biggest source of loss in retail business today. To know, to be able to figure quickly, accurately, and often, to eliminate night figure work, get a simple, fast 10-Key Dalton Adding-Calculating Machine.

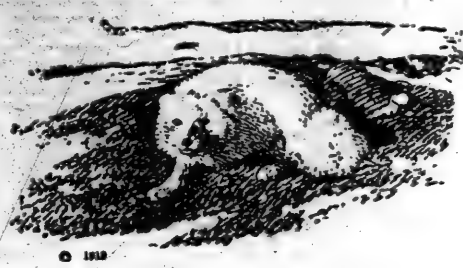
A machine so simple that proprietor, clerk or bookkeeper can use it instantly. Used as a means to better business management, it will prove the best investment a merchant can make.

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Leaving His Den

This remarkable photograph of a fine specimen of the white Arctic fox leaving his hole or den was taken by a post employee of Revillon Freres after hours of patient waiting. The camera has caught perfectly the characteristic expression and attitude of the fox, and gives an excellent idea of the animal's caution and intelligence as well as his grace and beauty.

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Putting Your Best
Into the Business

Nothing gives greater incentive, inculcates the "service spirit" or provides more satisfaction than the comfort, convenience and appearance of an attractive, modern desk.

QUICK & McKENNA DESKS

are the result of years of concentrated efforts in designing and constructing office desks that embody and express these prime requisites and essential requirements. Their exceptional finish and pleasing artistic effects leave nothing to be desired.

QUICK & McKENNA
390 Broadway — Tel. Franklin 3709

It isn't the weather—it's your insides

Grouchy, morose, miserable, blue, bilious, dead-to-the-world?

It isn't the weather. It's your insides. You are constipated. Your system isn't eliminating. You are dulling your nerves and filling your system with poisons that ought not to be there.

Get the habit of being healthy—full of snap and pep and vim. Make life worth while for yourself and your friends.

Eat a little Kellogg's Krumbled Bran every day. It is ready to eat. You don't have to wait till baking day. Eat it every morning with your breakfast—by itself as a cereal, or add a third as much to any cereal.

You'll enjoy its flavor—something new in bran. You'll find that Kellogg's Krumbled Bran is a food that encourages nature to do its duty by you.

Buy Kellogg's Krumbled Bran of your grocer. It is in the red and green package like that of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, and each package bears this signature—

W. H. Kellogg



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KRUMBLED
BRAN
for
Better
Health

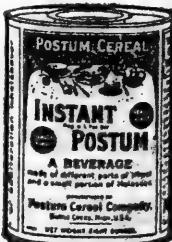
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"instant" to make a de-
lightful cup of Postum
a teaspoonful in the cup
with hot water added,
sugar and cream to taste.

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is a snappy drink, healthful
and economical. Good for
every member of the fam-
ily.

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BRITISH CABINET
ON A PEACE BASIS

Principal Ministers, Not a Select Few, Now to Determine Policy.

HUGE DEFICIT FORECAST

Disparity Between Estimates and Expenditures Will Be \$473,645,000 for 1919-20.

PLANS POST-WAR FINANCES

Chamberlain Counts on Revenue of \$806,000,000—Debt to America \$42,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 22. (Associated Press.)—Last week's debate in the House of Commons and the seriousness of the country's financial position revealed in the revised estimate submitted to Parliament today showing that the estimated deficit for the year ended 1919-20, as fixed in the budget, seems to have induced the Government to yield certain reforms long demanded by the press.

Foremost among these demands was that for a return to Cabinet responsibility and also more regular attendance of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. The former apparently has been granted in the announcement of a return to the peace time form of Cabinet, whereby all the Ministers will be responsible for the decisions taken, instead of the few Ministers forming the War Cabinet.

The War Cabinet has been changed to a Peace Cabinet, according to an announcement made today by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, by inviting the following to become members:

Lord President of the Council; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Lord Chancellor; the Home Secretary; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, War and Air; and India; the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for Scotland, the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Health, the President of the Board of Agriculture, the President of the Board of Education, the Ministers of Labor and Transport, the Lord Privy Seal, and George Nicoll Barnes, Minister without portfolio.

With regard to the second demand, an implied statement was issued tonight in the effect that as soon as his duties in connection with the Peace Conference are ended, the Premier will revert to his old practice of personally answering questions in the House. He will begin by doing this once weekly, and later may attend on two days.

The Cabinet at a meeting today decided to accept the proposals proposed by Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday: "That this House, realizing the serious effects upon the trade and industry of the nation of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, promises its hearty support to the Government in all reasonable proposals for the reduction of the deficit, for the reduction of expenditure and the diminution of debt."

It is expected that the debate on this motion and the amendments moved by the Independent Liberals and Laborites will extend until the middle of the week. The Laborites advocate a levy on capital and the reversion to the State of fortunes made as a result of the war.

The Irish question still provides the Government with a serious problem, and it is stated that the Cabinet committee having the matter under consideration will present a report to the Government in the near future. It is expected that the Government will be compelled to introduce a bill, again postponing the operation of the Home Rule Act, which will automatically operate with the formal ending of the war.

Estimates pitifully inadequate.

Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has laid before Parliament a White Paper, in which he reviews the proposals for making up the national balance sheet in normal years. The estimated revenue is given as \$806,000,000. In this are included \$200,000,000 derived from customs and excise duties, \$400,000,000 received from the Post Office, and \$400,000,000 from the Treasury. The estimated expenditure is \$1,279,645,000, or \$473,645,000 in excess of the revenue. The estimated expenditure is \$1,279,645,000, or \$473,645,000 in excess of the revenue.

The Chancellor declares that the expenditure for the financial year 1919-20 will reach \$1,279,645,000, or \$473,645,000 in excess of the revenue. The estimated expenditure is \$1,279,645,000, or \$473,645,000 in excess of the revenue.

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Ex-Kaiser With Suit to Seize
Motion Picture of Himself

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—A competent German court has acceded to the former German Emperor's application for the seizure and confiscation of the "Kaiser film," according to the Zeitung am Mittag. The action against the actor Ferdinand Bonn, who prepared the film, has been abandoned.

Suit was instituted against Bonn, by the former Emperor recently, in suit and the misuse of his portrait being charged. The film was to have been produced in Berlin on Oct. 10, but was suppressed by the Government. It was exhibited elsewhere, however.

will be hard put to convince the Parliament that the deficit of over \$473,645,000, shown in the revised estimates, is not the disastrous result of delay in effecting constitutional methods of government since the war.

The reconstruction of Cabinet government now announced has been called for by the most competent quarters for months past.

In tomorrow's debate in the House of Commons, the Government will be put on the spot by the Labor Party declaring that the present national emergency is a justifiable and demanding immediate drastic economies. The motion will urge "the impossibility of a justifiable and demanding immediate drastic economies."

The non-Conservative Liberals also have a motion on the paper, calling upon the Government to effect drastic and sweeping reductions in expenditure for the current financial year.

AGREES TO CONCESSION
TO FRENCH PILOTS

Commons Adopts Amendment to Bill on Which Ministry Recently Met Defeat.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Allens restriction bill, on which the Government suffered a defeat last week, was amended in the House of Commons today according to French pilots' desire. An amendment offered by Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, was adopted unanimously.

The Government's defeat last Thursday was over an amendment intended to modify the restriction withholding pilotage certificates from all aliens, the Government desiring in the main to make it inapplicable to a number of French pilots who had received privileges in British ports through an agreement with the French Government.

Mr. Bonar Law today moved an amendment reading that "the provisions of the clause in the Pilotage Act of 1913 shall continue to apply to the renewal and issue of certificates entitling a master and make of French nationality to exercise their ship into the Newhaven and Grimsby."

The Government leader said that the French pilots' desire for pilotage certificates was of great importance to the clause. The Government did not desire that there should be any restriction on the French pilots, and he wanted to have it made clear to the French that the British intention to adhere to their previous agreement.

EXPECT US TO REFUSE
MANDATE FOR TURKEY

Treaty May Be Taken Up Early in the New Year—Special Interests Clashing.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—England, France, and Italy believe that the United States will not accept a mandate in Turkey, either for Armenia, for Armenia and Constantinople, or for all Turkey. This opinion is based on information received from the American delegation in Paris, which is an open secret in Paris also.

Major Gen. Harbord's report, now on its way to President Wilson, is unfavorable to an American mandate for Armenia, and it is likely that diplomats here know what is in the report.

Today that the European nations plan to go ahead drafting the Turkish treaty not long after Christmas instead of waiting till next summer as was proposed when it was intended to wait for Congress to declare what America was going to do with regard to Turkey.

It is not surprising to believe that the settlement of the Turkish treaty offers a poor field for the exercise of the altruistic international policy of the United States, the supposition of the American delegation that the United States will not accept a mandate in Turkey is a very anxious for us to take part in the settlement of the Turkish treaty.

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ON GERMAN OPERA
Court Must Cease Pending Ratification of Peace.

PARIS, Oct. 22. (Associated Press.)—In French, the Conference directed the foundation of an international commission for the purpose of distributing among the Allies supervision and management of the submarine cables seized from the Germans is being advocated.

When the armistice was signed, France and Japan had seized the submarine cables. In the course of which it was proposed that all war booty should be divided. This proposal did not then find favor with the American delegation.

Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Gleicher decided against opera in Germany in his decision yesterday on the question of continuing the injunction granted by Justice Bliss which restrained Mayor Hyman, Police Commissioner Enright and other city officials from interfering with the production.

The sale of tickets continued last night at the Lexington Theatre after the decision, and it was announced by the management that the company would proceed to put on opera in English.

Speakers representing the American League recommended this course in their argument before Mayor Hyman.

Under Justice Gleicher's decision, opera in Germany cannot be rendered in New York City prior to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for the Star Opera Company, which has been giving the German opera, said yesterday that the question of an appeal would be decided after a talk between himself and the American League.

Justice Gleicher held that the police had the right to suppress the production of opera in Germany, but that the state of feeling existing consequent upon the war, which made the opera a provocative and inflammatory production, still deeply stirred against Germany.

The court rejected the plea of counsel for the opera company that it was a lawful act should be protected from persons threatening unlawful ones, and adhered with the reasoning of Justice Gleicher that the opera was a provocative and inflammatory production.

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French Favor an International Board to Apportion Cables Once Owned by Germany

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SUSPECTED RING
FREES 5 BY BRIBERY

Justice, Kernochan Says Defendants Escaped Trial and Docket Was Forged.

BONDSMEN RECOVERED BAIL
False Entry of Suspended Sentences Made—Operations of Gang Being Investigated.

The records of five defendants in the Court of Special Sessions were forged to appear "sentence suspended," and bail bonds in three cases, totaling \$1,800, were recovered from the City Chamberlain yesterday by Frederick Kernochan, Chief Justice of Special Sessions.

Bank of what the Justice stamped as an exceptionally daring forgery, there was revealed an organized group of shoplifters—three of the defendants were women and charged to be shoplifters—driven to the law by the department stores' detective agency, and, joining funds, reaching out to corrupt some one in the courts.

Evidence of the dishonesty was found in the office of the Clerk of Special Sessions by Justice Kernochan. Last night the records of the court for the last year were being gone over, the books for the last five months having yielded only four cases of fraud.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Thomas A. McGrath, in charge of prosecution in the court, declared that District Attorney Swann intended to ask the Grand Jury to indict the defendants. He said he believed that if the defendants were taken before the Grand Jury they would give the names of the court employees who were guilty.

The first intimation that crooks were employing new methods to evade the law came when Justice Kernochan issued this statement in chambers just before ascending the bench for the afternoon session:

"On Oct. 15 last my attention was drawn to the fact that a case which should have appeared upon the court calendar, charging the defendant with petty larceny, shoplifting, had not appeared. An investigation was made, and it was discovered that our docket book showed that this case had been disposed of on Oct. 1, 1919, by a suspension of sentence. A search for the papers was made, but they were not to be found. An examination of the court calendars for Oct. 1, 1919, and of the minutes of the court showed that the case had never been disposed of."

A further investigation was immediately made, and it was discovered that the case had been disposed of by a suspension of sentence, when examination of the docket book showed that the case had never been disposed of. The investigation also showed that the papers of the case had been disposed of by a suspension of sentence.

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Swiss Buy a Berlin Legation
With France Worth 5 Marks

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERNE, Oct. 22.—The German mark bank note worth only 20 centimes in Switzerland instead of 1 franc 25 centimes, as before the war, the Swiss Government has been making hay while the sun shines.

It has purchased magnificent new legation premises in Berlin, for which it paid 500,000 francs, whereas at the ordinary rate of exchange it must have paid fully 2,250,000 francs.

CARRANZA SOLDIERS
IN JENKINS OUTRAGE

Official Advances from Mexico Say His Troops Were Implicated in Abduction.

\$150,000 RANSOM IS PAID
American Agent's Friends Obtain His Release—Arrives in Puebla Broken in Health.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Official information received from Mexico City indicates that Carranza soldiers unquestionably were implicated in the kidnapping of William O. Jenkins, the American Consul Agent at Puebla, who was abducted Oct. 19 and released only after his friends in Puebla had paid to the kidnappers \$150,000 in American gold.

State Department officials here yesterday officially notified of the implication of Carranza military in the hold-up of Carranza soldiers in the history of recent years in Mexico, but it is known that they look to the Mexican Government to reimburse promptly the friends of Jenkins.

The American Government, it was said today at the State Department, does not intend to pay any of the ransom money, either directly or indirectly. Officials expressed their belief that Carranza would be glad to pay the ransom money, but that the American Government would not pay it.

The official announcement of Jenkins' release read: "William O. Jenkins, the American Consul Agent at Puebla, who was kidnapped at a factory which he owns in Puebla, Mexico, on Oct. 19, has been released after a ransom of \$150,000 Mexican money has been paid. The official announcement of Jenkins' release read: "William O. Jenkins, the American Consul Agent at Puebla, who was kidnapped at a factory which he owns in Puebla, Mexico, on Oct. 19, has been released after a ransom of \$150,000 Mexican money has been paid."

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Strong Bolshevik Reinforcements Thrust His Troops Back South of Petrograd

REDS RETAKE KRASNOE SELO
But Yudenitch Has Apparently Checked Their Advance—Letts Holding Berdomb.

NO BRITISH AID TO KOLCHAK
Announcement in Parliament Taken as Foreboding Further Changes in Russian Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 22. (Associated Press.)—The chances of General Yudenitch, commander of the Russian Northwestern Army, capturing Petrograd before Winter puts an end to operations, seem again to be fading. The Bolsheviks have brought strong reinforcements from other fronts, and have started a successful counter-offensive south of Petrograd, which has already resulted in the recapture of Krasnoe Selo and thrusting the Yudenitch line back south of that place.

Yudenitch still holds Gatchina firmly, according to the British War Office review of the situation up to Sunday evening. The Bolshevik reinforcements include some of the best Communist troops, led by specially selected commissars from Moscow. They have forced back Yudenitch's troops at several points, and the latter were obliged to evacuate Tarskoe Selo and Pavlovsk Saturday.

By another strong attack on Sunday the Bolsheviks recaptured Krasnoe Selo, the Yudenitch forces falling back to a general line two miles south of Hopcha, four miles south of Krasnoe Selo and Vladimirsk. The Bolsheviks are now reported to have reached Gatchina. This line, covering Gatchina, has been successfully held against previous Bolshevik attacks, which are now reported to have ceased.

According to a Government statement in Parliament today, Great Britain is no longer supplying arms or supplies to Admiral Kolchak and does not contemplate supplying General Denikin indefinitely. This statement, in view of the unexpected large deficit estimated for the present year, mainly due to military expenditures, is regarded as forecasting a further modification of the Government's policy toward Russia.

Latest advices say that the possession of Kieff is being bitterly disputed between the Bolsheviks and Denikin's forces. The Bolsheviks held the city for two days last week, but it was retaken by Denikin, who, however, has been obliged to retire at some points south of the town.

A Copenhagen dispatch gives the Lettish Press Bureau's review of the position, according to which, after a fortnight of fighting against the Russian forces, the Lettish position was regarded as secure. The Germans nowhere have succeeded in crossing the Dyvna, the right bank of which is firmly held by the Letts, while on the left bank, in the vicinity of Riga, the Letts hold Ust Dyvina. The Lettish position is regarded as secure.

The Letts have also repulsed all attempts to cross the river at Friedrichstadt. Berdomb holds only two out of the three islands in the Lettish Gulf. The Letts have also repulsed all attempts to cross the river at Friedrichstadt. Berdomb holds only two out of the three islands in the Lettish Gulf.

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We have made special arrangements so that investors may obtain competent, technical advice on the position of their investments under the new New York State Tax on Personal Income. We shall be glad to be of whatever assistance possible to you in this regard.

A booklet has been prepared by our attorneys, which will be sent upon request for Circular T-200.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Traders Again Bid Up the Prominent Speculative Issues—Money Rates Stiffen.

A vigorous buying movement developed immediately at the start of business in stocks yesterday, and the early gains of automobile, petroleum, rubber and divers other industrial issues were increased in the afternoon. A number of stocks whose abrupt movements have supplied a major feature of trading for several months were again prominent. The price of the rubber stock, which was not confined to any one group, while one of the copper stocks declined, others moved with strength. A degree of irregularity was by no means surprising, despite the forward swing of the majority of industrial issues, for less hardy speculators were inclined to consider the market as being in a state of transition, with the labor difficulties which were, if anything, intensified by events of the last few days surrounding the threatened strike of soft coal miners. Also, call money rates opened the week in a firm fashion than the preceding week recorded, and before all the day's demand for market credit had been filled the auction rose from 5 to 6 per cent. A small total of borrowing was reported in the late afternoon at 6 per cent. The buying of speculative stocks indicated that President Wilson's warning to the coal miners and the early strike was labeled unfavorable and entailed measures to insure the law being upheld. The Administration's action to confirm participants of the upward side of the market. Besides this news there was no available source of information to confirm the market's movement in either direction. Probably, many traders who had sold out during the Saturday break were busy all the way along yesterday in covering their contracts. As it never seemed to determine the extent to which short covering was in any form of doubt, the market was no more of a decision than the season's rise was furthered by fresh ventures on the advance side, and the buying of speculators who thought they had guessed wrong on Saturday. Certainly, the Administration's stand on the coal strike program gave promise of firm opposition to the plan, supported by the result of the miners' conference at Indianapolis in a few days. In the opinion of some observers of the market, the result of the conference is likely to have a pronounced and lasting effect on the relations between the public and the coal industry.

An interesting item of detailed information about the coal strike, which was received yesterday, showed that the coal strike program was the decline of exports of agricultural products as of August. All but about \$1,000,000 of the \$3,000,000 decrease of exports was accounted for in the falling off of wheat, cotton, flour and similar shipments, a result which had been forecast, to a certain extent, by the heavy outflow during the month. A deduction is that high exchange rates have not yet greatly reduced foreign purchases of finished goods and other new features of food in the market, although the statement of exports by countries must be awaited to see whether the balance of trade is handicapped in exchange were good buyers in September. But, like the decline in the dollar, a new low record. France was heavy.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 95 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 34 francs 5 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 50 francs 57 centimes. The dollar was quoted at 8 francs 81 1/2 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Monday, Oct. 27.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds. High. Low. Renewal. Last.

Call Loans on Acceptances. Prime eligible acceptances. 14 1/2

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIAL. Sixty days. 100 days. 120 days. 150 days. 180 days. 210 days. 240 days. 270 days. 300 days. 360 days. 420 days. 480 days. 540 days. 600 days. 660 days. 720 days. 780 days. 840 days. 900 days. 960 days. 1020 days. 1080 days. 1140 days. 1200 days. 1260 days. 1320 days. 1380 days. 1440 days. 1500 days. 1560 days. 1620 days. 1680 days. 1740 days. 1800 days. 1860 days. 1920 days. 1980 days. 2040 days. 2100 days. 2160 days. 2220 days. 2280 days. 2340 days. 2400 days. 2460 days. 2520 days. 2580 days. 2640 days. 2700 days. 2760 days. 2820 days. 2880 days. 2940 days. 3000 days. 3060 days. 3120 days. 3180 days. 3240 days. 3300 days. 3360 days. 3420 days. 3480 days. 3540 days. 3600 days. 3660 days. 3720 days. 3780 days. 3840 days. 3900 days. 3960 days. 4020 days. 4080 days. 4140 days. 4200 days. 4260 days. 4320 days. 4380 days. 4440 days. 4500 days. 4560 days. 4620 days. 4680 days. 4740 days. 4800 days. 4860 days. 4920 days. 4980 days. 5040 days. 5100 days. 5160 days. 5220 days. 5280 days. 5340 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The Coppers

Our analytical chart of these securities enables you to determine at a glance their relative values.

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INVESTORS HOLDING MORE STEEL STOCK

Increase in Amount in Their Hands as Compared with What Brokers Have.

EUROPE SELLING SHARES

Decline in Foreign Holdings, Which Began with War, Continues—England Has Most.

Holdings of the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation in the hands of investors on Sept. 30 amounted to 2,972,511 shares as compared with 2,110,514 shares in the hands of brokers. This is an increase in investment holdings over the report of June 30, and the total is not now far behind the peak which came at the end of the second quarter of the year. There were then 1,977,994 shares in brokers' hands, and 1,055,036 shares were owned by investors. The trend from brokerage to investment account began in the latter part of 1916 and continued to the second quarter of this year when there was a pronounced liquidation of investor holdings shown. The preferred stock also shows that the third quarter of the year saw a drift of the shares back into investors' hands. The common stock, however, marked a decrease from 325,945 shares on June 30 to 316,235 shares on Sept. 30. This latter figure represents only 8.78 per cent. of the total issue. On the same date the brokers' holdings of common were 413,327 shares.

Another decline in foreign holdings of steel common is shown by the Sept. 30 figures. There were then 394,543 shares held abroad, or 7.76 per cent., whereas on June 30, 468,474 shares, or 9.15 per cent., were held outside of the United States. The Sept. 30 figures are the low record for foreign holdings since the war began. There has been a steady liquidation of foreign holdings since the war started, and it has continued since the armistice. The largest holdings abroad are in England, where there were 171,970 shares on June 30. At the end of the second quarter of this year, the largest holder of the foreign countries, the shares amounting to 210,525, but on Sept. 30 the holdings in that country had declined to 145,558 shares. The third quarter shows only a slight falling off of the holdings in France.

FINANCIAL NOTES.
Van Emburgh & Atterbury, Eastman, Dillon & Co., and McClure, Read and Co. are offering a new issue of \$1,500,000 of Magneto Corporation 7 per cent. cumulative stock and \$1,000,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock, to yield about 7.15 per cent.

Harris, Forbes & Co., the National City Company, and Hamilton, Miller & Co. are offering \$400,000 of Hamilton County, Ohio, 4 1/2 per cent. bonds at 101 1/2 and interest, to yield about 4.60 per cent. The bonds are due Oct. 1, 1929, and are free from all Federal taxes.

The National Acme Company reports net sales for the third quarter of the current year amounting to \$3,533,300, net profits of \$38,181, and dividends paid \$375,000.

The Mercantile Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the preferred and common stock of the Metropolitan Edison Company, the New Jersey Power & Light Company, and the Vermont Hydro-Electric Corporation.

The Columbia Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the common and preferred stock of the Erie R.R. & Co. The Liberty National Bank has been appointed registrar of the capital stock of the Archibald & Co. Corporation, and of the common and preferred stock of the Metropolitan Edison Company of Reading, Penn.

The International Banking Corporation has opened a branch at Taichung, Province of Shantung, China.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent of the capital stock of Loe's, Inc.

Estabrook & Co. have prepared a booklet describing twelve preferred stocks now yielding between 6 1/2 per cent. and 8 per cent.

Reinhart & Bennett have issued a circular on the Pere Marquette Railway.

BOSTON CURB.
Bid. Asked.
Algonquin... 1 1/2 1 3/4
Boston & Albany... 1 1/2 1 3/4
Boston & Maine... 1 1/2 1 3/4
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Boston & Philadelphia... 1 1/2 1 3/4
Boston & Portland... 1 1/2 1 3/4
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Boston & Springfield... 1 1/2 1 3/4
Boston & Hartford... 1 1/2 1 3/4
Boston & New Haven... 1 1/2 1 3/4
Boston & Providence... 1 1/2 1 3/4
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Wider Piers Proposed.
Engineers' Society Also Recommends Labor-Saving Devices.
At its meeting Sunday evening the Society of Terminal Engineers appointed a committee of seven members to investigate and report on the broad question of the relative costs of handling freight manually and mechanically in this country and in Europe. The chairman of the committee is Charles Whitling Baker, consulting engineer of the Engineering News-Record. Another member is H. F. Cresson, Jr., chief engineer of the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission.
During the meeting the question of the design and construction of the new municipal piers proposed for Staten Island was discussed. It was the consensus of the committee that the plan for the piers should be changed so that all of them should be wider than 135 feet and be of such design as to make possible the application of labor saving devices.
GIVES \$100,000 TO VASSAR.
Mrs. James H. Williams Provides Funds for a Faculty House.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A gift by Mrs. James H. Williams, class of '70, of \$100,000 to erect a Faculty house at Vassar College was announced today.
The building will stand on Rock Lot beside the new alumnae house, which is now to be erected. Each instructor who lives in the new Faculty house will have a suite consisting of study, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette.
III Broker's Trial Postponed.
CARMEL, Oct. 27.—Because prison doctors said his physical condition was poor, Gilbert Foote, a wealthy Poughkeepsie broker confined in Sing Sing, was not pushed to trial today after being taken to the Supreme Court in Carmel to face a jury for the second time. The defendant was a member of the brokerage firm of Atwater, Foote & Sherrill that failed for \$300,000 in Poughkeepsie. Supreme Court Justice Arthur B. Tompkins, after hearing the physician's version of Foote's condition, as well as of his counsel, adjourned trial until the first week in January.
EARNINGS.
For September and nine months:
BALTIMORE & OHIO. 1918. 1919.
Gross.....\$18,706,088 \$18,816,993
Bal. after taxes.....2,574,961 4,020,088 1,445,427
Net.....2,574,961 3,792,157 1,254,189
9 mos. gross.....132,008,025 125,042,184 7,507,787
Bal. after taxes.....3,730,004 10,115,120 6,485,116
Net.....3,730,004 9,818,759 5,740,421
PENNSYLVANIA (Eastern Lines)—
Gross.....\$1,806,016 \$1,754,097
Bal. after taxes.....1,824,041 3,009,275 1,674,974
Net.....1,824,041 3,009,275 1,674,974
9 mos. gross.....\$1,824,041 3,009,275 1,674,974
Bal. after taxes.....1,824,041 3,009,275 1,674,974
Net.....1,824,041 3,009,275 1,674,974
PENNSYLVANIA (Western Lines)—
Gross.....\$1,401,533 9,336,281 1,065,292
Bal. after taxes.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Net.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
9 mos. gross.....\$1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Bal. after taxes.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Net.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
Gross.....\$15,157,007 13,575,321 \$1,581,779
Bal. after taxes.....1,876,838 1,935,482 58,844
Net.....1,876,838 1,935,482 58,844
9 mos. gross.....\$1,876,838 1,935,482 58,844
Bal. after taxes.....1,876,838 1,935,482 58,844
Net.....1,876,838 1,935,482 58,844
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
Gross.....\$14,504,327 13,344,859 1,159,463
Bal. after taxes.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Net.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
9 mos. gross.....\$1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Bal. after taxes.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Net.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Gross.....\$11,317,660 13,394,715 2,077,055
Bal. after taxes.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Net.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
9 mos. gross.....\$1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Bal. after taxes.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
Net.....1,230,731 1,024,332 3,092,787
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS
Gross.....\$9,709,093 9,295,060 \$622,033
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
9 mos. gross.....\$801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
Gross.....\$9,540,000 10,512,501 972,501
Bal. after taxes.....77,332 2,211,887 2,134,555
Net.....77,332 2,211,887 2,134,555
9 mos. gross.....\$77,332 2,211,887 2,134,555
Bal. after taxes.....77,332 2,211,887 2,134,555
Net.....77,332 2,211,887 2,134,555
NORFOLK & WESTERN
Gross.....\$3,435,730 10,329,490 6,893,760
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
9 mos. gross.....\$801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
DELAWARE & HUDSON
Gross.....\$3,332,641 2,812,651 \$519,990
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
9 mos. gross.....\$801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
Gross.....\$2,454,307 4,778,306 2,323,999
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
9 mos. gross.....\$801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
LEHIGH VALLEY
Gross.....\$2,454,307 4,778,306 2,323,999
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
9 mos. gross.....\$801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
DELTA & LACKAWANNA
Gross.....\$2,454,307 4,778,306 2,323,999
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
9 mos. gross.....\$801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Bal. after taxes.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
Net.....801,189 1,053,182 450,997
BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.
BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,670 packages. Moderate trading in fresh creamery and a generally steady feeling. Considerable activity in storage, the medium qualities being taken to quite an extent for export. Ladies steady. Packing stock firm, with the tendency to ask a little more money. Creamery higher than extra, a pound, 70¢ to 71¢; first, 68¢ to 69¢; second, 66¢ to 67¢; third, 64¢ to 65¢; fourth, 62¢ to 63¢; fifth, 60¢ to 61¢; sixth, 58¢ to 59¢; seventh, 56¢ to 57¢; eighth, 54¢ to 55¢; ninth, 52¢ to 53¢; tenth, 50¢ to 51¢; eleventh, 48¢ to 49¢; twelfth, 46¢ to 47¢; thirteenth, 44¢ to 45¢; fourteenth, 42¢ to 43¢; fifteenth, 40¢ to 41¢; sixteenth, 38¢ to 39¢; seventeenth, 36¢ to 37¢; eighteenth, 34¢ to 35¢; nineteenth, 32¢ to 33¢; twentieth, 30¢ to 31¢.
EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,670 packages. Moderate trading in fresh creamery and a generally steady feeling. Considerable activity in storage, the medium qualities being taken to quite an extent for export. Ladies steady. Packing stock firm, with the tendency to ask a little more money. Creamery higher than extra, a pound, 70¢ to 71¢; first, 68¢ to 69¢; second, 66¢ to 67¢; third, 64¢ to 65¢; fourth, 62¢ to 63¢; fifth, 60¢ to 61¢; sixth, 58¢ to 59¢; seventh, 56¢ to 57¢; eighth, 54¢ to 55¢; ninth, 52¢ to 53¢; tenth, 50¢ to 51¢; eleventh, 48¢ to 49¢; twelfth, 46¢ to 47¢; thirteenth, 44¢ to 45¢; fourteenth, 42¢ to 43¢; fifteenth, 40¢ to 41¢; sixteenth, 38¢ to 39¢; seventeenth, 36¢ to 37¢; eighteenth, 34¢ to 35¢; nineteenth, 32¢ to 33¢; twentieth, 30¢ to 31¢.

Local Market Records New High Level of 37.40, with 39.25 at Houston.
ALL PRICES UP AT CLOSING
Unsettled Condition at Midday is Overcome by Unfavorable Crop Reports.
Yesterday's cotton market was very firm at the opening and for a short time thereafter, but before the end of the second hour it had turned reactionary and then became nervous and unsettled, with prices moving off sharply from the early high levels and getting back close to where they had left off last week. This decline just before midday was due mostly to the unsatisfactory reports concerning the labor situation, and the fear that the consuming trades would be adversely affected by the threatened strike. Later, however, the market rallied again and, after selling off 45 points for December and 45 to 50 points for other months, closed strong at net advances of 45 to 50 points all along the line. In the late trading the market was influenced by unfavorable crop reports and by news of continued activity in the Southern spot market.
The New York spot market was somewhat more active than usual, with sales reported to the extent of 3,000 bales. Local spot prices were on the basis of 37.40 cents a high new record, and the South Sea were some new high record prices, notably the 35-cent figure quoted at Galveston. The other Southern markets were quiet from well to 35 cents for the most part, up to 35 cents at Houston. In the nearest principal spot markets, ports and interior points, only five showed prices under 35 cents, and all of these were within small fractions of that figure.
Exports yesterday amounted to 31,695 bales, bringing the total for the season to date to about 1,000,000 bales. The receipts at Liverpool yesterday were 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were American, and the spot market at Liverpool was very strong, showing an advance of 94 English points. Futures at Liverpool were rather irregular after the opening, the market making a swing off while the near months improved.
Yesterday's quotations follow:
Previous
Dec. 35.70 35.35 35.35 35.35 35.35
Jan. 35.10 34.75 34.75 34.75 34.75
Feb. 34.50 34.15 34.15 34.15 34.15
Mar. 33.90 33.55 33.55 33.55 33.55
Apr. 33.30 32.95 32.95 32.95 32.95
May 32.70 32.35 32.35 32.35 32.35
June 32.10 31.75 31.75 31.75 31.75
July 31.50 31.15 31.15 31.15 31.15
Aug. 30.90 30.55 30.55 30.55 30.55
Sept. 30.30 29.95 29.95 29.95 29.95
Oct. 29.70 29.35 29.35 29.35 29.35
Nov. 29.10 28.75 28.75 28.75 28.75
Dec. 28.50 28.15 28.15 28.15 28.15
Jan. 27.90 27.55 27.55 27.55 27.55
Feb. 27.30 26.95 26.95 26.95 26.95
Mar. 26.70 26.35 26.35 26.35 26.35
Apr. 26.10 25.75 25.75 25.75 25.75
May 25.50 25.15 25.15 25.15 25.15
June 24.90 24.55 24.55 24.55 24.55
July 24.30 23.95 23.95 23.95 23.95
Aug. 23.70 23.35 23.35 23.35 23.35
Sept. 23.10 22.75 22.75 22.75 22.75
Oct. 22.50 22.15 22.15 22.15 22.15
Nov. 21.90 21.55 21.55 21.55 21.55
Dec. 21.30 20.95 20.95 20.95 20.95
Jan. 20.70 20.35 20.35 20.35 20.35
Feb. 20.10 19.75 19.75 19.75 19.75
Mar. 19.50 19.15 19.15 19.15 19.15
Apr. 18.90 18.55 18.55 18.55 18.55
May 18.30 17.95 17.95 17.95 17.95
June 17.70 17.35 17.35 17.35 17.35
July 17.10 16.75 16.75 16.75 16.75
Aug. 16.50 16.15 16.15 16.15 16.15
Sept. 15.90 15.55 15.55 15.55 15.55
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Bonds & Stocks
McKinley & Morris
44 Wall Street

Central Teresa Sugar Co.

CAPITALIZATION \$3,500,000
OUTSTANDING
\$1,750,000 8% Pfd., Par \$10
\$1,750,000 Common, Par \$10

Old, well-established
sugar producing company

Controls 23,416 acres of
land in richest sugar dis-
trict of Cuba.

Earnings running about
25% on common stock
and steadily increasing.
Sponsored by large New
York, Philadelphia and
Baltimore banking
houses.

Progressive management
composed of well-known
executives.

Public trading in Common
Stock begins Wednesday,
Oct. 29th on N. Y. Curb.

Circular on request.

M. S. Wolfe & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1906
41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
Phone-Broad 25

Central Teresa Sugar Co.

COMMON

Bernard J. Ferris
Specialist
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 64 Broad

COLUMBIAN EMERALD

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & Company
71 Broadway New York
Phone 7060 Bowling Green

WEBB & CO.
12 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 5905

Indian Refining
General Baking
Todd Shipyard
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil

DAWSON & Co.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

Childs Company
Bought—Sold—Quoted

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

TRADER WANTED.
Bond and security house of
highest type seeks thoroughly ex-
perienced man to develop its
Trading Department. Unusual
opening for man of executive cap-
acity to build a big business. Address
L 216 Times.

Investors read
The Wall Street Journal

BUSES TO LONG ISLAND CITY

New Motor Line Taps Eastern Dis-
trict of Brooklyn.
Long Island City and the Eastern Dis-
trict of Brooklyn were joined yesterday
by one of Mayor Hylan's motor bus
lines. The buses started from Broad-

way and Mayor Avenue, Brooklyn, and
continued along Broadway to Havemeyer
Street to South Fourth Street, to Driggs
Avenue, to Union Avenue, to Oakland
Street, to Grand Avenue, to Man-
hattan Avenue, continued through Man-
hattan Avenue, and crossed the New-
town Creek Bridge to Vernon Avenue,
Long Island City, and from there went

along Fourth Street to the Broadway sub-
way station.
On the first trip the bus was ap-
parently crowded, and the public had not been told
about the new line, but last night the
buses were packed. The cross-town trolley
was formerly the only means of trans-
portation between these points. In the
rush hours of the day the cars were
overcrowded and the passengers were
according to the patrons of the line.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Year	Day	Year	Day
1917	10/28	1918	10/28
1919	10/28	1920	10/28
1921	10/28	1922	10/28
1923	10/28	1924	10/28
1925	10/28	1926	10/28
1927	10/28	1928	10/28
1929	10/28	1930	10/28
1931	10/28	1932	10/28
1933	10/28	1934	10/28
1935	10/28	1936	10/28
1937	10/28	1938	10/28
1939	10/28	1940	10/28
1941	10/28	1942	10/28
1943	10/28	1944	10/28
1945	10/28	1946	10/28
1947	10/28	1948	10/28
1949	10/28	1950	10/28
1951	10/28	1952	10/28
1953	10/28	1954	10/28
1955	10/28	1956	10/28
1957	10/28	1958	10/28
1959	10/28	1960	10/28
1961	10/28	1962	10/28
1963	10/28	1964	10/28
1965	10/28	1966	10/28
1967	10/28	1968	10/28
1969	10/28	1970	10/28
1971	10/28	1972	10/28
1973	10/28	1974	10/28
1975	10/28	1976	10/28
1977	10/28	1978	10/28
1979	10/28	1980	10/28
1981	10/28	1982	10/28
1983	10/28	1984	10/28
1985	10/28	1986	10/28
1987	10/28	1988	10/28
1989	10/28	1990	10/28
1991	10/28	1992	10/28
1993	10/28	1994	10/28
1995	10/28	1996	10/28
1997	10/28	1998	10/28
1999	10/28	2000	10/28
2001	10/28	2002	10/28
2003	10/28	2004	10/28
2005	10/28	2006	10/28
2007	10/28	2008	10/28
2009	10/28	2010	10/28
2011	10/28	2012	10/28
2013	10/28	2014	10/28
2015	10/28	2016	10/28
2017	10/28	2018	10/28
2019	10/28	2020	10/28
2021	10/28	2022	10/28
2023	10/28	2024	10/28
2025	10/28	2026	10/28
2027	10/28	2028	10/28
2029	10/28	2030	10/28
2031	10/28	2032	10/28
2033	10/28	2034	10/28
2035	10/28	2036	10/28
2037	10/28	2038	10/28
2039	10/28	2040	10/28
2041	10/28	2042	10/28
2043	10/28	2044	10/28
2045	10/28	2046	10/28
2047	10/28	2048	10/28
2049	10/28	2050	10/28
2051	10/28	2052	10/28
2053	10/28	2054	10/28
2055	10/28	2056	10/28
2057	10/28	2058	10/28
2059	10/28	2060	10/28
2061	10/28	2062	10/28
2063	10/28	2064	10/28
2065	10/28	2066	10/28
2067	10/28	2068	10/28
2069	10/28	2070	10/28
2071	10/28	2072	10/28
2073	10/28	2074	10/28
2075	10/28	2076	10/28
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2079	10/28	2080	10/28
2081	10/28	2082	10/28
2083	10/28	2084	10/28
2085	10/28	2086	10/28
2087	10/28	2088	10/28
2089	10/28	2090	10/28
2091	10/28	2092	10/28
2093	10/28	2094	10/28
2095	10/28	2096	10/28
2097	10/28	2098	10/28
2099	10/28	2100	10/28

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Year	Day	Year	Day
1917	10/28	1918	10/28
1919	10/28	1920	10/28
1921	10/28	1922	10/28
1923	10/28	1924	10/28
1925	10/28	1926	10/28
1927	10/28	1928	10/28
1929	10/28	1930	10/28
1931	10/28	1932	10/28
1933	10/28	1934	10/28
1935	10/28	1936	10/28
1937	10/28	1938	10/28
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1957	10/28	1958	10/28
1959	10/28	1960	10/28
1961	10/28	1962	10/28
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1979	10/28	1980	10/28
1981	10/28	1982	10/28
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1991	10/28	1992	10/28
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1997	10/28	1998	10/28
1999	10/28	2000	10/28
2001	10/28	2002	10/28
2003	10/28	2004	10/28
2005	10/28	2006	10/28
2007	10/28	2008	10/28
2009	10/28	2010	10/28
2011	10/28	2012	10/28
2013	10/28	2014	10/28
2015	10/28	2016	10/28
2017	10/28	2018	10/28
2019	10/28	2020	10/28
2021	10/28	2022	10/28
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2027	10/28	2028	10/28
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2059	10/28	2060	10/28
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2073	10/28	2074	10/28
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2077	10/28	2078	10/28
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2085	10/28	2086	10/28
2087	10/28	2088	10/28
2089	10/28	2090	10/28
2091	10/28	2092	10/28
2093	10/28	2094	10/28
2095	10/28	2096	10/28
2097	10/28	2098	10/28
2099	10/28	2100	10/28

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Year	Day	Year	Day
1917	10/28	1918	10/28
1919	10/28	1920	10/28
1921	10/28	1922	10/28
1923	10/28	1924	10/28
1925	10/28	1926	10/28
1927	10/28	1928	10/28
1929	10/28	1930	10/28
1931	10/28	1932	10/28
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1935	10/28	1936	10/28
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1945	10/28	1946	10/28
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1949	10/28	1950	10/28
1951	10/28	1952	10/28
1953	10/28	1954	10/28
1955	10/28	1956	10/28
1957	10/28	1958	10/28
1959	10/28	1960	10/28
1961	10/28	1962	10/28
1963	10/28	1964	10/28
1965	10/28	1966	10/28
1967	10/28	1968	10/28
1969	10/28	1970	10/28
1971	10/28	1972	10/28
1973	10/28	1974	10/28
1975	10/28	1976	10/28
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1979	10/28	1980	10/28
1981	10/28	1982	10/28
1983	10/28	1984	10/28
1985	10/28	1986	10/28
1987	10/28	1988	10/28
1989	10/28	1990	10/28
1991	10/28	1992	10/28
1993	10/28	1994	10/28
1995	10/28	1996	10/28
1997	10/28	1998	10/28
1999	10/28	2000	10/28
2001	10/28	2002	10/28
2003	10/28	2004	10/28
2005	10/28	2006	10/28
2007	10/28	2008	10/28
2009	10/28	2010	10/28
2011	10/28	2012	10/28
2013	10/28	2014	10/28

Buyers' Wants Buyers' Wants Buyers' Wants Offerings to Buyers Offerings to Buyers Offerings to Buyers Offerings to Buyers

ALTO BRAYER Wanted—Robinson & Klein, 120 W. 4th St., New York.

ARONSON Wanted—Headquarters for plain and fancy plaids, cash. **Reynolds** 120 W. 4th St., New York.

ARMSTRONG Wanted—A-1, 4-5, 6-7, 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, 30-31, 32-33, 34-35, 36-37, 38-39, 40-41, 42-43, 44-45, 46-47, 48-49, 50-51, 52-53, 54-55, 56-57, 58-59, 60-61, 62-63, 64-65, 66-67, 68-69, 70-71, 72-73, 74-75, 76-77, 78-79, 80-81, 82-83, 84-85, 86-87, 88-89, 90-91, 92-93, 94-95, 96-97, 98-99, 100-101, 102-103, 104-105, 106-107, 108-109, 110-111, 112-113, 114-115, 116-117, 118-119, 120-121, 122-123, 124-125, 126-127, 128-129, 130-131, 132-133, 134-135, 136-137, 138-139, 140-141, 142-143, 144-145, 146-147, 148-149, 150-151, 152-153, 154-155, 156-157, 158-159, 160-161, 162-163, 164-165, 166-167, 168-169, 170-171, 172-173, 174-175, 176-177, 178-179, 180-181, 182-183, 184-185, 186-187, 188-189, 190-191, 192-193, 194-195, 196-197, 198-199, 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 238-239, 240-241, 242-243, 244-245, 246-247, 248-249, 250-251, 252-253, 254-255, 256-257, 258-259, 260-261, 262-263, 264-265, 266-267, 268-269, 270-271, 272-273, 274-275, 276-277, 278-279, 280-281, 282-283, 284-285, 286-287, 288-289, 290-291, 292-293, 294-295, 296-297, 298-299, 300-301, 302-303, 304-305, 306-307, 308-309, 310-311, 312-313, 314-315, 316-317, 318-319, 320-321, 322-323, 324-325, 326-327, 328-329, 330-331, 332-333, 334-335, 336-337, 338-339, 340-341, 342-343, 344-345, 346-347, 348-349, 350-351, 352-353, 354-355, 356-357, 358-359, 360-361, 362-363, 364-365, 366-367, 368-369, 370-371, 372-373, 374-375, 376-377, 378-379, 380-381, 382-383, 384-385, 386-387, 388-389, 390-391, 392-393, 394-395, 396-397, 398-399, 400-401, 402-403, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-451, 452-453, 454-455, 456-457, 458-459, 460-461, 462-463, 464-465, 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1836-1837, 1838-1839, 1840-1841, 1842-1843, 1844-1845, 1846-1847, 1848-1849, 1850-1851, 1852-1853, 1854-1855, 1856-1857, 1858-1859, 1860-1861, 1862-1863, 1864-1865, 1866-1867, 1868-1869, 1870-1871, 1872-1873, 1874-1875, 1876-1877, 1878-1879, 1880-1881, 1882-1883, 1884-1885, 1886-1887, 1888-1889, 1890-1891, 1892-1893, 1894-1895, 1896-1897, 1898-1899, 1900-1901, 1902-1903, 1904-1905, 1906-1907, 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931, 1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 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BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Saturday ... 340 3/4 p. c. for the best names ...
The quotations are for six months paper.

Why Clothing May Sell.
A leading clothing store failed to see any harmful possibilities to its business because of various reasons. It was pointed out that the clothing store failed to see any harmful possibilities to its business because of various reasons. It was pointed out that the clothing store failed to see any harmful possibilities to its business because of various reasons.

Hints of Spring Styles.
Although the thoughts of most manufacturers in the women's garment trade are coming season's operation, some hints of the style tendencies of Spring are obtainable. Just at present the most important factor in the clothing world is the weight of opinion is gradually being thrown to straight-line effect. The clothing world is the weight of opinion is gradually being thrown to straight-line effect.

The Soft Collar Movement.
The movement started at a local university to promote the use of soft collars as a means of fighting the high prices demanded by laundries will not over it was stated yesterday, any harmful effect of the collar trade war. The element of soft collars, however, is one that big concerns do not overlook. Soft collars and soft shirts, it seems, have always been easier to manufacture, and consequently encourage competition from small firms.

Grays Hard to Find.
The same situation seems to be developing on gray mixtures as is now the case in sear. The latter have been difficult to find in the woolen market for some time, and the shortage appears to have extended to grays. Goods in this shade are the most acceptable as a substitute for blue serge and, consequently, the demand has assumed large proportions. Grays, blues, and greens, in the order named, are regarded by men's wear peace goods buyers as the most promising colors for Spring clothing.

Burlaps Wait on the Strike.
The local burlap trade continued to mark time more or less yesterday, pending the ending of the longshoremen's strike. One can see that many goods are in the warehouses here, while the vessels that have recently reached this port with burlaps aboard cannot be unloaded. Reports from California were quoted nominally on standard 40-inch wide burlap, 14 to 16 ounce and 18 1/2 cents for 10 1/2 ounce. The same goods at dock were held at 12 cents for 10 1/2 ounce and 14 cents for 18 1/2 ounce, but they might almost as well have been back in California for all they have been got at. Reports from California during the day told of a firmer market there and of a good recovery from the slump of last week.

Gray Goods Sales Active.
Gray goods continued to sell well here yesterday for deliveries running from spot through the first quarter of the coming year. In the price lists most of the business was at the same prices, that is, both the nearby and distant goods brought the same figures. Among these were 24 1/2 inch, 30-inch, 36-inch, 42-inch, 48-inch, 54-inch, 60-inch, 66-inch, 72-inch, 78-inch, 84-inch, 90-inch, 96-inch, 102-inch, 108-inch, 114-inch, 120-inch, 126-inch, 132-inch, 138-inch, 144-inch, 150-inch, 156-inch, 162-inch, 168-inch, 174-inch, 180-inch, 186-inch, 192-inch, 198-inch, 204-inch, 210-inch, 216-inch, 222-inch, 228-inch, 234-inch, 240-inch, 246-inch, 252-inch, 258-inch, 264-inch, 270-inch, 276-inch, 282-inch, 288-inch, 294-inch, 300-inch, 306-inch, 312-inch, 318-inch, 324-inch, 330-inch, 336-inch, 342-inch, 348-inch, 354-inch, 360-inch, 366-inch, 372-inch, 378-inch, 384-inch, 390-inch, 396-inch, 402-inch, 408-inch, 414-inch, 420-inch, 426-inch, 432-inch, 438-inch, 444-inch, 450-inch, 456-inch, 462-inch, 468-inch, 474-inch, 480-inch, 486-inch, 492-inch, 498-inch, 504-inch, 510-inch, 516-inch, 522-inch, 528-inch, 534-inch, 540-inch, 546-inch, 552-inch, 558-inch, 564-inch, 570-inch, 576-inch, 582-inch, 588-inch, 594-inch, 600-inch, 606-inch, 612-inch, 618-inch, 624-inch, 630-inch, 636-inch, 642-inch, 648-inch, 654-inch, 660-inch, 666-inch, 672-inch, 678-inch, 684-inch, 690-inch, 696-inch, 702-inch, 708-inch, 714-inch, 720-inch, 726-inch, 732-inch, 738-inch, 744-inch, 750-inch, 756-inch, 762-inch, 768-inch, 774-inch, 780-inch, 786-inch, 792-inch, 798-inch, 804-inch, 810-inch, 816-inch, 822-inch, 828-inch, 834-inch, 840-inch, 846-inch, 852-inch, 858-inch, 864-inch, 870-inch, 876-inch, 882-inch, 888-inch, 894-inch, 900-inch, 906-inch, 912-inch, 918-inch, 924-inch, 930-inch, 936-inch, 942-inch, 948-inch, 954-inch, 960-inch, 966-inch, 972-inch, 978-inch, 984-inch, 990-inch, 996-inch, 1002-inch, 1008-inch, 1014-inch, 1020-inch, 1026-inch, 1032-inch, 1038-inch, 1044-inch, 1050-inch, 1056-inch, 1062-inch, 1068-inch, 1074-inch, 1080-inch, 1086-inch, 1092-inch, 1098-inch, 1104-inch, 1110-inch, 1116-inch, 1122-inch, 1128-inch, 1134-inch, 1140-inch, 1146-inch, 1152-inch, 1158-inch, 1164-inch, 1170-inch, 1176-inch, 1182-inch, 1188-inch, 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1740-inch, 1746-inch, 1752-inch, 1758-inch, 1764-inch, 1770-inch, 1776-inch, 1782-inch, 1788-inch, 1794-inch, 1800-inch, 1806-inch, 1812-inch, 1818-inch, 1824-inch, 1830-inch, 1836-inch, 1842-inch, 1848-inch, 1854-inch, 1860-inch, 1866-inch, 1872-inch, 1878-inch, 1884-inch, 1890-inch, 1896-inch, 1902-inch, 1908-inch, 1914-inch, 1920-inch, 1926-inch, 1932-inch, 1938-inch, 1944-inch, 1950-inch, 1956-inch, 1962-inch, 1968-inch, 1974-inch, 1980-inch, 1986-inch, 1992-inch, 1998-inch, 2004-inch, 2010-inch, 2016-inch, 2022-inch, 2028-inch, 2034-inch, 2040-inch, 2046-inch, 2052-inch, 2058-inch, 2064-inch, 2070-inch, 2076-inch, 2082-inch, 2088-inch, 2094-inch, 2100-inch, 2106-inch, 2112-inch, 2118-inch, 2124-inch, 2130-inch, 2136-inch, 2142-inch, 2148-inch, 2154-inch, 2160-inch, 2166-inch, 2172-inch, 2178-inch, 2184-inch, 2190-inch, 2196-inch, 2202-inch, 2208-inch, 2214-inch, 2220-inch, 2226-inch, 2232-inch, 2238-inch, 2244-inch, 2250-inch, 2256-inch, 2262-inch, 2268-inch, 2274-inch, 2280-inch, 2286-inch, 2292-inch, 2298-inch, 2304-inch, 2310-inch, 2316-inch, 2322-inch, 2328-inch, 2334-inch, 2340-inch, 2346-inch, 2352-inch, 2358-inch, 2364-inch, 2370-inch, 2376-inch, 2382-inch, 2388-inch, 2394-inch, 2400-inch, 2406-inch, 2412-inch, 2418-inch, 2424-inch, 2430-inch, 2436-inch, 2442-inch, 2448-inch, 2454-inch, 2460-inch, 2466-inch, 2472-inch, 2478-inch, 2484-inch, 2490-inch, 2496-inch, 2502-inch, 2508-inch, 2514-inch, 2520-inch, 2526-inch, 2532-inch, 2538-inch, 2544-inch, 2550-inch, 2556-inch, 2562-inch, 2568-inch, 2574-inch, 2580-inch, 2586-inch, 2592-inch, 2598-inch, 2604-inch, 2610-inch, 2616-inch, 2622-inch, 2628-inch, 2634-inch, 2640-inch, 2646-inch, 2652-inch, 2658-inch, 2664-inch, 2670-inch, 2676-inch, 2682-inch, 2688-inch, 2694-inch, 2700-inch, 2706-inch, 2712-inch, 2718-inch, 2724-inch, 2730-inch, 2736-inch, 2742-inch, 2748-inch, 2754-inch, 2760-inch, 2766-inch, 2772-inch, 2778-inch, 2784-inch, 2790-inch, 2796-inch, 2802-inch, 2808-inch, 2814-inch, 2820-inch, 2826-inch, 2832-inch, 2838-inch, 2844-inch, 2850-inch, 2856-inch, 2862-inch, 2868-inch, 2874-inch, 2880-inch, 2886-inch, 2892-inch, 2898-inch, 2904-inch, 2910-inch, 2916-inch, 2922-inch, 2928-inch, 2934-inch, 2940-inch, 2946-inch, 2952-inch, 2958-inch, 2964-inch, 2970-inch, 2976-inch, 2982-inch, 2988-inch, 2994-inch, 3000-inch, 3006-inch, 3012-inch, 3018-inch, 3024-inch, 3030-inch, 3036-inch, 3042-inch, 3048-inch, 3054-inch, 3060-inch, 3066-inch, 3072-inch, 3078-inch, 3084-inch, 3090-inch, 3096-inch, 3102-inch, 3108-inch, 3114-inch, 3120-inch, 3126-inch, 3132-inch, 3138-inch, 3144-inch, 3150-inch, 3156-inch, 3162-inch, 3168-inch, 3174-inch, 3180-inch, 3186-inch, 3192-inch, 3198-inch, 3204-inch, 3210-inch, 3216-inch, 3222-inch, 3228-inch, 3234-inch, 3240-inch, 3246-inch, 3252-inch, 3258-inch, 3264-inch, 3270-inch, 3276-inch, 3282-inch, 3288-inch, 3294-inch, 3300-inch, 3306-inch, 3312-inch, 3318-inch, 3324-inch, 3330-inch, 3336-inch, 3342-inch, 3348-inch, 3354-inch, 3360-inch, 3366-inch, 3372-inch, 3378-inch, 3384-inch, 3390-inch, 3396-inch, 3402-inch, 3408-inch, 3414-inch, 3420-inch, 3426-inch, 3432-inch, 3438-inch, 3444-inch, 3450-inch, 3456-inch, 3462-inch, 3468-inch, 3474-inch, 3480-inch, 3486-inch, 3492-inch, 3498-inch, 3504-inch, 3510-inch, 3516-inch, 3522-inch, 3528-inch, 3534-inch, 3540-inch, 3546-inch, 3552-inch, 3558-inch, 3564-inch, 3570-inch, 3576-inch, 3582-inch, 3588-inch, 3594-inch, 3600-inch, 3606-inch, 3612-inch, 3618-inch, 3624-inch, 3630-inch, 3636-inch, 3642-inch, 3648-inch, 3654-inch, 3660-inch, 3666-inch, 3672-inch, 3678-inch, 3684-inch, 3690-inch, 3696-inch, 3702-inch, 3708-inch, 3714-inch, 3720-inch, 3726-inch, 3732-inch, 3738-inch, 3744-inch, 3750-inch, 3756-inch, 3762-inch, 3768-inch, 3774-inch, 3780-inch, 3786-inch, 3792-inch, 3798-inch, 3804-inch, 3810-inch, 3816-inch, 3822-inch, 3828-inch, 3834-inch, 3840-inch, 3846-inch, 3852-inch, 3858-inch, 3864-inch, 3870-inch, 3876-inch, 3882-inch, 3888-inch, 3894-inch, 3900-inch, 3906-inch, 3912-inch, 3918-inch, 3924-inch, 3930-inch, 3936-inch, 3942-inch, 3948-inch, 3954-inch, 3960-inch, 3966-inch, 3972-inch, 3978-inch, 3984-inch, 3990-inch, 3996-inch, 4002-inch, 4008-inch, 4014-inch, 4020-inch, 4026-inch, 4032-inch, 4038-inch, 4044-inch, 4050-inch, 4056-inch, 4062-inch, 4068-inch, 4074-inch, 4080-inch, 4086-inch, 4092-inch, 4098-inch, 4104-inch, 4110-inch, 4116-inch, 4122-inch, 4128-inch, 4134-inch, 4140-inch, 4146-inch, 4152-inch, 4158-inch, 4164-inch, 4170-inch, 4176-inch, 4182-inch, 4188-inch, 4194-inch, 4200-inch, 4206-inch, 4212-inch, 4218-inch, 4224-inch, 4230-inch, 4236-inch, 4242-inch, 4248-inch, 4254-inch, 4260-inch, 4266-inch, 4272-inch, 4278-inch, 4284-inch, 4290-inch, 4296-inch, 4302-inch, 4308-inch, 4314-inch, 4320-inch, 4326-inch, 4332-inch, 4338-inch, 4344-inch, 4350-inch, 4356-inch, 4362-inch, 4368-inch, 4374-inch, 4380-inch, 4386-inch, 4392-inch, 4398-inch, 4404-inch, 4410-inch, 4416-inch, 4422-inch, 4428-inch, 4434-inch, 4440-inch, 4446-inch, 4452-inch, 4458-inch, 4464-inch, 4470-inch, 4476-inch, 4482-inch, 4488-inch, 4494-inch, 4500-inch, 4506-inch, 4512-inch, 4518-inch, 4524-inch, 4530-inch, 4536-inch, 4542-inch, 4548-inch, 4554-inch, 4560-inch, 4566-inch, 4572-inch, 4578-inch, 4584-inch, 4590-inch, 4596-inch, 4602-inch, 4608-inch, 4614-inch, 4620-inch, 4626-inch, 4632-inch, 4638-inch, 4644-inch, 4650-inch, 4656-inch, 4662-inch, 4668-inch, 4674-inch, 4680-inch, 4686-inch, 4692-inch, 4698-inch, 4704-inch, 4710-inch, 4716-inch, 4722-inch, 4728-inch, 4734-inch, 4740-inch, 4746-inch, 4752-inch, 4758-inch, 4764-inch, 4770-inch, 4776-inch, 4782-inch, 4788-inch, 4794-inch, 4800-inch, 4806-inch, 4812-inch, 4818-inch, 4824-inch, 4830-inch, 4836-inch, 4842-inch, 4848-inch, 4854-inch, 4860-inch, 4866-inch, 4872-inch, 4878-inch, 4884-inch, 4890-inch, 4896-inch, 4902-inch, 4908-inch, 4914-inch, 4920-inch, 4926-inch, 4932-inch, 4938-inch, 4944-inch, 4950-inch, 4956-inch, 4962-inch, 4968-inch, 4974-inch, 4980-inch, 4986-inch, 4992-inch, 4998-inch, 5004-inch, 5010-inch, 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HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.

IF YOU HAVE ANY BOYS IN YOUR HOME HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an ounce line.

LOST—On Interborough Rapid Transit train between 90th and 91st St. station, gentleman's pocketbook, with citizenship declaration and foreign record of registered letter, and \$14 cash; please call 114 but return documents to George Kurdyga, 315 Broadway, Room 19.

LOST—Friday afternoon, in 88th St. between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., a diamond and platinum fob, containing \$100 reward and no questions asked for return of same to R. M. Gattie & Co., 430 Fifth Ave.

LOST—Diamond pendant, containing three diamonds, attached to platinum chain in Pennsylvania Station or Mercantile Express for Philadelphia on Oct. 24. Reward returned to same to R. M. Gattie & Co., 430 Fifth Ave.

LOST—Left in dressing room Longacre Theatre, Saturday evening, Oct. 25, gold watch case, K. T. M.; liberal reward to finder account of associations of A. T. K. K. questions asked. Phone Plaza 7569, 375 Park Ave.

LOST—Tan leather lawyer's brief pouch, left in taxi by party hiring same at Gotham Hotel to 89th St. and West End Ave., about 9:15 Monday night; contents have no value except to owner; liberal reward. Phone 2405 Madison.

LOST—Beaded bag, silver trimmings, containing keys, sum of money, lady's gold cigarette case, etc.; returned to no questions asked. Apartment 108, 168 West 72d St.

LOST—Friday evening, between 55th St. and Republic Theatre, silver watch, \$100 reward; money and two small keys. Finder may keep money, but please mail keys to J. Van Houten, Waldorf.

LOST—Fifty dollars reward and no questions asked for return of black bag taken from Balck cross opposite. Telephone Mr. Tilton, Cortlandt 1284.

LOST—Oct. 23, diamond and platinum horseshoe pin, between Lexington and Rte. 1, Carlton, Church of the Heavenly Host; \$200 reward. Mrs. Wilfred N. O'Neil, 44 West 72d St.

LOST—in taxi, at Grand Central Station, Sunday morning, Oct. 26, short brooch, for coat, made of black and white beads; suitable reward if returned to 129 West 70th St.

LOST—Pair of heavy and large field glasses, kind used by U. S. Navy, (in taxi) from Empire City truck to Waldorf, liberal reward. Telephone, 25 West 45th St.

LOST—Saturday, Oct. 18, Fisher for five-dollar scarf, in taxi, returned to no questions asked if returned to Central Park station.

LOST—A lady's beaded bag, containing a small sum of money, between Bear Mountain and Englewood Park, Oct. 24, 1919, at its association, reward, J. Unger, 505 Tremont Ave., N. Y. Telephone 6332.

LOST—Saturday, Oct. 25, 1919, at Metropolitan Opera House, Hotel Biltmore, oval diamond brooch, \$200 reward; returned to Mrs. Anderson, 151 West 45th St.

LOST—Steele certificates National Oil, 1532 and 1533, Seven Metals, 1919, 1920, and 1921, \$750 reward; returned to Mrs. Anderson, 151 West 45th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, near 82d and Park Ave. or taxi, black velvet dress; reward for return.

LOST—Oct. 26, between 52d and 53d St. on Park Ave. or at 4th Street Theatre, brooch, buckle design, all diamonds, \$100 reward if returned to 141 and 143 5th Ave.

LOST—16-inch brown leather portfolio, containing check book, check, and other valuables; liberal reward. Joseph L. Lanning, Room 111, 1261 Broadway.

LOST—Reward for return of brooch surrounded with rope of pearls; lost Oct. 26, 1919, at 10th St. and Broadway, near Crandall's.

LOST—Train watch, dropped on 42d St. between 10th and 11th Sts.; gold dial; initials A. B. C. on back; liberal reward. Phone Morristown, 5790.

LOST—Traveler's checks of American Bank Association, aggregating \$300, issued in favor of Mrs. W. J. Brown; reward. Phone 5411.

LOST—Small diamond pin, 7 stones, round old-fashioned setting, at Montmartre, 1919; reward, \$100. 210 West 70th St. Columbia 1664.

LOST—Purple silk, ivory ring handle, lost in Bronx Opera House Saturday evening, Oct. 25, reward. Mrs. Harting, 540 Morris Ave.

LOST—Brooklyn, Broadway, Riverside Drive, with St. Croix, gold cross, 10 supplies, \$15 reward. 102 West 57th, Dickson.

LOST—On East 42d St., Sunday, noon, physician's bag, suitcase and no questions asked. Telephone 410 West 42d St.

LOST—Large brown fox fur, in balcony of structure Hall, Sunday afternoon; reward. Call Lantz 566.

LOST—Latvia gold watch, initials "E. I. I." and "J. J. J." on back; reward, \$100. 210 West 70th St. Columbia 1664.

LOST—Purple containing money and ticket from Kingston, N. Y., to New York, N. Y., via Lake Erie, 1919; reward, \$100. 210 West 70th St. Columbia 1664.

LOST—Small milk scarf, near Guffanti restaurant, 7th Ave. and 10th St., 1919; reward, \$100. 210 West 70th St. Columbia 1664.

LOST—Purple shell glasses, black leather case, Sunday, Morristown, 5790.

\$10 reward for return of small fur piece, lost in Madison Ave. or in street, Trevor, 46 East 78th.

LOST—Inset diamond, reward, Write to Z. Price, 220 Riverside Drive, city.

LOST—Leather brief case, left in taxi; reward, 123 Times.

LOST—Delia's police dog, male, gray, black, reward offered. Telephone Cort 6391.

LOST—Mink necklace, Stern Bros.; \$5 reward. 1110 Broadway, West 34th.

BROWN LEATHER WALLET lost Saturday night from Claridge to St. Regis Hotel, Philadelphia American money; contents value owner only. Reward, \$10. 34 West 24th St. N. Y. City.

LOST—Small, rough coat, tan, white, maroon, etc.; owner, headbroken; \$25 reward. Phone Mas Hays, Academy 1947.

DEPORTATION DEFIED BY EMMA GOLDMAN

Anarchist Leader Refuses to Answer All Questions at Hearing.

ASSERTS SHE IS A CITIZEN

Says Removal of Undesirables is Like Russian System of Banishment and Exile.

When Emma Goldman went before Immigration Inspector P. J. Sheel yesterday for a hearing on why she should not be deported to Russia as an anarchist, and an advocate of the overthrow of the United States Government, she refused to answer all questions on the ground that she was a citizen of the country, and consequently, that the proceedings were not of interest to her. She became evident at the hearing that her real fight against deportation will be reserved for the courts.

As a reply to questions, Miss Goldman handed in a statement in which, among other things, she said the policy of deportation is a first step in the introduction of the Russian system of exiling offenders. Through her attorney she declared the hearing was an inquisition into her opinions. The Government put in evidence her writings and speeches, and there was placed in the record the confession of Leon Golgotha, the assassin of President McKinley, in which he said Miss Goldman's writings had made him realize to do something heroic in the cause of anarchy.

Asked if she wished to reply to questions, Miss Goldman said shortly: "I do not."

Emma Goldman was born in the Russian Province of Kovno in 1869. She came to America when she was 17. Her father became a citizen. If she seeks to have her rights to citizenship on the fact that Jacob Kersner of Rochester, whom she married in 1887, was a citizen, the Government will produce evidence of the annulment of his citizenship papers for fraud in 1907.

I wish to register my protest against these star chamber proceedings, whose very spirit is nothing less than a revival of the ancient days of the Spanish Inquisition, or, more recently, the defunct third degree of Czarist Russia. For statement read she added that the proceedings constituted a denial of the right of free speech and a deprivation of her "day in open court."

"Today so-called aliens are deported,"

the statement continued. "Tomorrow native Americans will be banished. Already some patriots are suggesting that native Americans who do not fit the machine of a sacred ideal should be exiled."

The free expression of the hopes and aspirations of a people is the greatest and only safety in a sane society. The object of deportation and of the anti-anarchist law, 202, is to stifle the voice of the people, to muzzle every aspiration of labor. That is the real and terrible purpose of the star chamber proceedings and of the tendency of exiling and banishing every one who does not fit in the scheme of things our industrial lords are so eager to perpetuate.

BAKER'S NEWS CHIEF QUILTS.

Newdick Leaves War Department to Aid in the Coal Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — Edwin Newdick, for the past six months the official publicity representative of the War Department, has resigned to accept the place of publicity manager of the Iron and Steel Workers Strike Committee in Pittsburgh, of which committee William Z. Foster, the author of the new famous red book on syndicalism, is the secretary. Mr. Newdick, severed his official relations with the War Department about two weeks ago. He served as news director of the War Department by appointment of Secretary Baker. The liberal views of Mr. Newdick have been common knowledge in the War Department for months. For weeks before he resigned to go with the steel workers, Mr. Newdick had been an out and out sympathizer of the Iron and Steel Workers, which little is made much of the fact that his resignation was announced at a recent meeting of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, the occasion being one of Glenn E. Plumb's appearances before the committee.

THE TABLE SAUCE

that stands first and far above all competition is

LEA & PERRINS

It makes second cuts more like first and adds to the enjoyment of every meal.

LEA & PERRINS

SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE has been the leading table sauce for generations.

As a wise wife sticks to a gay husband, seventy-five per cent. of our customers stick to us year after year. We doubt if any other Merchant Tailor in New York can "point with pride" to so rare a record. The answer is Service.

Service in minute attention at measuring, fitting and trying-on. Service in executing a man's personal ideas to a halved hair. Service in that you need not pay for what you do not like. You buy satisfaction, or we don't sell you the suit.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Smartest Set-up

Clemons Civilian Army And Navy Tailor

Broadway at 39th St. 21 Years On This Corner

GOODYEAR'S FIFTH AVE. STORE

257 FIFTH AVE BETWEEN 28th-29th STREETS

FORCED TO VACATE!

New Landlord Extends Lease for a Short Period to Allow Us to Dispose of Our Gigantic Stock of

Men's, women's and children's raincoats, overcoats, gabardines, cravenettes, leather coats, auto coats, tourists' coats and outer garments of all descriptions. Also silk, woolen and cotton piece goods in raw and rubberized materials.

TO BE SOLD AT

HALF PRICE

Beginning Today, 8:30 A. M., and Until Stock Is Sold.

This is the greatest sale since 1914; you will find the prices even lower than in normal times. Everybody is invited to attend, as a positive saying of one-half is guaranteed on every purchase. Now is your opportunity to obtain a Fifth Avenue garment for less than downtown prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The very finest of our factory's production always placed on sale at our Fifth Ave. store.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S

Raincoats, Overcoats and Cloth Coats, Etc.

\$3.75 to \$35

Children's Capes and Coats from \$2.95 to \$6.50

DURING SALE STORE OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

257 Fifth Ave., Bet. 28th and 29th Sts.

WATER FRONT STORAGE

6 ACRES OF DOCK SPACE

19th & 20th Sts. Brooklyn

BERTHS for STEAMSHIPS & BARGES

In addition to the above we have several warehouses in N. Y. and Brooklyn with R. R. sidings and docks in the free lighters zone.

MOTOR TRUCKING

We have the largest fleet of heavy-duty trucks in New York, consisting of 58 Trucks of 3 tons capacity each. SERVICE GUARANTEED ON OUR 24 HOUR NOTICE. MAIN OFFICE

CALLAN BROS. 214 East 135th St., N. Y.

Phone: MOORE 2281-2282-2283

Luxurious Knitted-Silk NECKWEAR

\$2.50

Three for \$7.25

These selfsame scarfs, or their twins, hold out for \$3.50 and \$4 at specialty shops—and get it, unquestioningly.

But even if you don't consider them a luxury at these higher prices, you will find them no less luxurious at \$2.50—and much more economical.

Trade talk is so uninteresting that you won't care to know how we got them, quite luckily, to sell at this virtually profitless price. What interests you is the result—\$2.50, or 3 for \$7.25.

Take a peek at the special display of these fine knitted-silk scarfs in our windows if you don't mind being tempted.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers 246-248 West 135th Broadway, cor. 29th 3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

BROADWAY 89th or 30 EAST 42nd

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG IF YOU GO RIGHT TO EITHER OF THESE TWO STORES.

Suit Made to Order \$50

A hundred different patterns—absolutely fast dye and all wool. Overcoats also, Evening dress suit, silk lined throughout, \$100.

Arnheim

P. S.—Ability is of little account without opportunity. Arnheim Axioms

LEWIS UNION SUITS

The Man Who Is Hard to Fit

can easily find comfort in a LEWIS QUALITY UNION SUIT—the range of fabrics and prices is so great, he is sure to be suited both in fit and price.

After many launderships the shape, style and fit are as pleasing as the first day the suit is worn.

After all, comfort with durability is what concerns a man most. The price is a secondary consideration.

Only at Best Stores

You will find Lewis Union Suits for sale by best stores—but if you should not find them quickly let us know and we will see that you are supplied.

LEWIS KNITTING CO.

JANESVILLE WISCONSIN

Business Men's Exercises (No. 5.)

(Especially prepared by Wallach System of Physical Training, Chicago.)

Lie on floor or hard couch, fold arms behind the head, take deep breath and sit up. Exhale while sitting up and inhale while reclining.

Also these each morning in your Lewis Union Suit. See our other advertisements for further movements.



Save Leather

ADDITIONAL WEAR

for

Leather Soles and Beltings

Sudden Death

—a cause of financial hardship to many families

DEATH, surprising many a man apparently in the full flush of health, finds many a family poorly equipped to handle the property left them.

If you have been following these Mercantile announcements, you may have said to yourself, "I must look into this—when I have time."

Pardon the suggestion, but are you likely ever to find a really convenient time?

If you wish to insure capable management of the property you leave, in the interest of your family, would it not pay you to take time now to investigate the workings of a Mercantile Trusteeship?

This Company has instituted a permanent TRUST COMMITTEE, which constantly directs all trust investments submitted to its guidance.

The members of this experienced committee are selected by the Mercantile Board of Directors from its own personnel, the President of the Company serving with the Committee *ex officio*.

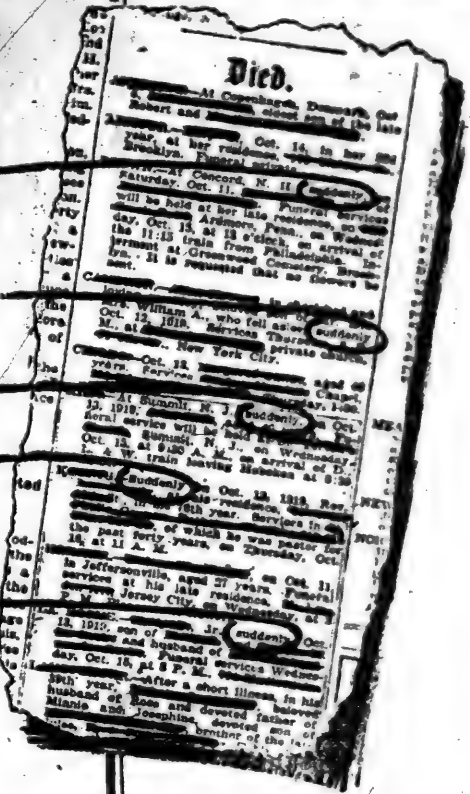
We shall be glad to explain any details.

Interest paid on checking accounts

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY

115 BROADWAY

Member of Federal Reserve System



CABINET AGREES ON ITS COURSE IF COAL MINERS STRIKE; MEN'S LEADERS NOW TALKING OF ANOTHER CONFERENCE; SENATE REPASSES PROHIBITION BILL, LAW NOW IN EFFECT

SENATE OVERRIDES PROHIBITION VETO BY VOTE OF 65 TO 20

White House Announces Pres-
ident Will Lift War Ban When
the Treaty Is Ratified.

DRY LAW IS NOW OPERATIVE

Dry Forces to Insist on Enforce-
ment Until Austria-Hungary
Treaty Is Also Ratified.

SHORT DEBATE IN SENATE

Senator Sterling Sharply Re-
sents Charge of Bad Faith Made
by Senator Underwood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Sen-
ate this afternoon by a vote of 65 to 20,
eight more than the necessary two-
thirds, passed the war-time Prohibition
Enforcement bill, similarly passed yes-
terday over the President's veto by the
House and the act is now operative.

When the Senate had approved the
bill that fact was certified on the offi-
cial copy of the bill by the Secretary
of the Senate. The certified copy of the
measure was then sent to the Secretary
of State by special messenger. It was
decided by Senator Cummins, President
pro tempore of the Senate, and Senate
leaders, after a consultation, that this
was the correct procedure. The signa-
ture of the President's approval was
not required, they agreed.

With the certification of the Senate's
action by the Secretary of the Senate,
the bill went into effect as statutory
law. The Commissioner of Internal Re-
venue was notified by the Secretary of
the Senate that the veto had been over-
ruled, and it has been officially deter-
mined that the law is in full force and
in effect from today.

Before the Senate vote was taken an-
nouncement was made from the White
House that the war-time ban on liquor,
which is embraced in part of the bill
passed by Congress, would be lifted the
moment the Senate formally ratified the
treaty with Germany.

The result of the Senate's action is
that the sale of beverages containing
more than one-half of one per cent.
of alcohol is a crime and that the nation
will be better off "until the ratifica-
tion of the treaty of peace with Ger-
many." The Rev. Dr. Linwood Leg-
g, agent of the Anti-Saloon League,
asserted that even then the prohibition
forces would fight the lifting of the
war time ban and would contend that
until peace was also proclaimed with
Austria-Hungary the war time act must
remain in force.

Expect Seven "Wet" Weeks.

Even should the prohibition forces in-
sist that the treaty with Austria-Hun-
gary should also be ratified before de-
claring war-time prohibition at an end,
it is thought time would mean a delay of
only a few days at the most. Once the
treaty with Germany is out of the way
the Senate is expected to act promptly in
ratifying the treaty with Austria and
Hungary.

It is believed that both treaties will be
finally disposed of before the end of
November at the latest, which would
make December and a part of January
wet and give a six or seven weeks re-
lief before prohibition by constitutional
amendment goes into effect on Jan. 16.

Demobilization is already com-
peted.

Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of In-
ternal Revenue, who is charged with the
enforcement of the war-time prohibition
law, announced tonight his plans for
putting nationwide prohibition into ef-
fect.

While the act makes the Bureau of
Internal Revenue the directing agency
in the enforcement of prohibition in war
time and under the constitutional
amendment, responsibility for enforce-
ment is also distributed among Federal,
State, county, and municipal officers,
every one of whom Commissioner Roper
said, is expected to do his full part.

Successful enforcement of the new
law, Commissioner Roper declared, will
be measured largely by the manner in
which other than Federal agencies per-
form their duties. In local communities
officers are expected to take the
initiative. Not to do so, he said, will
result in such action by Federal officers
and it will be their duty to bring to the
attention of the law-abiding citizens of
such communities the failure or derelic-
tion of local authorities.

Pending the organization of an inde-
pendent force provided for in the Na-
tional Prohibition act, employees of the
Internal Revenue Service qualified for
the work and who can be spared from
tax work have been directed to co-oper-
ate to the fullest possible extent with
the public and with State, county, and
municipal officers and with officers of
the Department of Justice in the en-
forcement of the act.

To insure against delay, collectors and
agents have been directed to confer
Continued on Page Three.

President in Good Spirits, Keeps in Touch with Affairs

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Continued improvement in the condition of President Wilson was announced at the White House today. There have been no setbacks or complications. The President is continuing to gain in strength and has been able to keep in closer touch with affairs, although his physicians are still pre-
scribing the rest cure and cautioning against work.

The President is declared to be in good spirits and a story was related today to bear out the statement.

Secretary Tumulty, after a visit to the President, was leaving the Presi-
dent's room and remarked that he was going to see "the King of Bel-
gium."

"The King of the Belgians," inter-
posed the President by way of cor-
rection.

"I accept the amendment," replied Mr. Tumulty.

"It is not an amendment, but an interpretation," replied the Presi-
dent.

The middle bulletin on the Presi-
dent's condition read:

WHITE HOUSE, Oct. 28, 12 noon.

There is no special change in the President's condition. His progress continues. He takes his luncheon and dinner at regular intervals, which adds greatly to the enjoyment of his food and causes no fatigue.

GRAYSON, RUFFIN, STITT.

DEMAND IN SENATE TO HASTEN TREATY

Thomas Urges Fixing Time for
Voting—Fall Threatens At-
tempt to Force Action.

PUBLIC IMPATIENCE SHOWN

Members Receive a Flood of Pro-
testing Letters—Lodge Ex-
pected to Summon House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Practically no time was devoted to consideration of the Peace Treaty in the Senate today, the reception to King Albert and the passing of the prohibition enforcement measure over the President's veto occupying most of the afternoon.

A demand for faster action on the treaty was voiced by Democratic Sen-
ators when the attempt was made to
displace it temporarily by the prohibi-
tion enforcement bill, which had been
sent over from the House. Senator Fall
of New Mexico was among the Repub-
licans who objected to this demand.

He declared that if those in charge of
the treaty did not hasten action he
would seek an agreement to fix a time
for final disposition of it.

A general feeling of restlessness was
shown by Senators privately and on the
floor over the delay on the treaty. Sev-
eral times Senators remarked that every
member knew how he would vote and
that debate had no effect.

"There isn't a Senator here who could
not fix up a roll call and come within
two votes of predicting the outcome,"
Senator Underwood said.

Senator Borah objected to the state-
ment that "there is a larger forum
where this battle will be fought out."

"It will continue until the last vestige
of the conspiracy is wiped out," he
added, referring, apparently, to the
League of Nations, although not men-
tioning it directly.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colo-
rado, urged that a time for voting be
fixed, and said that if he were in charge
of the treaty he would attempt this at
once.

Senator Fall followed with the declara-
tion that if no one else was willing to
propose it he would do so himself.

Senator Thomas approved this and
said that if the present rate of progress
continued the treaty would not be dis-
posed of until the holidays.

Column House, the President's ad-
viser, is likely to appear before the Sen-
ate, Foreign Relations Committee as
soon as he recovers from his illness.

PACKERS INVESTED HEAVILY IN STOCK OF 6 HOTELS HERE

Letters from Swift & Co.'s Files,
Introduced at Chicago Hear-
ing, Make Disclosure.

ARMOURS HEAVIEST BUYERS

Held \$200,000 Worth of 'Bilt-
more Stock, \$500,000 of Com-
modore's, Letters Show.

SWIFT HAD SAME POLICY

Both Aimed to Control the Supply
of Groceries and Meats
to Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28.—Through oral
testimony and through correspondence of
Swift & Co., which was introduced as
evidence today, at a hearing before the
Interstate Commerce Commission, was
revealed the fact that the packers had
extended their activities to the hotel
business by buying stock in many large
hotels, particularly in New York. In-
vestments were made to gain the exclusive right to
provide to the hotel's not alone meat but
also provisions in general.

Various members of the "Big Five,"
principally Armour & Co., have obtained
a grip on at least six large New York
hotels.

At least one of the "Big Five," Swift
& Co., has adopted a set policy of ac-
quiring this business.

These letters, written chiefly in 1917
by Louis H. Swift, President of the
Swift Packing Company, indicated that
Armour & Co. had \$200,000 in stock in
the Biltmore and about \$500,000 in the
Commodore Hotel Companies, and that
Swift & Co. had bought \$50,000 worth
of stock in the Hotel McAlpin.

The Metropolitan Hotel Supply Com-
pany, a Swift & Co. subsidiary, shared
this provision business of the Hotel Man-
hattan and had been promised the entire
business of the Hotel Ansonia, the let-
ters stated. Another letter recom-
mended the investment by Swift & Co. of
\$100,000 in the United Hotels Company,
controlling hotels in several cities.

The common thread in these letters
was the desire to secure here to
have evidence bearing on charges by the
National Wholesale Grocers' Association
that 375 railroad companies are giving
the "Big Five" favored service.

Clifford Thorne, the attorney repre-
senting the wholesale grocers, sprung the
big question in his examination by pre-
siding over the letters from the Swift and
Company correspondence. Attorney R.
N. Rynder, representing Swift & Com-
pany, objected to the introduction of
the letters, but was overruled by Clyde
B. Aitchison, Chairman of the commis-
sion.

Asks Swift's Policy.

A letter dated June 16, 1917, purport-
ing to be from Edward F. Swift to
Louis F. Swift, was as follows:

"I am not in any way agitating the
question of Swift & Co. taking stock in
hotels to influence their supplying the
same, but, as a matter of information,
what you understand Swift & Co.'s policy
is as follows:

"Also, irrespective of the above, what
do you know about the New York Cen-
tral hotel that is being built in New
York City near the New York Central
Station, as to whether any outsiders
have been asked to take stock in this
hotel or whether the hotel will be
owned by the Swifts in the open mar-
ket or otherwise?"

The reply of Louis F. Swift, dated
June 30, 1917, is as follows:

"Answering your letter of the 16th
concerning Swift & Co.'s policy in con-
nection with the New York Central hotel,
I will go back to 1910, which was the time
this first came up.

"McAlpin—I highly recommended tak-
ing \$50,000 stock in the McAlpin Hotel,
which carried with it their entire busi-
ness. Sol Zahn, the hotel man in New
York, took what we refused, and I do
doubt his profits are \$300,000 an-
nually. No contract for supply.

"Biltmore.—The next was the Bilt-
more Hotel. Armour took stock to the
amount of \$200,000, but we had no op-
portunity. No contract to supply their
meat, but this is assumed and they
hold the trace. I don't doubt his profits
exceed \$500,000 annually.

"Commodore.—The new hotel you
speak about on Forty-second Street, is
the Commodore. Edward S. Moon and I
have seen Mr. Bowman five or six
times and begged him to let us become
stockholders, but he has refused, claim-
ing the stock is all sold or something
of that kind. Armour has, I think,
\$500,000.

"While there is no contract to supply
the meat, it is assumed he gets it.
There is no doubt but that the stocks
of the Commodore are being sold. The
profits are enormous. Moon sees Mr. Bowman
most every day.

"Manhattan.—The same owner has
taken on the Manhattan Hotel, which
is owned by the Swifts.

Continued on Page Three.

Reds of London Plotted to Seize Parliament House

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Bolshevik
plans for the seizure of Whitehall,
and Westminster, which were pre-
pared early in the present year,
have just been disclosed. A num-
ber of extremists, most of whom
are still engaged in Bolshevik
propaganda here and in the United
States, met and discussed the plans
for the undertaking, which they
hoped would be executed by a so-
called sailors and soldiers' union.

One of the plotters has since
been sent to prison, where he still
is serving a sentence for making
revolutionary speeches. The plot
came to naught because of lack of
support and the watchfulness of the
authorities.

SIXTY MAGAZINES QUIT PRINTING HERE

Employing Printers Say Con-
tracts Have Been Let in
Various Eastern Plants.

SOME MAY NOT RETURN

League Announces the Opening
of Several Shops Here with
Union Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28.—Through oral
testimony and through correspondence of
Swift & Co., which was introduced as
evidence today, at a hearing before the
Interstate Commerce Commission, was
revealed the fact that the packers had
extended their activities to the hotel
business by buying stock in many large
hotels, particularly in New York. In-
vestments were made to gain the exclusive right to
provide to the hotel's not alone meat but
also provisions in general.

Various members of the "Big Five,"
principally Armour & Co., have obtained
a grip on at least six large New York
hotels.

At least one of the "Big Five," Swift
& Co., has adopted a set policy of ac-
quiring this business.

These letters, written chiefly in 1917
by Louis H. Swift, President of the
Swift Packing Company, indicated that
Armour & Co. had \$200,000 in stock in
the Biltmore and about \$500,000 in the
Commodore Hotel Companies, and that
Swift & Co. had bought \$50,000 worth
of stock in the Hotel McAlpin.

The Metropolitan Hotel Supply Com-
pany, a Swift & Co. subsidiary, shared
this provision business of the Hotel Man-
hattan and had been promised the entire
business of the Hotel Ansonia, the let-
ters stated. Another letter recom-
mended the investment by Swift & Co. of
\$100,000 in the United Hotels Company,
controlling hotels in several cities.

The common thread in these letters
was the desire to secure here to
have evidence bearing on charges by the
National Wholesale Grocers' Association
that 375 railroad companies are giving
the "Big Five" favored service.

Clifford Thorne, the attorney repre-
senting the wholesale grocers, sprung the
big question in his examination by pre-
siding over the letters from the Swift and
Company correspondence. Attorney R.
N. Rynder, representing Swift & Com-
pany, objected to the introduction of
the letters, but was overruled by Clyde
B. Aitchison, Chairman of the commis-
sion.

Asks Swift's Policy.

A letter dated June 16, 1917, purport-
ing to be from Edward F. Swift to
Louis F. Swift, was as follows:

"I am not in any way agitating the
question of Swift & Co. taking stock in
hotels to influence their supplying the
same, but, as a matter of information,
what you understand Swift & Co.'s policy
is as follows:

"Also, irrespective of the above, what
do you know about the New York Cen-
tral hotel that is being built in New
York City near the New York Central
Station, as to whether any outsiders
have been asked to take stock in this
hotel or whether the hotel will be
owned by the Swifts in the open mar-
ket or otherwise?"

The reply of Louis F. Swift, dated
June 30, 1917, is as follows:

"Answering your letter of the 16th
concerning Swift & Co.'s policy in con-
nection with the New York Central hotel,
I will go back to 1910, which was the time
this first came up.

"McAlpin—I highly recommended tak-
ing \$50,000 stock in the McAlpin Hotel,
which carried with it their entire busi-
ness. Sol Zahn, the hotel man in New
York, took what we refused, and I do
doubt his profits are \$300,000 an-
nually. No contract for supply.

"Biltmore.—The next was the Bilt-
more Hotel. Armour took stock to the
amount of \$200,000, but we had no op-
portunity. No contract to supply their
meat, but this is assumed and they
hold the trace. I don't doubt his profits
exceed \$500,000 annually.

"Commodore.—The new hotel you
speak about on Forty-second Street, is
the Commodore. Edward S. Moon and I
have seen Mr. Bowman five or six
times and begged him to let us become
stockholders, but he has refused, claim-
ing the stock is all sold or something
of that kind. Armour has, I think,
\$500,000.

"While there is no contract to supply
the meat, it is assumed he gets it.
There is no doubt but that the stocks
of the Commodore are being sold. The
profits are enormous. Moon sees Mr. Bowman
most every day.

"Manhattan.—The same owner has
taken on the Manhattan Hotel, which
is owned by the Swifts.

Continued on Page Three.

MINERS' CHIEFS MEET TODAY

Confer in Indianapolis on
Wilson's Statement and
May Agree to Arbitrate.

HEADQUARTERS OPTIMISTIC

But Acting President Lewis
Says Inquiry or a New Con-
ference Only Means Delay.

DENIES VIOLATING CONTRACT

Points to the President's Stand
on the Prohibition Bill to
Prove War Has Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—That a way
will yet be found to prevent a coal
miners' strike Saturday was the hope
expressed tonight at the headquarters
of the United Mine Workers of America
in this city, and the prediction was
made that President Wilson would bring
about another conference between the
operators and the Scale Committee of
the miners. Whether there will be
further negotiations between the oppos-
ing forces may develop tomorrow when
the Executive Board, which called the
strike, in keeping with instructions of
the Convention of Miners at Cleveland,
is to meet here.

This board will consider President
Wilson's statement condemning the
strike, and an effort will be made to
bring about a settlement of the strike
before it reaches its second week.

"In his statement," President Wilson
said, "he has appointed a tribunal to
investigate the strike and it is thought
that one of the matters the conference
Wednesday will consider at length is
whether to accept the President's offer to
appoint a tribunal which would
recommend a plan for adjustment of the
dispute between the operators and the
miners."

"The gravity of the situation as it af-
fects the miners and the country as a
whole is appreciated by the leaders of
the United Mine Workers of America,"
John L. Lewis, Acting President, has
said. "It is the duty of the Executive
Board to meet here with the
International Executive Board. The
International Executive Board ex-
ercises authority between sessions of the
international convention, but it seems
that the leaders desire a more repre-
sentative gathering so that no doubt may
exist as to the attitude of the miners
generally."

While the International Executive
Board, the Scale Committee, which con-
ferred with the operators, and the dis-
trict Presidents will meet at 10 o'clock
Wednesday morning, it is not believed
that a final and conclusive step will be
taken tomorrow. As the matter is
viewed at the United Mine Workers'
headquarters, an opportunity for the
negotiation of a new wage contract will
be left open as long as possible.

Death Authority to Rescind Order.

There appears to be a division of
opinion among the mine workers to-
night as to whether the International
Executive Board has power to rescind
the strike order in the event a satisfac-
tory wage agreement is not secured
before Nov. 1, 1919, to replace the one now in
effect, that the international officials
be authorized to and are hereby in-
structed to call a general strike of all
bituminous miners and mine workers
throughout the United States, the mine
to become a strike Nov. 1, 1919.

It was pointed out by Ellis Searles,
editor of the United Mine Workers'
Journal, that this provision gives the
international officers the latitude in
negotiating an agreement and that the
operators are not bound to include in the
agreement all the recommendations ap-
proved by the Cleveland convention.
The action of the Cleveland convention
provides, however, that no agreement
shall be concluded until "this conven-
tion has been reconvened and the agree-
ment ratified by the recon-
vened convention to be held in In-
dianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1, 1919."

Mr. Searles says the miners still insist
that if the operators will do so, a con-
ference can yet be held which would
avert a strike. He said that the strike
call is approved by the miners. "If a
vote of the miners were taken," he
added, "it would be more than nine to
one in favor of a strike, for the miners
are determined to get a fair living
wage."

While there is nothing in the report
of the Scale Committee adopted by the
Cleveland convention saying that the
war is ended and that consequently the
old wage contract may be terminated
now, the report of the Scale Committee
is based on the assumption that the
war is over inasmuch as it recom-
mends a strike Nov. 1 unless a satis-
factory agreement is reached.

Continued on Page Two.

Eastern Ohio Miners Want to Continue Work; Say They Won't Strike If Protection Is Given

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Oct. 28.—If the Government takes over
the operation of soft coal mines in the event that the miners' strike goes
into effect Saturday, many miners in the Eastern Ohio bituminous
fields announced today that they were ready to continue work under
adequate military protection.

Saying that they were being forced into a situation which they
did not sanction, a large number of Ohio miners, particularly in
Belmont County, declared that they would fight for the retention
of an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week. They said that a
referendum now would show a big majority, possibly 80 per cent.
of Eastern Ohio miners, in favor of arbitration of their demands in-
stead of a strike.

Representatives of the United Mine Workers at Bellaire and
Bridgeport admitted that more than two-thirds of Belmont County's
11,000 miners would probably resume work under Federal operation
if they receive proper protection.

In some Belmont County mining camps it is reported that the
miners are considering withdrawing from the union unless they can
retain the eight-hour day and forty-four-hour week. Belmont is the
largest mining centre in Ohio.

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Continued on Page Two.

CONFERENCE ON MEETING STRIKE

Cabinet Unanimous for
Steps That Will Pro-
tect the Public.

LANSING EXPRESSES HOPE

Macys

Attractions Are
Prices—
Quality—Service

We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30



Silk and the rainbow

Thread by thread your evening gowns are spun of the seven famous colors. And, tint by tint, tone by tone, of all the gowns in your wardrobe, none is quite so radiantly important. Particularly now, too, with all the winter festivities beginning their gay round. Thanksgiving holidays are near enough to be planned for, and even the Christmas dances aren't so very far away.

Festive shine and shimmer

Our women's department is crowded with models of charm and originality. One gown of changeable taffeta has looped-up panels on the skirt, and, caught fancifully at the bottom of each, are hand-made flowers. These Frenchified blossoms grow out of silk and threads of silver and chenille. Bands of silver slip across the shoulder, and on the left strap tips a curl of ostrich. This gown, in either orchid tones or apricot, is priced at \$114.00.

Richly wrought velvet

Stately and operatic, a gown of velvet colored like deep red cherries has a plain bodice, and, twinkling down the skirt, long fringes of crystal beads. Poised on one shoulder, a velvet rose splashes into vivid color. This queenly gown is priced at \$189.00.

Endearing frivolities

In our collection you will find all fashions, all prices, and all interpretations of leading modes. The petal frock of Paris, the fringed gown, gowns black and velvety, brilliant little dance frocks, shimmering and fluttering—every type is here. And in price they range all the way from \$38.75 to \$474.00.

Next we will talk of hats.

CONGRESS PAYS HONORS TO ALBERT

Senate and House Accord Enthusiastic Greetings to Belgian Royal Party.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO ARMY

He Gives It Credit for Assuring Victory—Praises Hoover and Whitlock.

DECORATED WITH D. S. O.

King and Party Dinner Guests at Marshall—He Toasts Wilson's Early Recovery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Both Houses of Congress paused in their work today to greet the King of the Belgians, his consort and their son. The lawmakers of the Nation gave a cordial welcome to the democratic soldier-ruler of Europe's pluckiest little State.

King Albert is not given to long speeches. His addresses, first in the Senate and then in the House, made scarcely six hundred words, but in them he gave the American Army credit for assuring victory in the war, paid homage to the fallen, and extended his sympathy to the wounded. He expressed his admiration for the United States, acknowledged the debt of the makers of Belgium's Constitution to those who framed that of this country, predicted that the ties binding the two nations would never be broken and offered thanks to all the Americans who aided his people in the war.

There was little ceremonial in the visit to Congress, but there was no mistaking the warmth of the greeting given the King and his family. The members of the King in his addresses was evident. The galleries were crowded, and the King was only on ceremonial occasions, were Lieut. Gen. Baron Jacques, one of Belgium's ablest military leaders, Colonel Tilkens, aid to his Majesty, and Major Count d'Oultremont, Adjutant to the King. With them came the Major Gen. William T. Wright and Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, the King's American aids. Ambassador Brand Whitlock and Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador.

King Albert was interrupted by applause more than once in the course of his brief address and there was no other demonstration of approval when he had finished. Later he and his son were escorted to the House by the King's personal aide, and the House and galleries rose to greet him. There was another burst of applause when he introduced, and an even louder one when he had finished.

Met by Lodge and Other Senators. On their arrival at the Capitol King Albert and his son were met by a reception committee composed of Senators Lodge, Harding, Warren, Hitchcock, Swanson, and Underwood and escorted to the Senate Chamber.

Senator Cummins, President pro tem, presided, and introduced King Albert, paying high tribute to the gallantry with which Belgium had met the first shock of the war and barred the path of Germany.

"That one country," he said, "small in territory, weak comparatively in military strength, but incomparable in loyalty to a Christian civilization and human liberty, unsurpassed in bravery, inspired by the loftiest ideals, stood in the path of this oncoming monster, and in supreme sacrifice saved the world for freedom. When the sons and daughters of our race, now or hereafter, forget this sacrifice or fail to remember it with reverence and gratitude the world which Belgium saved will be unworthy of its deliverance."

Individual sacrifice, happily, adorns every page of history, but it remained for the immortal Belgians and their beloved King to record an instance in which the national sacrifice rose to the heights of personal devotion.

"Of all the men of Europe, Asia, Africa or of the world, none more warmly welcome to the Senate of the United States than the man who sits at my right."

"Senators, I present you my friend, our defender and our ally, Albert King of the Belgians."

The addresses of his Majesty today were the longest and most important he has made in America. They were intended as messages to the entire nation, and his sincerity in expressing the thanks of Belgium to Americans for their aid was plainly evident.

Albert's address to the Senate. "I salute," he said to the Senate, "not only the eminent men who re-

ceived me here during the day, but I salute the memory of your great predecessors who during 150 years have sat in this place and given to the whole world the example of highest civic virtue. This welcome of the Senate seals that reception, so warm and so spontaneous, I have received everywhere during my journey across this magnificent country. I am deeply moved by the expressions of sympathy that the members of this noble American people have shown me.

Nothing could better characterize the spirit of universal democracy than that friendship which unites the great Republic with the 10,000,000 citizens and the main of which I am the constitutional head, with its seven and a half million inhabitants, and which is the equality of power and riches between them, there is equality in the love of progress. On both sides of the Atlantic the same ideal inspires us. The exchange of ideas in the commercial relations, the visits to Belgium of eminent American citizens, of whom many sit in the Senate, well as the means of tightening the bonds between the two nations.

I hope with all my heart that these relations which go back as far as memory, which have been fortified during the war as well as by the admiration which you rendered Belgium by feeding her people and by training her arms will never cease to develop for the great good of the two peoples.

The visit to the House of King Albert and the Duke of Brabant lasted only half an hour, and they went immediately to the House.

"I am pleased to receive it in the presence of the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces," said the King, "and the Ambassador of Belgium, the Ambassador of Great Britain, Viscount Grey, Chief Justice and Mrs. White, Senator Cummins, President pro tem of the Senate, Speaker and Mrs. Gillet, the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy and their wives: Major General William M. Wright and Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, aids of the King; the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Phillips; the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Breckinridge Long, Ambassador and Mrs. Brand Whitlock, Senator Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hitchcock, General Pershing and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Grayson.

In proposing a toast to the President of the United States, King Albert said: "My first words will be expressed in the name of the whole Belgian people—our deep feelings of regret at the illness of President Wilson."

"I form in the depth of my heart the wish that the illustrious President of the American people, the President of health, broken by his superhuman labors and so precious to this country, and to all humanity, completely restored."

"I thank the Vice President for his kind words. I hasten to express to the American Government my profound gratitude for the splendid hospitality that it has shown me since the day that I left my country on board a ship flying the Stars and Stripes."

"The delicate arrangements, attentions of all kinds, have made my sojourn in this wonderful country the most pleasant and profitable of my life. I have found friends everywhere, and it is a faithful friend who leaves you with regret in the American Government my profound gratitude for the activity and the genius of the American people."

"I give you the toast, ladies and gentlemen, to the President and his family, to the Vice President, and in this toast allow me to include the Vice President, and his charming lady."

The first event of the day for the royal Belgians was a visit to the White House, where they were received informally by Mrs. Wilson, who chatted with them nearly half an hour. Miss Margaret Wilson was at the Long residence to greet them when they returned. During the day both the King and Queen received many visitors.

The royal party will spend all of tomorrow afternoon at Mount Vernon and will be entertained at dinner in the evening by Secretary and Mrs. Lansing.

King Albert and Prince Leopold will probably visit the Naval Academy Thursday morning, and it is possible that Queen Elizabeth will go to Baltimore during their absence to inspect hospitals.

Sing Sing Is Overcrowded. OSSING, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Because of the overcrowding of Sing Sing Prison, a draft of twenty-five prisoners was removed today from the prison to Great Meadow Prison at Conestoga. It was announced by officials.

Ma says there ain't much work to breakfast—all of us want POST TOASTIES

—right from the package—**Bobby**

WANTED By Western Man

Formerly distributor of high-class automobiles, having unlimited experience in business world, connection as manager, sales manager, and general manager. Position of responsibility. Present salary no object, until ability is proven, after which salary will be \$10,000. Write for appointment. C. A. B. E. Republican Club, New York.

For Halloween

umbo PEANUTS

Delicious big ones—25c lb.

Imported by M. C. Co., 115 Greenwich St., N. Y. City. 45 Block West Hudson Ter. near Cortlandt St.

ALLERTON HOUSE

announces the appointment of **J. H. MAYLAND, M. D.,**

Professor of Physical Training at Columbia University,

as the physical director of its gymnasium.

Dr. Mayland's services are now available to business men who desire to keep themselves physically fit.

Allerton House, 143 East 39th St., New York City.

expressed the pleasure it gave him to decorate a brave soldier, and then read the citation which recognized the "distinguished and patriotic service which he has rendered to the country in the field of the battlefields of Europe."

King Albert, walked from youth to his emotions, could not altogether dissemble them. He hesitated a moment, and his voice trembled as he read the citation which he had rendered to the country in the field of the battlefields of Europe.

Then, turning to General Pershing, he added: "I am pleased to receive it in the presence of the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces."

As the King ceased speaking he and Pershing, each animated by the same impulse, stepped forward. The King, who was taller than the American, had a head taller than the American, but each of them typically the soldier.

Guests of Marshall at Dinner.

The King, Queen and their son were the guests at dinner tonight of Vice President and Mrs. Marshall. Among the other guests were the French Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Ambassador of Great Britain, Viscount Grey, Chief Justice and Mrs. White, Senator Cummins, President pro tem of the Senate, Speaker and Mrs. Gillet, the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy and their wives: Major General William M. Wright and Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, aids of the King; the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Phillips; the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Breckinridge Long, Ambassador and Mrs. Brand Whitlock, Senator Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hitchcock, General Pershing and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Grayson.

"This is the first time that this chamber has been visited by a monarch, and I am sure that we are all glad that it is our guest today. It is a privilege to have this monarch, one whose royalty has been overshadowed by his heroism."

"Every nation has its hero, developed by this war—indeed, every nation has its hero. I am sure that there has been no nation whose heroism has been more widely known than that of Belgium, the King of the Belgians."

"I am happy to be able to bear to this Chamber, which embodies the living spirit of the American people, the greetings of Belgium, a democratic and parliamentary State created by the vote of the Popular Assembly of 1831, which proclaimed the independence of our province. It is a pleasure to recall that the provisions of our Constitution were taken from your fundamental law, so that at the outset of her career, Belgium was indebted to you for the principles of her government."

Albert's tribute to our Army.

"Our two peoples have fought and triumphed together. The intervention of the American army was the decisive factor in determining the victory. I pay my respectful and sincere homage to the American army, and to the officers and men who have fought for a great cause on the battlefields of Europe and in the defense of the seas."

"The hearts of Belgians whom these heroes helped to deliver from the domination of the enemy go out in profound gratitude to the wounded. In their name I salute the wounded of our army and the wounded of the American army. I express the gratitude of the Belgian people to the American citizens who gave themselves with such a spirit of sacrifice to the task of relieving the suffering of the Belgian people."

"In a noble assembly I solemnly thank the members of the Commission for Relief and the innumerable committees that helped in this noble endeavor. I salute in particular the members, who have given their lives in the service of their country, and whose names are engraved forever in our memories of heroism."

"May this splendid American nation, so richly endowed by nature, so magnificent in its achievements, so full of the serenity of its power, its work of achievement, of culture and of progress."

Receives D. S. O. Medal. King Albert was the central figure later in the day in a ceremony more picturesque, if less important, than his visit to the Capitol. It was enacted in the drawing room of the home of Breckinridge Long, where he is a guest, when Secretary Baker pinned upon his breast, by direction of President Wilson, the American Distinguished Service Medal.

General Pershing was there to greet the leader of Belgium's armies. De la Motte, his broad chest covered with the ribbon denoting decorations from many countries; General Wright, Admiral Long, and Prince Leopold. King Albert wore no decoration on his uniform until the day that Queen Elizabeth pinned the star of the War Cross of Belgium.

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LOT FOR UPHEAVAL NOV. 7 STIRS FRANCE

Boisheviks Also Plan Revolution in Spain and Italy on the Same Day.

TALK OF A GENERAL STRIKE

French Radicals Would Take Advantage of M. Jouhaux's Absence in America.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The arrest by the Swiss police of representatives of the "International Youth" organization, having in their possession unlimited propaganda fixing Nov. 7 as the date for an international revolution in Spain, Italy, France, and Switzerland, has caused a deep impression in political circles in France.

The opponents of the Peace Treaty are making use of the discovery in the political campaign, and are attacking the treaty on the ground that the guarantee is insufficient. The plot was organized at Stuttgart by the "Communist Bolshevik youth" organization, and the date, Nov. 7, was chosen, because it was the anniversary of the overthrow of Czarism by Lenin. The propaganda is addressed to the Committee of the Central (Seine) Socialist Youth, and also to the French Central Committee of the All-Socialist Youth of France.

The possibility of a general strike on Nov. 7 is being discussed at numerous meetings held outside the pale of the general Federation of Labor. The extreme party is taking advantage of the absence in America of Leon Jouhaux, President of the Federation, to organize a strike over the heads of his lieutenants, who do not wield as much authority nor command as much prestige as M. Jouhaux.

\$16,200 IN GIRL SCOUT DRIVE

\$24,000 Still to be Raised to Fill Manhattan's Quota.

The third day of the Girl Scout campaign brought the total subscriptions for Manhattan up to \$16,200. This leaves \$24,000 still to be raised to reach Manhattan's \$40,000 quota in the nationwide campaign for membership and funds.

Five individual gifts of \$1,000 each have been reported by a team of women who have set \$25,000 as their goal. Contributions reported yesterday included \$1,000 from John H. Watkins and \$1,000 from Mr. Frederick A. Strauss. A team captained by Mrs. Charles Kikar reported contributions of \$500.

Miss Grace Parker, Commandant of the National League for Women Service, was the guest of honor and speaker at a tea given to raise capital and workers, at which Mrs. V. Everett Macy, head of the City and National Campaign Committee, presided.

The Girl Scouts entertained a detachment of Marines in the afternoon at the Sheep Meadow, Central Park, where they were from the recruiting station, East Twenty-third Street, under the command of Sergeant Robert McLean, instructed the Scouts in military drill. The Scouts in turn gave an outdoor luncheon of fried bacon, potatoes and other good things.



CHILDREN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

Warm as fleece, light as down—And now is the time to change!

THE clothes that come closest to a little child—the underthings—should be as fine as painstaking fashioning can make them. And not the tiniest fold or wrinkle should touch a baby's skin. Franklin Simon & Co's knit underthings for children are the best the Individual Shops know about, but even the best is none too good for little children!

The Children's Underwear Shop—Main Floor
Fits Girls and Boys of 2 to 16 Years

VESTS	1.10 to 4.15
DRAWERS	1.45 to 3.50
COMBINATIONS	1.35 to 8.25
PANTALET	1.10 to 4.15

Of all Wool, Wool and Cotton Mixed, Silk and Wool Mixed, or all Cotton, in Winter Weights

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

ASSAULTS PUBLISHERS OF BISMARCK MEMOIRS

Dr. Irmer Says Cotta's Book Contract by Publication Before Ex-Kaiser's Death.

Berlin, Oct. 27. (Via Copenhagen.)—The Pan German press could use its campaign against the publication of the third volume of Bismarck's reminiscences. It is now aided by Dr. Georg Irmer, who was one of the few literary men favored with Bismarck's confidence. Dr. Irmer recently published a violent article in the Tagliche Rundschau accusing the Cotta (Bismarck's publisher) of a breach of the contract in publishing the volume before the ex-Kaiser's death.

Today the Cotta reply, that Bismarck made only one condition, namely, that the third volume remain unpublished till his own death. When that took place the publishers, to oblige Prince Herbert, who gave his consent to publish it until his death, because the publication might have barred Herbert from the high office under William II, to which Herbert then aspired.

The Cotta admit that after Herbert's death they agreed with his widow to defer publication till after the Kaiser's death, but say that, as conditions have entirely changed, they now feel at liberty to act in compliance with the contract originally made with Bismarck himself, and the additional condition insisted upon by his son Herbert, namely, that the book should not be published till 1910.

The New York Times correspondent is informed that the present Prince Bismarck, the younger son of his father, consented to the publication after he had received a very large sum, but stipulated that a formal protest on his part be published to save his face with his reactionary friends.

JENKINS WAS RESCUED BY MEXICAN ATTORNEY

American Agent, Suffering from Week's Exposure, Still Unable to Tell His Story.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—The release of William O. Jenkins, United States Consular Agent at Puebla, who was held captive by Mexican bandits in the mountains south of that city, and who returned to Puebla yesterday, was effected by one lone man, Señor Mestre, the personal attorney of Mr. Jenkins, according to advices received here.

At the beginning of the negotiations for the ransom of Mr. Jenkins, Fred Corvo, the leader of the bandits, stipulated that any effort on the part of the Consular Agent's friends to appear in force at the bandit rendezvous would result in the death of Mr. Jenkins. Señor Mestre, therefore, met Corvo at Hacienda Chayarra, which is situated about two hours' run by automobile south of Puebla. He was then conducted to a room where he found Mr. Jenkins lying on a bed. After a short parley the ransom money, \$30,000, was signed by Corvo. Mr. Jenkins was then released, and on the arm of Señor Mestre, left the house, being accompanied for some distance by Corvo's men, who acted as a guard. The two men finally reached another hacienda and were conveyed to Puebla by automobile.

Few details of the incidents which occurred during Mr. Jenkins' week of captivity have been learned, as he is physically able to tell much of his experiences in the mountains except that his abductors were on the move constantly to guard against attacks. They treated their prisoner with every consideration possible, however, it is said.

OFFICER PUT ON TRIAL FOR RUSSIAN LETTERS

Col. Kelly, V. C., Defends His Criticisms Before a British Court-Martial.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Lieut. Col. J. Sherwood Kelly, holder of the Victoria Cross, pleaded guilty before a court-martial today to writing letters to a London newspaper in which he asserted, among other things, that "there had been a scandalous waste of lives and of vast sums of money" in the operations of the British in Russia.

Other letters written by Lieut. Col. Kelly were "to give facts in connection with North Russia that otherwise might never have come to light." One letter said that troops sent to Russia for defensive purposes were used on the offensive in the furtherance of an ambitious plan of campaign entailing not only undue loss but the suffering of troops who already had made incalculable sacrifices in the great war.

Lieut. Col. Kelly pleaded for a mitigation of sentence on the grounds of previous service and because in writing he was actuated by a desire "to protect our men against needless sacrifice and to save the country from squandering wealth, which it could ill afford to do. He declared also that "politicians who are responsible for the waste of British lives in the Russian scandal should be brought to trial."

The sentence against the officer will be promulgated later.

THE LEAGUE OF RATIONS

Now the beef boasted of its power to repair the human body, but admitted it was not much of a fuel.

And the vegetables boasted of their greatness as a fuel, but admitted their inability to make the necessary repair.

So they met at CHILDS and formed a League of Rations and called it Beef Stew.

And the wise men of the nation accepted it without reservations.

And drink to its health with a cup of CHILDS' coffee.

Gidding

5th AVE AT 46th ST NEW YORK

Introduce

NEW FASHIONS IN WOMEN'S SPORTS CLOTHES

Suits

Coats

Sweaters

Skirts

Scarfs

Blouses

Novelties

Hats

Styles that rule at the Country Club, at home, or in Lakewood, Atlantic City, Hot Springs, White Sulphur Springs, or later at Palm Beach, Miami, or Southern California resorts are already assembled here

For Golf—Tennis—Tramping and the various activities of the American Sportswoman

"The Women Men Neglect"

(Life's little tragedies from a N. Y. Daily)

Wives of men; mothers of children; women of refinement—certainly they deserve better fates. Thousands of such cases where husbands neglect this sacred duty. Here is a—

\$10,000.00 Cash Estate

for You and Your Family.

You can take from 20 to 30 years in which to pay for it. Requirements—trivial yearly deposits, averaging from 2 1/4 to 4 1/4 per cent. While the \$10,000.00 in cash is absolutely yours at time arranged for, should you die in the meantime all further deposits stop immediately and the \$10,000.00 in cash will be paid, at once to your wife, children, or whomever you designate.

Fathers, husbands, brothers, business women—don't gamble another minute with your own future or that of your dependents. We can give you full details, without obligation, in a five minute interview.

BRILL & SCOTT
516 FIFTH AVENUE MURRAY HILL 1140
"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

BLANKETS—BLANKETS—BLANKETS

Wool Blankets \$8.00 per pair. Exceptional value. Buy before cold weather and save money. Also tents and camping outfit.

C. H. STONEBRIDGE MANUFACTURING CO.
23 Warren St., New York
Tel. 372 C.A.V. 0221

PARIS PESSIMISTIC ON PEACE OUTLOOK

The Matin Epitomizes the Situation in a Long and Gloomy Editorial.

ONLY ONE TREATY RATIFIED

Five Yet to be Settled, Counting Hungary and Russia—Latter a Vital Problem.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—In a strongly worded article the Matin asks today the question: "When are we going to have peace in Europe?"

This paper, which is always in close touch with French officialdom, calls attention to the fact that there remain after the treaty of Versailles five other treaties to be signed and ratified. It points out the disordered conditions in Europe and sees still at a distance the day when the continent will once more be normal.

The article makes the flat statement that the Soviet Russia is an enemy of the Allies and that before peace comes to Europe there must be agreement with Russia. The general tone of its portrayal of the situation is anything but cheerful.

"In fifteen days, we are assured," says the Matin, "that the treaty of Versailles will come into force, but will not be able to see in this historic treaty a sign of peace and normal conditions. We do not believe so. Germany was certainly our principal enemy, but she was not the only one, and the state of war threatens to continue yet for long months, strangling our commerce and our economic expansion."

"The signature of the armistices had for us an effect little foreseen—that of increasing the number of our enemies. They were four during the war. They have become six at the moment when the negotiations for peace began. Austria-Hungary in effect was cut two, and it became necessary to treat with both Vienna and Budapest. Furthermore, the Russian Soviets, whose attitude was for a long time doubtful, passed frankly into the camp of the adversaries of the Allies."

Therefore in order that Europe shall enjoy the benefits of peace it is still necessary to ratify or sign five treaties of peace. Since Russia did not participate in the peace conference, we must make these treaties when order shall have been re-established in that country, sign with her a special agreement. Before these actions can be accomplished what complications exist for our business men, wishing to re-establish foreign commerce. Today the business man, having something to sell and wishing to go, for example, by the land route to Constantinople, is forced to cross four enemy countries, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Technically and for long months to come the brave man who undertakes such a voyage makes himself four times an enemy."

One can understand, then, that under these conditions the end of hostilities, although officially proclaimed, is far from being reached. When will come the real end of the war?

"We have tried to inform ourselves by asking the chiefs of the diplomatic corps. If their opinions are divided they are, nevertheless, all pessimistic. Besides the situation is not the same with regard to all countries with which France was at war."

"Austria has just accepted the treaty. It appears that there is not far to go to arrive at peace at the hands of the Supreme Council. The treaty with Austria was negotiated, discussed, argued, and finally signed at St. Germain. It has been ratified by one Entente power, Italy. When will the other ratifications come? Nobody knows."

What is certain in any case is that the French ratification cannot take place for a long time. France has no longer any Parliament. The new one will not meet until Dec. 8, and its legislative power will not begin for some time after that date.

One foresees, then, that the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Austria cannot take place before February, 1920.

Bulgaria comes after Austria. Her conditions of peace have been given to her. She has answered, and she will sign some day, without doubt. The optimistic think that that country will be at peace with us about the end of April.

As for Turkey, nothing has yet been decided. There is not even the beginning of a project of peace with the Ottoman Empire, and no one can say what will be the fate of the geographic outlines of that country.

As for Hungary—that is still another affair. We do not know yet whether we can enter into negotiations with that country. We have not recognized the Hungarian Government, and we wait information as to a ministry that will be able to send plenipotentiaries to us.

As for Russia, it is useless even to make guesses, all depends on the success of the fight against the Bolsheviks and on the hope for peace with Russia before the fall of Lenin and Trotsky.

It will, perhaps, be opportune in awaiting the far-off end of hostilities to proceed to re-establish partially the state of peace. One could by a number of prudent measures tear down some barriers that now divide Europe and have for their sole effect the strangling of new international commerce and economic life."

The Supreme Council again failed today to fix the date for the deposit of ratifications of the Versailles Treaty. It is stated that all the details for beginning to enforce the treaty are not completed.

It is believed that England, France and Italy are waiting for advice from Washington as to the probable time of Senate action on the treaty with Germany.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALESMEN

MIDDLE WESTERN MANUFACTURERS HAS JUST REORGANIZED AND FURNISHES A GENERAL LINE OF ARTICLES, (PAPER GOODS, GALVANIZED AND ENAMELED WARE, ETC.) SOLD TO THE EXCLUSIVE FORTS-BINO TRADE AND ARE INTERESTED IN A GENERAL LINE WHICH MEANS BUILDING UP A PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF INSTEAD OF THE UNCERTAINTIES OF THE SPECIALTY BUSINESS. OUR PROPOSITION WILL APPEAL TO YOU.

OUR TERRITORIES REQUIRE LITTLE TRAVELING. MEN OF FAMILY WHO WANT TO GET INTO A LINE THAT WILL BE PERMANENT ON ACCOUNT OF LIVING CONDITIONS AS WELL AS BEING FINANCIALLY SATISFACTORY. INDIVIDUALS SHOULD BE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED. GIVE AGE AND PRESENT INCOME AND OTHER DETAILS BY WHICH WE MAY DETERMINE WHETHER YOU ARE THE CALIBRE OF A MAN WE WANT. WE CANNOT BE INTELLIGENTLY CONSIDERED OTHERWISE. 3 & 4 TIMES ANNUAL.

URGES FREIGHT RATE RISE.

Pierpont Davis Advocates 5 1/2% Return for Railroad Investor.

Pierpont D. Davis, Vice President of the National City Company, in discussing the position of the railroad investor last night before the Traffic Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, declared that the raising of a 5 1/2 per cent. return by the Government, and a consequent increase of at least 20 per cent. in freight rates were absolutely essential to the retention of the investor as a partner in the railroad business. He cited figures to show that whereas in 1907 of every dollar earned by the railroads 41 cents went to labor and 20 cents to capital, the proportion now was 57 cents to labor and 13 cents to capital; and, further, that the total increase in wages paid to labor during 1918 exceeded the standard return to capital paid by the Government to the railroads as rental.

With respect to the various bills before Congress, Mr. Davis made special reference to the Cummins bill, and characterized it as 75 per cent. good. However, he felt that with the congestion of business in Congress it would be impossible to get through an adequate bill by the first of the year, and in the meantime the Government should extend the Federal guarantee for six months. He urged a partial exemption in taxation for Federal bonds on the ground that the rich man could not be induced to buy such bonds at the present time.

The Traffic Club passed a resolution disapproving of that provision of the Eech-Pomeroy bill, which placed the port to port rates of water carriers in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Nominating Committee reported the following names as the ticket for the coming year: President—Frederick E. Sigler; Vice President—R. E. M. Cowie, S. A. Allen, J. B. De Priest, F. B. Fitzgerald, W. C. Mitchell; Board of Governors—Charles Milhauser, C. E. McManus, Jr., J. Hoffman, Secretary—C. A. Swope; Treasurer—C. E. Marle.

PLANNING CONTROL OF OCCUPIED AREAS

French Urge Their Scheme for an Interallied Military Organization.

TO FUNCTION FOR 15 YEARS

And to Replace the Present High Command After Peace Comes—Council Takes No Action.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—French representatives introduced at the meeting of the Supreme Council today a proposal for the establishment of an interallied military organization for the enforcement of the Peace Treaty with Germany. It would be in accord with French wishes to have this organization headed by Marshal Foch. Under the proposed plan this organization would continue to function for at least fifteen years. France, England, the United States, Italy, and Japan would be represented on it.

The Supreme Council took no action on the proposal. It is probable that the Allied Governments will be asked by the peace delegations to pass on it. This is not the same as the French proposal that the League of Nations have an armed force back of it. The new suggestion is for an organization to replace the present Allied high command, which will go out of existence with the formal ratification of the Peace Treaty.

Treaty. It would have command of the armies of occupation on the Rhine and all other Allied forces employed in carrying out the terms of the treaty.

However, it seems fair to say that this proposal is first cousin to the military organization which the French suggested for the League of Nations. It will be recalled that when the League covenant was drafted the American delegation was opposed to the French plan. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that the new proposal will not find ardent support from the United States. It is known that the American War Department is not inclined favorably to leaving American troops in Europe under other command than that of Washington.

In putting forward their plan today the French argued that after the Supreme War Council went out of existence there should be some central authority to look after the military affairs. It was further argued that the proposed organization should be in close touch and co-operation with the Co-ordination Commission for the Enforcement of the Treaty. New, inasmuch as with respect to many treaty commitments the Council of the League will stand in a position as analogous to that of the Co-ordination Commission, some delegates feel that it would not be fair to leave the proposed interallied military League machine up with the operations of the League.

If this connection it is interesting to recall that the French have declared

their intention of bringing before the first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations their proposal that the League have military machinery to work with Leon Bourgeois, who will represent France on the Council of the League, is the leading advocate of this proposition.

GEORGIA MOB SLAYS NEGRO.

Prisoner Convicted of Shooting is Killed Near Monticello.

Special to The New York Times. MACON, Ga., Oct. 28.—Eugene Hamilton, a negro, 25 years old, was shot to death on a bridge near Monticello on the night of Oct. 7, after having been taken by a mob from Sheriff Middlebrooks of Jones County.

Hamilton had been sentenced to serve ten years for shooting a white man, Charles Tingle of Jasper County. The charge was assault with intent to murder. He was confined in the county jail here for a while until his trial was held. Then after his conviction he was taken to the jail at Gray, Jones County, to await the decision of the Supreme Court, the case having been appealed. On the night of the lynching Sheriff Middlebrooks at Gray heard that a mob was to attack the jail and take the prisoner. With three deputies he started toward Macon with Hamilton, but was stopped by sixty armed men, who took Hamilton to Jasper County, where the lynching occurred.

Governor Dorey at the time voiced his disapproval of the lynching, but no arrests have been made.

BALTIC COMMISSION TO START THIS WEEK

Allied Officers Will Stop in Berlin to Learn Where the German Government Stands.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Supreme Council

decided today that the Allied Commission to Supervise the Evacuation of the Baltic Provinces by the Germans should leave for the Baltic within a few days. This decision was reached at a meeting of the council presided over by Premier Clemenceau and attended by Marshal Foch, General Nessel and numerous allied military and naval experts.

The commission is composed of General Nessel, representing France, who is chief of the body; General Turner, English; General Marzetti, Italian; Com-mandant Takeda, Japan, and Brigadier General A. Cheney, United States. It is understood that the departure of the mission will not be deferred longer than the end of the present week. The interallied military commission, on its way to Courland, will stop in Berlin to take cognizance of the official instructions given by the German Government to General von der Goits and the German troops.

MERCURY AT 81, A RECORD.

City Swelters, but Cooler Weather is Promised for Today.

Yesterday was the hottest Oct. 29 on record. Beginning at 40 degrees at 3 o'clock in the morning, the course of the mercury was upward until at 1:30 o'clock the temperature was 83 degrees, the highest point for the day. The next highest temperature on Oct. 28 since the local Weather Bureau was established, in 1871, was in 1918, when it reached 79 degrees. Two other record Fall days were Oct. 18, 1879, when it was 88, and Oct. 1, 1881, when 83.3 degrees was recorded.

There was a good wind blowing yesterday, but it was what the weather man called a warm wind. It attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour, blowing out of the southwest in the morning, veering to west in the afternoon, and continuing from the northwest late in the day. The prediction is for cooler weather today. The temperature was well below freezing over Kansas and below zero in Michigan Monday. This cold area was then moving rapidly eastward.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—This city sweltered in excessive heat and Fall clothing today, and then called for storage. The temperature mounted to 78, making it the warmest Oct. 29 of record here, when the forecasters sent out word that it would be "much colder" tomorrow, with freezing temperatures in Northern New England. The greatest previous recorded heat on this date was in 1913, with a temperature of 74.

You need not Suffer



NOTICE TO WORKERS.
Intelligent workers in all branches of industry may find positions through the situation wanted columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant—Adv.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

For two days only, Wednesday and Thursday—

A Very Important Special Sale of Misses' Smart Winter Suits

That have been selling at \$75 to \$95

At \$59.50

Suits that reflect the creative genius of the best-known exponents of youthful styles, beautifully tailored in duvet de laine, Yahama Cloth, silvertone, rich wool velours, and heather mixtures, strictly tailored or enriched with collars of sealine fur, nutria, or natural opossum. Handsomely silk-lined, and warmly interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years. None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Such Values are Indeed rare—make your selections promptly.

Second floor.



Nothing Like Them in New York

Men's Sterling Silver Buckle Belts at \$1.45

Five styles, engine turned or hand engraved, with space for monogram. Not light weight buckles, but the kind that will give excellent service. And what might be said of the buckle is true of the belts, for they are made of selected Government stock. Jewelry Dept., Main floor.

Exceptional Value— Imported MOTOR ROBES

All wool

At \$16.50

Imported All Wool Robes in a large variety of colorful plaids.

At \$16.50 they are entirely without competition. Sixth floor.



A Very Important Sale

Women's & Misses' SWEATERS

At Much Below Their Actual Value—

\$5, \$5.95 and \$7.95

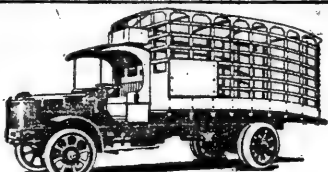
Because of a very unusual trade opportunity we offer in this sale Winter's most charming sweaters for motoring, golfing, and all outdoors at a fraction of their actual value. The styles are in youthful Norfolk effects with or without belts, and smart slip-over styles with the newest of pockets. Every wanted color—Copenhagen Blue, Buff, Brown, a new Red, Green, Rose, Navy Blue and Peacock Blue, many trimmed in contrasting color. Five styles pictured. Third floor.

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

... nor all the luscious lingo of an old-school Kentuckian running for Congress can make foundry-made clothes one whit-better. And the purer the diction the poorer the fiction.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET



3 ton Brockway owned by Kirvin Bros., 191 Front St., New York City

THE TRUCKMAN KNOWS!

Because it is his business to know whether his trucks stand up under the constant hard work and hard knocks that they get every day.

The excellent performance of the first 5 ton Brockway that the KIRVIN BROTHERS owned brought the order for the second. No matter how hard your truck work might be the Brockway will accomplish it to your satisfaction and will come back for more. Call, write or phone.

BROCKWAY
THE RIGHT WAY

544-546 WEST 38th STREET
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

ADVERTISEMENT.

Hear RABBI WISE AT COOPER UNION TO-NIGHT

For the Re-Election of

Supreme Court Justice JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER

AND

City Court Justice RICHARD H. SMITH

Other Speakers will be—

HON. CLARENCE J. SHEARN, HON. JOHN W. GOFF, HON. JAMES A. ALLEN,
HON. BAINBRIDGE COLBY and MISS HELEN VARICK BOSWELL.

Independent Non-Partisan
Judiciary Committee.

POLAND—BALTIC PROVINCES

"Ostico" Eastern Industrial and Commercial Company, Ltd.

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requires Agencies for first-class capable firms. Branches in Warsaw and Riga and extensive sales organization. Large warehouse at bonded wharfs, Danzig, with railway connections.

Make your selections today in the
Sale of

Women's and Misses' Boots at \$7.45

Sizes 2 to 8, and widths B, C and D only.

These are broken selections of our best selling Winter Boots that would cost more than \$7.45 in the wholesale market today.

Good footwear is becoming more scarce every day, and it will prove sound economy to put in a full season's supply at this very low figure. The leathers are the most fashionable for present wear:

Brown Russia Calfskin with Buckskin tops, Tan Russia Calfskin with Worumbo cloth tops, Grey calfskin with grey buckskin. Louis XV heels.

Also at \$7.45—A limited quantity of Russia calf low heel Walking Boots.

The New Binner Corsets

are being demonstrated on the Third Floor by Miss Burleigh, expert Binner Corsetiere, who will be very pleased to advise you as to the best corset for your particular requirements. Binner Corsets have long been the choice of particular women because of their superior construction and exclusive comfort-giving features.

Prices: \$6 to \$25

Third floor.

Limited to Wednesday and Thursday

Women's Ultra-Smart Coats

in styles shown for the first time, many lavishly trimmed with fur

at \$49.50

The most beautiful coats anywhere shown at this very modest price, in models so varied, so individual, and so expertly tailored as to meet every taste and requirement.

Many are in straight line effect, others are semi-belted, and still more flare from the hip line by the tightening of a belt. Produced in

Bolivia, Silvertone,
Wool Velour and
Normandy Silvertones

lined with plain or fancy silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48. One style pictured. Fourth floor.

Guaranteed Showerproof—

Women's "Cravenette" Finished Tweed Coats at \$18.75

The most practical of all Fall coats. Just warm enough to ward off the chill, and light of weight. Obtainable in rich grey, tan and green tones. Sizes 34 to 48. Fourth floor.

REPUTATION

Our reputation is about the only thing that we ever built slowly.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



PEP
An English last, full of style, in Kangaroo, Ko-Ko Tan, Brown Cordovan, Black Kid and Patent Leather.

If You Read

the corn cure advertisements you will possibly notice that they lay great stress on uncomfortable shoes as producers of corns, blisters and callouses. Quite true, uncomfortable shoes cause no end of suffering.

But comfortable shoes, such as the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes, are in a different category. Their wearers are poor purchasers of corn plasters.

Dr. A. Reed
CUSHION SHOES

Now Made by
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.

SOLE ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

Toys

F.A.O. SCHWARZ
35 AVENUE CORNER 31ST

Boys derive more pleasure and interest from Railroad Trains than from any other Toy.

At the "Home of Toys" there are Mechanical Trains for the youngsters and Electric Trains for the older boys.

Also accessories, such as Freight and Passenger Stations, Ticket Offices, Tunnels, Turntables, Signals, Switches and many other things that help to make a complete Railroad.



Doctors prescribe
Resinol
for skin trouble

For over twenty years, physicians have used Resinol Ointment in the treatment of many skin and scalp troubles. They prefer it because it so quickly stops itching and burning, and clears away scales and rawness. They know, too, that it contains only the gentlest of acting materials, which could not irritate or irritate the tenderest skin.

Small ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For samples, try Resinol Soap for your hair.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 Fifth Avenue 7 Wall Street
346 Broadway Broadway at 72nd

The Bank of Personal Service

PRINTING

PRINTING OF HIGH-CLASS PUBLICATIONS WANTED.
Out-of-town publisher of high-class technical publication has room in his own plant for another such publication. Address Mr. Frohne, 1106 Marbridge Building, New York City.
Phone Greeley 4790.

URGES FIRMER BOND FOR ENGLISH RACES

Sir Harry Brittain Thinks the World's Future Hangs on Unity of Americans and British.

STRESSES PRACTICAL SIDE

Deems Close Co-operation Necessary to the Self-Interests of Both Countries.

Sir Harry Brittain, Chairman of The Pilgrims in London, and founder of the American Officers' Club in that city, who has been called the " unofficial British Minister to the United States," arrived yesterday at the Hotel Plaza with Lady Brittain on his way to Ottawa.

In speaking of conditions after the war and the feeling in England toward America, Sir Harry Brittain said:

"The purely sentimental side of Anglo-American friendship, 'hands across the sea' business, has been dwelt upon long enough and probably overdeveloped. All its important phases are thoroughly understood by every intelligent American and by every intelligent Britisher. What should appeal to the selfsame intelligent individuals is the practical side offered by our close co-operation and the absolute necessity of it for our own self-interests."

"The future is terribly uncertain. The war is over, the war clouds have been by no means dispelled, and the English-speaking world may have duties to perform together in which world interdependence will be of vital moment. What the future holds for the League of Nations we know not and can only hope for the best. The Peace Treaty, with its aspirations, was before our House of Commons from 4 P. M. to 1 A. M. in one sitting. I understand, on my arrival here, that it has been before Congress for about ninety days."

"Whatever may be decided on this side of the ocean, for the American people, and the American people only, to determine, and not for any visitor enjoying your bounteous hospitality to dwell upon or in any way attempt to criticize. But whatever may happen, it is inconceivable that a firmer basis for the world's future stability can be suggested than a close understanding between the United States and the British Empire, first, for their mutual benefit, and second, because of their great inherent strength for the benefit of mankind. With the future of our two countries naturally depends largely the future of France, and our full and firm co-operation could only mean a strong additional safeguard to the great nation on whose soil we have both fought for freedom."

"The British Empire and the United States are practically control between them the capital of the world, the food of the world, the natural resources of the world, and the world's wealth, and as the foremost representatives of democratic principles we can best preserve these key assets and dominate without dominating, and the world would trust us to do this, knowing well that we should work for such purposes as would be for the world's advantage."

"That there will be fierce commercial competition between Great Britain and the United States goes without saying, but notwithstanding this there will be countless opportunities for co-operation. America is going out for the world's trade with the heavy weight of American capital and unbounded enterprise. We were world traders when the white men first landed on this continent and have followed that calling, with ever-growing intensity in the centuries that have followed us till today, and it is not unthinkable that British experience may be able to collaborate on an even larger scale than has already been the case with the wealth and enterprise of the United States."

Recalls British Losses.
"It has been suggested to me that in certain quarters here there is an apparent belief that England has come out of this war as the real gainer in the struggle. Like yourselves, we went in for no material gain, and I wonder whether those who have put forward this suggestion have really attempted to weigh the balance sheet. Would the United States believe that she had been the material gainer by the war if one million of her finest sons lay in graves scattered throughout some ten battlefronts and had suffered upward of three million casualties? If her mercantile marine had been cut in two?"

"The United States has a war debt per capita of \$220. Do those who seriously put forward this suggestion realize that the British war debt is one of \$800, although our population is considerably less than one-half of your own. Would they put it to material gain if the United States owed us, as we do you, \$4,500,000,000, and had to pay in fixed interest charges per annum just about as much as we used to spend in keeping up the world's greatest navy before the war?"

"We have taken over additional land in the shape of some of Germany's colonies, but we already have to look after some 13,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface, and Heaven knows we require no more. It merely means additional responsibility, and that at a time when we are least able to afford it. For you know, one of the real causes of this war has been to hand over the financial supremacy and perhaps forever—from London to New York. However, do not want, in my turn, to suggest that we are grumbling at the heavy burden which has fallen upon us. When we went into this fight we knew what it meant. We went in to fight, and we were prepared to fight to the finish."

Sir Harry Brittain was one of the founders of the Pilgrims Society, with the late Earl Roberts, which has done so much to bring about better relations between the two countries. Lady Brittain served in France with the women's organizations throughout the war.

MRS. BLAKE'S GEMS GONE.

\$50,000 Robbery at Tarrytown Home of Surgeon's Wife.

The loss of \$50,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Dr. Joseph A. Blake was reported to the police of Tarrytown yesterday by Mrs. Blake. The jewels were missing from a box that was kept in the room of Mrs. Blake at their country home, Hawkhurst.

Dr. and Mrs. Blake returned from France in April, where they had been engaged in war work. The missing jewelry was kept by Mrs. Blake in some small gold boxes in her bedroom. She last saw the jewels about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, when she went to her room. Yesterday morning Mrs. Blake discovered that the jewelry was missing. No clue to the disappearance of the jewels has yet been discovered, and the authorities are considerably mystified regarding the affair. The collection was composed largely of Belgium.

NOROUGE FOR PACKER GIRLS

Brooklyn Institute Also Bars Powder and Short Dresses.

Rouge and powder, short dresses and openwork waists have been prohibited at the Packer Collegiate Institute on Jerusalem Street, Brooklyn, Miss Maud B. Nelson, assistant to the Principal, announced yesterday.

"We want dresses that begin at the heels and go all the way up to the neck," explained Miss Nelson. "It is an order given to conform to the school's ideals, that of being artistic and exercising balanced judgment. Rouge and powder are not artistic, neither are exaggerated styles. The girls have taken to the requests very cordially. We have been compelled to tell some of the pupils to wash their faces, but that has been sufficient."

It was stated that after a few days of gauging the amount of natural color in a girl's cheeks, it has been found quite simple to spot artificial hues.

WOMEN TO TRY WOMAN.

Wife Who Ran Away with Another Man Has a Special Jury.

Special to The New York Times.
CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Police Court officials here have set the stage for the first trial in which a woman jury will sit in an advisory capacity. This jury will be convened on Wednesday afternoon in Judge Joseph F. Sawicki's court to hear the evidence in a love triangle.

For this unique occasion, the Judge has appointed Mrs. Antoinette Callaghan, probation officer, as bailiff, and announced the appointment of eight women prominent in various activities in Cleveland as a jury, and these have signified their willingness to serve.

The State will attempt to show that a restaurant keeper of Columbus, Ohio, with her three children and came to Cleveland with John C. Buttery, 26, a window trimmer of Albany, Ala. They were arrested here several days ago. At their preliminary hearing before Judge Sawicki they professed love for each other and Mrs. Drossos declared: "I would rather live in the humblest cottage with Mr. Buttery than in a mansion with my husband. But you cannot understand, Judge. Only a woman can understand some things in love."

"Very well, then, I'll try your case before a jury of women," said Judge Sawicki, after considering the woman's last remark.

Y. W. C. A. HAS HOUSING PLAN

Leaders to Show Work for Women During "Come and See" Week.

All New York, which is invited to "Come and See" the work of the Young Women's Christian Association through the month of November will be told, among other things, what the association does in the way of housing self-supporting women.

Yesterday at the Association Headquarters, where the "Come and See" volunteer workers are being instructed in their coming duties, they were told of the cost of a new housing plan which is to be put through as soon as arrangements for the financing are completed.

Mrs. Blanche Geary, Secretary of Economic Work for the National Board, has worked out plans for the housing of women throughout the country showing, she says, that houses can be put up and made to pay a good percentage and accommodate the employed women of the country at prices they are able to pay.

Chambers of Commerce and groups of independent business men from all parts of the country are writing to the Y. W. C. A. to find how they can be done.

BULLARD ASSIGNED HERE.

New Lieutenant General Will Be Stationed at Governor's Island.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Baker today announced that Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard had been assigned to duty as Commander of the Department of the East with headquarters at Governor's Island. General Bullard is one of the best of the most efficient officers in the Army, having served in the 28th Infantry when America entered the war, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross when he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and given command of the Second Brigade of the First Division.

He accompanied the division to France and served with his brigade until September, 1917, when he was promoted to major general and placed on detailed service with the American Expeditionary Force in the military schools in the A. E. F. In October, 1918, when the second army was organized, he was placed in command and given the rank of lieutenant general.

TO CLOSE UP JEWISH DRIVE.

Committee Arranges Intensive Building Fund Campaign.

Colonel H. A. Guinzburg, Chairman of the United Building Fund Campaign of Federated Jewish Institutions, announced at a breakfast meeting of campaign leaders at the Biltmore yesterday that an intensive two-week "cleanup" drive would be instituted to complete the work of all the trades committees. Colonel Guinzburg said that \$5,929,000 had been raised to date in cash and signed pledges, including \$85,000 announced yesterday. This sum represents 6,675 subscribers.

Individual subscriptions were announced from H. Kohnstamm & Co., \$1,000; Alexander M. Bing, \$3,000; Joseph Berlinger, \$1,000; Louis Solomon, \$4,000; Seymour A. Strauss, \$2,500; Mark Horowitz, \$2,000; Sol Lamport, \$2,000; Arthur M. Lamport, \$5,000; Borgmeyer & Co., \$2,000; Lawrence Frank, \$2,000; Frank J. Marks, \$1,000; Henry J. Goldenberg, \$1,000; J. R. Simon & Co., \$2,000; W. R. Wolf, \$5,000; Lewis Bros., \$1,000; American Bond Company, \$1,000; Louis Shalro, \$1,000; and Michael Goodman, \$1,000.

FIGHTS FOR PRATT CHILDREN

Mrs. Preston Gibson Opposes Application for New Guardian.

Ex-Governor Whitman appeared before Supreme Court Justice Greer yesterday as counsel for Mrs. Preston Gibson, grand daughter of the late H. H. Rogers and former wife of Alexander D. Pratt to oppose the latter's application for the appointment of a guardian for their two children. Mrs. Gibson denied that she intended to take the children to Europe and said she sought to get them out of a hotel atmosphere by taking them to Newport or Washington.

Mrs. Gibson has the custody of the children under her divorce decree, but since her remarriage her former husband has asked that another guardian be appointed. The court reserved decision.

ARCHDUKES RENOUNCE.

Francis Salvator and Peter Ferdinand Give Up Royal Rights.

VIENNA, Oct. 28. (Associated Press.)—The former Archduke Francis Salvator, son-in-law of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, his three sons and three daughters, and the former Archduke Peter Ferdinand, Grand Duchess Marie Theresa, have renounced all their royal prerogatives under the act of April 8 last, and have declared themselves faithful citizens of the republic.

The National Assembly has ratified their renunciation. They retain their private fortunes and private estates.

BITE

With False Teeth?

SURE

Dr. Wernet's

Powder

Keeps them firm. Prevents sore mouth. White. Pleasant. Antiseptic.

If your dental plate is loose or drops, to get instant relief use Dr. Wernet's Powder regularly. You can eat, laugh, talk with ease. Guaranteed by Wernet Dental Mfg. Co., 116 Beekman St., N. Y. 23c, 50c, & \$1.00. At Drug and Dental Stores. Refuse imitations. This is the original powder.

2 ANARCHISTS GET PRISON SENTENCES

Alonen and Pivio Must Serve from Four to Eight Years in Sing Sing.

COURT ASKS DEPORTATION

Tells Men They Are Fortunate to Escape Death Penalty for Counseling Government's Overthrow.

Gust Alonen and Carl Pivio, convicted of criminal anarchy in connection with writings in a Finnish paper, The Class Struggle, were sentenced yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Weeks to serve terms of from four to eight years in Sing Sing Prison. The Court called for the deportation of the men to Finland, their native country, when their sentences have expired. Captain Swinburne Hale of counsel for the defense said he would appeal from the sentence.

Alonen and Pivio were the first men convicted under the criminal anarchy statute in New York State, which was passed in 1902 shortly after the assassination of President McKinley. The maximum sentence under the law is from five to ten years.

In imposing sentence Justice Weeks said:

"Before imposing sentence I want to impress upon both of you defendants and also upon your friends and followers, and through them upon the entire country and every one in this country, not only aliens who decline to accept the privileges here, but also upon the unbalanced citizens of this country, that it is just as much treason to issue and promulgate such literature as you men have been found guilty of promulgating as if you had actually organized an army to attack the Government of the United States, because you were only taking in this article the first step. This was not the last step you intended to take. This article counseled the overthrow of Government by force and the use of arms. Some one who I am satisfied was one of your group not only believed in that, but actually prepared themselves to use force by means of arms."

The willingness of the convicted men, the Court continued, to furnish information as to how they came into the United States will be of assistance to the authorities and will make it easier to secure the deportation of Alonen and Pivio when their sentences expire. Having received this information.

whether native born or naturalized, that in the opinion of this country the crime of which you have been convicted is but another form of treason and that treason is death and that those who violate the statute are fortunate that the punishment is limited to imprisonment.

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REFUSE \$15,000,000 MORE FOR AVIATION

Wadsworth Pleads in Vain to
Senate for Department
of Aeronautics.

WE LAG BEHIND EUROPE

Asserts Great Britain Built 2,000
Planes Last July, While United
States Produced 14.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A plea for a separate department of aeronautics to lift aviation in the United States out of what he called the "shameful position" it has fallen into since the armistice was made today by Senator Wadsworth of New York, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in protesting against the exclusion of a reappropriation of \$15,000,000 for military aeronautics by the Conference Committee on the General Appropriation bill which was adopted in the Senate today. His plea failed.

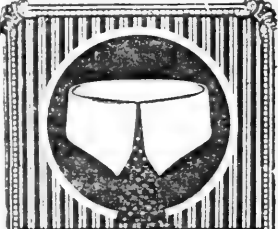
Senator Wadsworth asserted the United States could not put three squadrons of airplanes into the air now should necessarily demand them, and Senator Thomas, Democrat of Colorado, added that if the present condition continued the United States may soon find itself inferior even to Mexico. The army and navy were working independently and without any general plan and if existing conditions were allowed to continue it would take twenty years to catch up, Senator Wadsworth said. The regular appropriation of \$15,000,000 for military aeronautics, which was passed by Congress last year, was not sufficient to maintain the existing fleet of airplanes. The regular appropriation of \$15,000,000 for military aeronautics, which was passed by Congress last year, was not sufficient to maintain the existing fleet of airplanes.

Before the armistice, although it is true there had been great waste, we had nevertheless established a huge industry and were at a very high point of production of planes and engines. Immediately all contracts were cancelled, establishments closed, and nothing has since been done to keep this producing capacity organized. Congress has not appropriated the money necessary to keep plants running. Why, in July of this year just fourteen airplanes were made in the whole United States while in the same month Great Britain produced 2,000. That shows how we are standing still while others are going ahead.

"There has been extravagance and waste but it should be said that responsible men are now in charge. The men who perpetrated the extravagances and waste have been retired. I have all confidence in the present Director of Air Service and his lieutenants."

Oppose Compulsory Health Insurance

The New York County Medical Society has adopted a resolution opposing compulsory State health insurance, and has instructed its delegates to the State Medical Society, which meets at Albany Nov. 22, to offer vigorous opposition to any such measure. The society announces that Dr. John Van Boren Young is an independent candidate for its presidency and will oppose at the approaching election, Dr. Charles H. Chetwood, the regular committee nominee.



BARRACKS

New in proportions and design.

2 1/2 inch points

With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.

Always ask for

Barracks Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

47 years OF

EXPERT

WATERPROOFING

DEFEATING ALL DIFFICULTIES—COMPROMISING WITH NONE

We will guarantee to make your cellar waterproof and prevent extinguishing of your boiler fires.

The Tidewater Roofing Co., Inc.

40 Sullivan St.

Phone Canal 420

ADVERTISING

DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

Buy and keep handy a bottle of pain-relieving Sloan's Liniment.

YOU need it when the unexpected rheumatic twinge starts—the pains and aches following exposure—sprains, sore muscles, stiff joints, neuralgia. Forget all about buying another bottle and keeping it handy, didn't you? Get it today—play safe—you may need it tonight!

This famous counter-irritant penetrates without rubbing and scatters the congestion. The pain or ache is soon relieved, leaving no plaster or poultice muckiness, no stained skin. Thousands of regular users keep it handy for emergency—they don't suffer needlessly. Three sizes at all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

Keep it handy

THINK BOMB PLOTTER CAUGHT IN CLEVELAND

Police Seize 5 Men and a Woman
—Believe One Helped Bomb
Mayor Davis's House in May.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—With the arrest tonight of five men and one woman, the police believe that a plot to blow up the Central police station was frustrated, and that other arrests will follow in connection with the country-wide bomb outrages which took place last May and June. The police think that at least one of the men had an active part in the bombing of the home of Mayor Davis here.

The arrests were made in the anarchistic districts. A large quantity of high explosives, one complete bomb, several incomplete bombs, several automatic pistols, and a supply of ammunition and much anarchistic literature were seized.

GIRL ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Counsel for Mollie Steimer Com-
plains to Camminetti.

Mollie Steimer, the eighteen-year-old Russian girl who is at Ellis Island pending deportation proceedings following her conviction for violating the espionage law, has gone on a hunger strike, according to a telegram sent yesterday by her counsel, Harry Weinberger, to Commissioner of Immigration Camminetti, the second protest he has sent to Washington since Friday. Superintendent Percy A. Baker said last night that he was quite sure the girl had her breakfast, that she looked healthy, and that if she should show signs of physical weakness she would be taken care of in the hospital on the island. He did not believe she was on strike.

Mr. Weinberger's telegram said:

"Miss Steimer and eight male political prisoners, I am informed, have gone on a hunger strike. Miss Steimer weighs about seventy-five pounds and this may mean death to her. If it happens, you and your department and the Secretary of Labor will have to share the responsibility."

PERSHING TO VIEW MILITARY PLANTS

Will Carry Out a Study of Army
Establishments with a View
to Reporting on Them.

IDEAS ON MILITARY POLICY

He Will Tell Congress the Lessons
of the War and His Suggestions
for the Future Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—General John J. Pershing, commanding officer of the American Expeditionary Forces, who has been enjoying a vacation since the end of the steamer first week in Washington, returned to his desk in the old Land Office Building today, and buckled down to the task of completing his report and studying the proposed new military program.

General Pershing is arranging for an extended trip through the country on a tour of inspection. In recent years he has not had much time to study army establishments in the United States, most of his time having been spent away from home in the Philippines, Mexico, and in France.

On his proposed tour General Pershing will inspect army establishments in war factories, in training camps, and at various army centers. This inspection trip will take some time, and will include a study of army storage facilities. General Pershing will not be able to complete plans for this tour, however, until after Congress and its committees are through with their interrogation of him as to the lessons of the war and his views on military policy.

While on this trip General Pershing will go to his old home at Lakewood, Mo., and also to the home of his late wife's relatives in Wyoming, as well as some other places where he has commitments. General Pershing said that he was at the service of any of the committees of Congress and ready to testify either regarding the work of the A. E. F. or the advocate of military legislation.

"I have been making a study of the

GERMAN SHIP LINES TO USE DUTCH VESSELS

Hamburg-America Plans Weekly
Service to New York, German
Lloyd a Ten-Day Service.

DENIES DIVORCE TO STUARTS

Court Finds No Wrong in Broker
Entertaining Officer's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 28. (Associated Press.)—The Boers Courier today prints a lengthy article on the shipping possibilities from German ports, particularly as regards freight. According to the article the Hamburg-American Line will have a weekly service to New York and also a weekly service to Cuba and Mexico by way of New York and Baltimore at the end of October in connection with Dutch steamers.

The North German Lloyd will have a New York service every ten or fourteen days, a monthly service to New Orleans, Baltimore, Norfolk and Havana, by Dutch steamers, and every ten days a service to South America on Dutch steamers.

In addition, both lines will run steamers to all Scandinavian and Spanish ports, and to the coast of South America. The North German Lloyd will have a world-shipping plan. Relying, like the Hamburg-American Line, on Dutch, Japanese, and British ships for long hauls to Australia, Japan, China and Asiatic Dutch colony ports.

Two Hotels Bar Radical Meetings.

George C. Brown, Managing Director of the Park Avenue and Martha Washington Hotels, issued an order to his heads of departments yesterday to the effect that no meetings of any kind be permitted in the hotels for the purpose of fostering radical or un-American propaganda. "No meetings will be permitted in the hotels in which do not advocate a peaceful and unadulterated Americanism," said Mr. Brown.

COMFORT

That's what you buy in a
Hall Mattress. You feel its firm
support of every weary muscle.

Bedding of Quality

is built to suit your individual
wishes.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS

Bedding Specialists for 90 years

25 West 45th St., New York City

FOUR GREAT NEW YORKERS

ENDORSE IRWIN UNTERMYER For Justice of the Supreme Court

LOUIS MARSHALL says:

"Mr. Untermyer is a man of fine ideals, studious habits, excellent judgment, equable temper, and a profound sense of justice. He is free from all prejudices and reaches his conclusions only after giving a fair and patient hearing and on due deliberation. He is vigorous both in mind and body and capable of rendering continuous and efficient service to the public for many years. He will be guided solely by the desire to do justice without fear or favor. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all who have ever had occasion to come in contact with him."

FRANK P. WALSH says:

"Irwin Untermyer is a lawyer of erudition; a man of great strength of character and will; as well as possessing the judicial temperament and the highest degree; and, withal, a man of such inflexible integrity and intellectual clarity and honesty as to make him an ideal arbiter of disputes affecting the lives, liberty and property of his fellows."

NATHAN STRAUS says:

"I have not often advocated a candidate for election. But I make this exception, knowing that Mr. Untermyer is progressive and capable, and that he has a sympathetic understanding of other men's rights—qualities which eminently fit him for this high office."

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE says:

"Mr. Untermyer is a young lawyer, vigorous in mind and body, with the fresh mental outlook of youth. He has had very extensive and successful experience in his profession. No one has questioned his ability or his integrity."

Mr. Untermyer is No. 2 in Group 2 on the Ballot

HOW TO VOTE FOR HIM

★ X IRWIN UNTERMYER... Democratic

This advertisement paid for by the Irwin Untermyer Campaign Committee

Stern Brothers

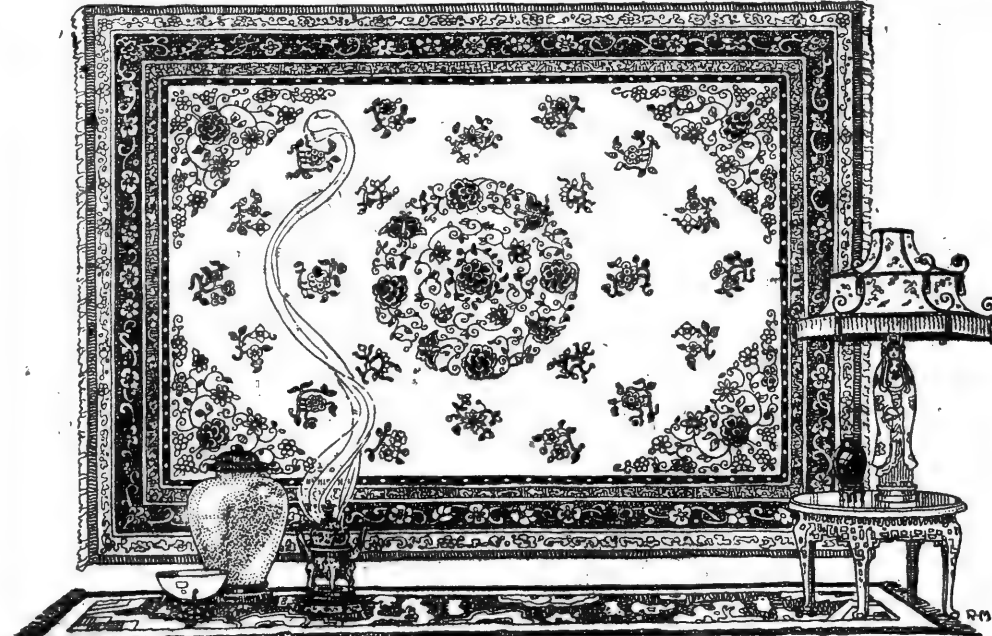
West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday—Last Three Days

OCTOBER SALE CHINESE RUGS

New purchases at special prices of large stocks of Modern Rugs. These are characterized by wonderful and artistic colorings; typical Chinese embossed designs, in a large variety of sizes. Chinese Rugs are principally made at Shanghai, Tientsin and Pekin.

Medallions are used—Fish, Fowl, Floral Motifs, Butterflies, Geometrical Forms and Cloud Band. Yellow frequently prevails in the border. The typical Chinese colorings are Gold, Blue and Tan.



PEKIN EMBOSSED CHINESE RUG

9x12.....\$520.00.....Formerly \$650

A Few Specials Selected at Random:

Size	Regularly	Sale Price	Size	Regularly	Sale Price
4x7 ft.	\$168.00	\$135.00	14.0x15.0	\$800.00	\$675.00
6x9 ft.	268.00	200.00	15.5x16.3	1250.00	990.00
8x10 ft.	475.00	375.00	12.0x15.0	1075.00	860.00
9x12 ft.	540.00	440.00	12.0x18.0	1275.00	1025.00
10x14 ft.	690.00	520.00	12.0x18.0	1325.00	1060.00
13x16 ft.	685.00	570.00	14.0x20.0	1675.00	1325.00
13x14.6 ft.	685.00	600.00	15.0x20.0	1800.00	1475.00

Sizes 2x3 ft. to 4x6 ft., Value \$17.50 to 75.00 - \$15.00 to 65.00

Gimbel Brothers

37th St - Broadway - 33rd St

Men's Clothing Section—Fourth Floor

Store Open 9 to 5:30

RAINCOATS For Officers For Civilians

Together with Leather Coats

Coats for Truckmen, Police, Firemen

A Special Purchase and Sale Operated in Conjunction With

War Goods Sale

Gimbels bought out the merchandise released for sale by the United States Shipping Board, and offer it for sale tomorrow on all floors of the store. And to add full and complete interest, we have added great stocks of our own "War Goods," accumulated by government contract business and strengthened by additional purchases.

Among the best of the offers is this sale of raincoats, motor coats and storm coats for men, at prices way below their visible worth.

2,040 Civilian Raincoats \$9.50

690 Army Raincoats \$12.50

Raincoats for civilians in a variety of standard materials—most of them secured from the Quartermaster at the Boston Arsenal as a part of an emergency purchase in wartime. Also hundreds of coats for policemen, firemen, truckmen, etc. Great values.

Made for the army in France; plain hard finished worsteds and unfinished worsteds. Are ideal coats for men in all walks of life. The price is but a fraction of the actual worth and of the price of a year ago.

Military Mackinaws, \$19.50

Officers' Trench Raincoats, \$37.50 (Wool Linings)

Officers' Trench Raincoats, \$27.50 (Wool Linings)

Officers' Mole Skin Raincoats, \$35.00 (Belt All Around)

Auto Leatherette Raincoats, \$21.50 (Belt All Around)

Auto Leather Coats, \$50.00

Auto Leather Coats, \$75.00

Separate Wool Linings, \$8.50

Officers' Serge and Whipcord Caps, \$2.50

Officers' Serge Suits, \$35.00

Wool Army Shirts, \$4.50

Cotton Khaki Shirts, \$1.50 and \$2.00

Civilian Raincoats, \$25.00

Civilian Raincoats, \$16.50

Oilskin and Rubber Raincoats, \$7.95

A whole aisle has been specially set aside on the fourth floor to facilitate the enormous business expected at this sale. Come early—prepare for Winter bluster.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

The "tremendous" novels of BLASCO IBANEZ
"greatest of modern novelists," amaze the reader by their intense vitality and the splendid power of the stories told.
Mare Nostrum (Our Sea)
The Four Horseman of the Apocalypse
The Shadow of the Cathedral
Blood and Sand
La Bodega
 At all bookstores, \$1.00 each.
E. P. DUTTON & CO.
 New York

Advertising Opportunity Wanted

Advertisement: I want to work for some manufacturer to help him develop his sales by advertising. I want to go to K where there is an opportunity to do the "big things" in business of which I know I am capable.

Qualifications: Thoroughly understand the psychology and fundamentals of advertising, including good printing and lithographic work, paper work, plan making, medium, dealer co-operation, planning a national campaign, advertising, and me changing. Have the ability to organize an advertising department with complete systems and records. Will be an asset to any organization who appreciates and can visualize the results of efficiency and money effectively appropriated.

Experience: 10 years mercantile, 6 years advertising.

Nationality: American born.

References: The best.

Age: Thirty-six.

Salary: Commensurate with services.

We have known the above advertiser for a number of years and endorse all the statements he makes. He can be addressed care of our office.

Stroud & Brown, Inc.,
 203 Fifth Ave., New York.

Salad Jell

Lime Jiffy-Jell is flavored with lime-fruit essence in a vial. It makes a tart, green salad jell.

Jiffy-Jell desserts are flavored with fruit-juice essences, highly condensed, sealed in glass.

Each dessert tastes like a fresh-fruit dainty—and it is.

You will change from old-style gelatin dainties when you once try Jiffy-Jell. Millions have changed already.

Order from your grocer now

Jiffy-Jell

10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
 2 Packages for 25 Cents

CANTRELL & COCHRANE
THE STANDARD
Ginger Ale
 OF TWO CONTINENTS
 Order by the dozen from your dealer for use at home
 E. & J. Burke Sole Agent
 620 W 40 St. New York

Lawyers Title and Trust Company
 160 Broadway, N. Y.
 44 Court St. Brooklyn.
 Transacts all Trust Company Business

"Turner for Concrete"



Cuticura Ointment
 Is So Good For The Skin

For irritations, chafings and dandruff on scalp, as well as for cuts, wounds, bruises and bites and stings of insects. Cuticura Ointment is truly wonderful. It is so soothing and healing, especially when assisted by Cuticura Soap. First bathe the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and anoint with Cuticura Ointment. This treatment is best on rising and retiring.

Size 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 414, Malden, Mass."

100% Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

Genuine Offers.
 The Business Opportunities advertised in The New York Times are submitted to thorough investigation before they are accepted for publication. Adv.

CONTRACTOR FORCED TO HIRE SOLDIERS

Kerbaugh, Who Built Railroad to Carry Spruce for Aircraft Describes Work.

RECEIVED CIVILIAN WAGES

Gen. Disque Said Road Would Be an Extension of Milwaukee Line—Fisk's Charge Denied.

Denying that his firm had dealt unfairly with Philip Fisk, the banker, in connection with a contract to construct a railroad into the spruce regions of the Olympic peninsula, in the State of Washington, Harry S. Kerbaugh, of the Sierra Carey-Kerbaugh Corporation, which had the contract, told the members of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Investigation of War Department Expenditures yesterday at the continuation of the hearing in the Federal Building, that Fisk had withdrawn from the project because he feared it involved a financial risk to him. Kerbaugh, who was on the stand for four hours, was examined in great detail concerning the building of the thirty-eight-mile railroad at a cost of \$4,000,000, which Fisk and Franklin Helms, a New York contractor, testified could have been constructed for \$625,000.

The examination of Kerbaugh developed the fact that drafted soldiers were paid the difference between their Government pay and the wage of civilians, and that fourteen miles of the road, which was being built as a war measure, to transport spruce needed in airplane work, has been constructed since the signing of the armistice.

Fisk interested Kerbaugh. Kerbaugh said he became interested in the project through Mr. Fisk, who asked him if he would like to get a Government contract for furnishing 300,000,000 feet of logs, which would require the

building of a railroad. He said he went West where, in company with John Calhoun, president of the Port Angeles and Grey's Harbor Railroad, and an engineer, he made a two days' examination of the territory. At the conclusion of the tour he went to Portland and conferred with Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, in charge of spruce production in the northwest. He said a contract was made for logging the spruce but General Disque withheld his signature until the route of the railroad was determined.

General Disque said that there were ninety-nine chances out of a hundred the route would be the continuation of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul route, the witness said.

Telling of the negotiations with the War Department in Washington in regard to the location of the railroad, the witness remarked that Mr. Byron, the president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been brought to the capital to help in deciding the details of the project.

"Why him?" asked Mr. Steinbrink, counsel to the committee.

"Because they wanted that railroad to build it," he replied.

"Didn't the Milwaukee make an application to extend the line and hadn't it been denied?"

"I didn't know it," the witness said.

Helped Milwaukee Railroad.

Representative Walter Stages, a member of the committee, called the attention of the witness to the fact that the Milwaukee Land Company, affiliated with the railroad, owned large tracts in the territory in which it was decided to run the line, instead of another shorter route under consideration, and asked if the value of the property was not enhanced by the construction.

Mr. Kerbaugh replied that it probably was worth more, though one owner of a large tract had been opposed to the building of a railroad in the land. He said that the road had been built with a knowledge of the Milwaukee Land Company's ownership, but denied that it was an incentive in choosing the route.

Quizzed on the cost of the project, Mr. Kerbaugh said that saving in time the speed necessary in building it and the conditions existing there he thought the amount was satisfactory. He said it was built without any waste and added that the taking of the contract involved quite a risk to him and his partners.

"I gave up a great deal in taking this contract," he said. "Our real purpose was simply to put up that road. We all wanted to do something for our country as my partners and myself were too old to go in the army."

"What did you give up in taking a \$4,000,000 contract to build a railroad to get out 300,000,000 feet of logs?" Mr. Steinbrink asked.

"Well, for one thing I stayed away from my wife; something I never did before in my life," he said.

Mr. Steinbrink succeeded in making the witness admit that there was no risk involved, as the terms of the contract assured a profit of 7 per cent. in case

the line cost more than the amount stipulated in the agreement. Counsel brought out that the contract provided for using soldier labor in case of a civilian shortage.

Mr. Kerbaugh said that the drafted soldiers had been employed in the construction, the army men being on an equal wage basis with the civilians.

"We didn't need the soldiers at all but the Government insisted that we use them," he added.

Ordered to Use Soldiers.

Mr. Kerbaugh declared that Major Sawyer, attached to the staff of General Disque, had compelled his firm to close its employment agency in Seattle, which had been sending an adequate supply of skilled men, and to use soldiers.

Explaining that Major Sawyer, who, he understood, was formerly a Superintendent in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, represented General Disque in the railroad and spruce logging contracts.

"And so, while other men in the army were engaged in smashing the Hindenburg line, drafted men were put in self-first jobs and paid the same as civilians instead of being sent abroad?"

Mr. Steinbrink asked.

"Yes," Mr. Kerbaugh replied. He admitted that in some cases the soldiers were making as high as \$8 a day.

Testifying on the withdrawal of Mr. Fisk from the railroad project, Mr. Kerbaugh asserted that his partners had agreed to give the banker an interest in this contract simply because he was a participant in the spruce logging proposition. He charged the banker with falling down on the spruce contract.

"Fisk would not go through with this contract because his counsel had advised him the contract was risky," Kerbaugh went on. "When he was before the War Credits Board to withdraw, Mr. Fisk's attorney said he had advised his client not to enter the project, even if there were profits of \$50,000,000 in it."

"Despite the fact that there was a guaranteed profit of 7 per cent.?"

"His counsel felt the Sierra Carey-Kerbaugh might fall down on their performance. We tried to help Fisk because we liked him as a man, though we didn't like some of his ways, though Mr. Kerbaugh upheld the propriety of his firm in seeking a bond to protect them for monies deposited in Fisk's private banking house. He said this action was taken in good faith as a strict business proposition. Fisk, in his testimony before the committee, the day before, gave this as one of the reasons for his withdrawal from the scheme."

Further examination of the witness developed that after the retirement of Fisk the War Credits Board, which had demanded a \$2,000,000 bond from the corporation for performance of the contract, had reduced it to \$1,000,000. The hearing will be resumed this morning, with John D. Ryan, former head of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, as witness.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

acts on the liver, cleanses your system, purifies your blood, improves your appetite, and keeps up your spirits. Good for the whole family.

10c, 25c and 50c a box, at all drug stores

Custom End Shirts

\$3.65 each. Four for \$14

Once or twice a year we make up our custom shirt fabrics and offer them at ready-made prices.

These are far better shirts than you usually can find at \$3.65—even in our stores. A wonderful buy. Don't miss the present chance.

The lot includes the best of imported and domestic madras, splendidly tailored. Many have the famous Prestwich Hynge Cuffs.

Wm. G. White

(Himself) WHITE & WHITE, Inc. (President)

25 Cortlandt—"Men's Shirts that Fit"—335 Broadway

The Chef Knows

The chef whose kitchen is equipped with "Wear-Ever" knows that these most modern utensils, because of their clean, bright, silver-like character, increase the sanitary standard of every hotel, restaurant and public institution in which they are used.

He also knows that "Wear-Ever" decreases maintenance expense because of the durability of its metal—hard, thick, sheet aluminum—because "Wear-Ever" never needs lining and because aluminum heats quickly, thus saving fuel.

He also knows that

"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

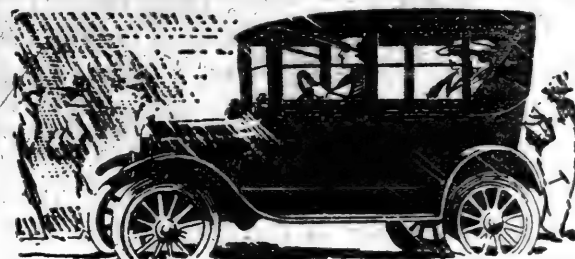
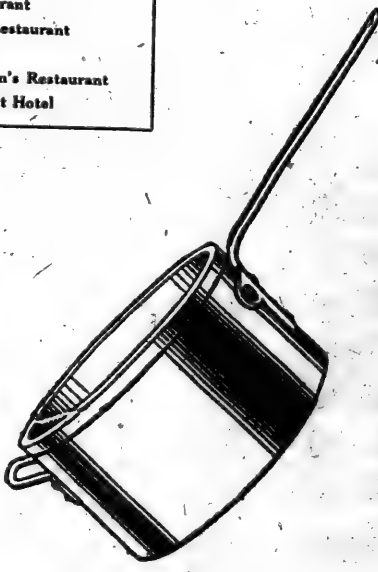
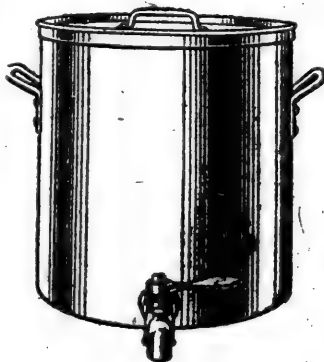
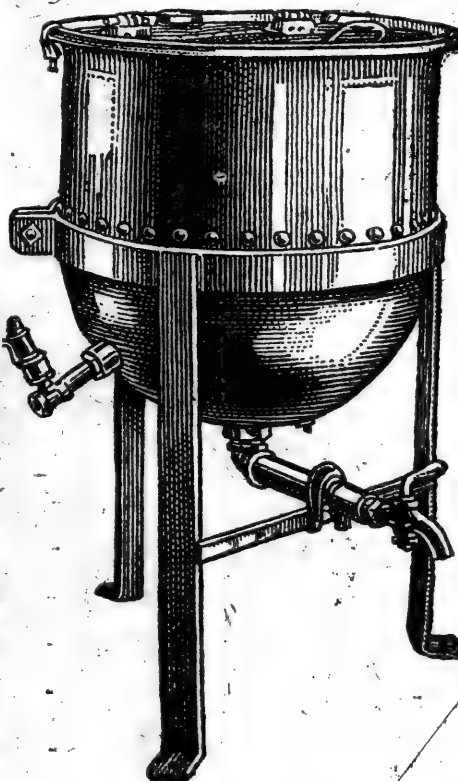
have no seams to leak and cause trouble; no coating to chip off and get into food; cannot rust; cannot crack, and are easy to clean.

He knows that on the basis of cost per year "Wear-Ever" utensils are the most economical it is possible to buy.

The kitchens of hotels, restaurants, institutions and clubs everywhere are being equipped with "Wear-Ever"—a fact of the utmost significance to managements that believe in keeping thoroughly abreast of the times.

Replace utensils that wear out
 with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
 New Kensington, Pa.
 New York Office, 47 West 34th Street



How to Convert Your Ford Into a Cozy, Closed Car

You want the comforts of a Limousine when driving against bitter-cold winter blizzards.

USTUS Limousette

converts either a Ford Touring Car or Roadster into a machine that shuts out biting winter winds, and enables you to ride in comfort.

So perfectly was it designed and so accurately is it built that all parts fit snugly.

The practicability of this utility is evidenced by the fact that it can easily and instantly be converted into a closed or open car.

Just a light touch operates the roller windows.

Price, for Touring Car \$44.00; for Roadster \$30.00
 Plus Freight Charges, Installation and Excise Tax

Several good states still open to live, properly financed distributors

The USTUS Limousette for Fords for touring car weighs only 40 pounds and for roadster only 20 pounds

It provides clear vision front and sides—is free from rattles and vibration and can be installed in an hour.

Better see the USTUS Limousette Dealer promptly for a demonstration of its advantages.

So many Ford Owners are ordering Limousettes that we cannot build them fast enough to meet the demand.

Distributors: Catus Corporation of New York, 1778 Broadway, New York City.
 The Catus-McGraw Sales Company, Inc., 207 Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., M E, 42nd St., New York City, New York. Distributors for New Jersey.

Features of USTUS Limousette for Fords



Built exclusively for Fords by Dufco-Eustica Company, Inc., Detroit, makers of USTUS Products

Duofold

Health Underwear

for Men, Women and Children



Like a Storm Window

Two thin layers of fabric with an air space between.

Provides greater protection against cold and dampness than a single layer many times as thick.

Keeps you warm without skin irritation or heavy weight.

Just try DUOFOLD and see for yourself At many good stores.

Henderson & Ervin
 846 Broadway.
 Phone Stuyvesant 1760.

Unless You Are a U. C. T. You Lack the Best Things in Traveling Life

To men separated from their families by road trips, membership in the U. C. T. is a boon that must be experienced to be appreciated.

All anxiety as to the future of your family in case of accident to you is banished by insurance which you get at once. You are always sure of companionship and the knowledge that every man of the "Grip and Crescent" will go out of his way to help you. And there are many other advantages you'll learn if you

"Ask the Man Who Wears the Button"

Walter D. Murphy, Supreme Secretary
 The Order of United Commercial Travelers of America
 Columbus, Ohio
 825 Suburban Circle
 in All Cities

FOLLOW THE
ARROW
 AND YOU FOLLOW THE
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GUGGENHEIM URGES LABOR REGULATION

Would Have Both Employers
and Unions in Interstate Busi-
ness Chartered by Congress.

AIMS TO CURB CLASS RULE

Program Would Forbid Strikes and
Lockouts Until After Full
Investigation.

Daniel Guggenheim of Guggenheim
Brothers, 120 Broadway, in an inter-
view yesterday made these suggestions
regarding the problems of industrial
unrest:

Congressional legislation chartering
both employers' and employees' organi-
zations involved in interstate business.

Prohibition of a law preventing strikes
or lockouts without full investigation
and report.

Law making decent working condi-
tions and hours of labor, which have
been voluntarily put into effect by some
employers, to be made compulsory.

The use of moral suasion to force ac-
commodation between employers and employees to be
respected their agreements, and the
appointment of a commission to

investigate the present unrest, which
arose from the gradual growth of
business, and the changed re-
lationship between employer and employee
from the middle of the nineteenth century
down to the present day, when the man-
agement of a business is almost entirely
in the hands of the employer.

Mr. Guggenheim said, most
of the large employers had provided,
under the work, for improved work-
ing conditions, according to the principle
that an employee must be treated as a
human being, and not as a mere
unit of labor, and that time they had vol-
untarily provided for accident preven-
tion, fire insurance, medical attention,
friendly and family visiting nurses,
and healthful recreation.

He also had fallen in with the
spirit of the times, as exemplified by
the law of various states providing for
workmen's compensation, abolition of
child labor, except under certain regu-
lated conditions, the eight-hour day,
and restrictions on the hours of
work and prevention of discrimina-
tion against union members," he
said.

The prosperity of industry in the
early years of the first years of the
century, due to the natural limitations on im-
migration in conjunction with the in-
creased demand for labor, resulted in
the employees the upper hand in
their demands for increased and ever
increasing wages and shorter hours, and
at the same time to obtain a greater
say in the conditions of employment.

At the same time, however, with in-
creasing wages, the part of the employer
to provide welfare lines, so that even the
lowest wage earner, because of his
condition, was unable to carry on
his program alone, joined with
others to put it through along approved
lines.

After our entry into the war an ap-
parently patriotic spirit of the
employees to increase production regard-
less of cost. This stimulus, together
with the withdrawal of millions of men
from the ranks of regular industry to
the Army, Navy and munition and ship
building plants, gave the employer a
dominant power in the industrial sys-
tem which, because of his patriotism,
was, on the whole, judiciously and mod-
erately exercised.

Now that the war is over, labor is
attempting to use its power to the
limit and the radicals in the labor
movement are demanding what is virtu-
ally control of industry. This demand
is, in essence, an attempt for a class
rule of labor, which is nothing
more than Bolshevism, just as
the seizure of the employer during
the last year of the nineteenth century
was leading to become a class auto-
cracy of capitalists.

In other words, the pendulum which
had been swinging to the one extreme
of undue power for the employer and
of industrial capitalism, was checked
and started in the other direction, so
that it has swung too far to the other
extreme of undue power for labor.

Mr. Guggenheim said, the American people, who
have before them the example of Rus-
sia, will never permit Bolshevism, the
seizure of the employer, nor control by
the few of the rich, to exist in this
country either in Government or in
industry.

The American people have seen
that the last two years in Russia
have been a nightmare, first the knot of
the Cossack carrying out the orders of
the small autocratic group, and then
the rule of the "Red" group carry-

ing out the orders of a small clique of
the proletariat, and the autocracy that
resulted in the industry of both these sys-
tems; first, the slow and inefficient de-
velopment of great natural resources
because of domination and utter dis-
regard of others by the employer, and
later the breaking down in its entirety
of even this comparatively small state
in industrial development by the control
of the unintelligent.

"I have been told by unimpeachable
authority that when the Bolsheviks took
control of certain mines in Siberia the
workmen ordered the former foremen,
Superintendents, engineers, and man-
agers into the mines as laborers, and
they then took over the management of
the mines. The leader elected to become
a manager said his idea of the duties of
a manager was to write out a lot of
figures on pieces of paper and fear them
up, and smoke cigarettes. The result of
such management was just as could be
expected, and the mine was abandoned."

"I have been told of ex-janitors of
schools being made local heads of educa-
tional departments overnight. This
state of affairs will never be sanctioned
by the American people, for they have
too much sanity and common sense, and
will never permit any control of either
Government or industry by the ignorant."

"We must, however, guard against
the constant swinging of the pendulum
from one extreme to the other. We
must keep the pendulum safely within
the progressive limits of the middle
ground, and I believe that to do this
there is need of proper Federal legisla-
tion to cover all concerns doing inter-
state business, as well as all labor or-
ganizations. I believe this legislation
could only be brought about by the ad-
vice and administration of experts."

"I suggest that Congress pass legisla-
tion along the following lines: First,
charter both the employer engaged in in-
terstate business and organizations of
employees involved in such business, and
at the same time those measures for
decent working conditions and hours of
labor which have been put into effect
voluntarily by some employers be trans-
lated into laws and be made compulsory;
that a law be passed against strikes or
lockouts without full investigation and
report; that all moral suasion be used
in forcing arbitration in the case of in-
dustrial disputes, and that both the em-
ployer and employee be compelled to re-
spect their agreements."

"I believe the best way to carry out
this program would be for Congress to

appoint a commission with wide powers,
this commission to consist of an equal
number of representatives of employers
and employees, and that the employers'
representatives be appointed by Con-
gress upon recommendation made by
such semi-official bodies as the United
States Chamber of Commerce. The
commission so appointed would select
one additional member to act as its
Chairman.

"This commission should have power
to revoke licenses given to industrial
concerns or to labor organizations, and
provide for investigations before strikes
or lockouts, and to bring pressure to
bear to permit it to arbitrate differ-
ences. This commission should be non-
political, and the members should be
appointed to continue in office for life,
subject to certain limitations, similar to
those affecting the duties of our Su-
preme Court."

"They should have all necessary au-
thority and should be strengthened in
every way possible, and they should
have ample funds to carry on their
work of investigation, to employ experts
and to make recommendations to Con-
gress on industrial matters. The mem-
bers of the commission should receive
salaries sufficient to permit obtaining
the highest possible grade of men, and
everything should be done to build up
its authority and influence."

"I believe it is of the utmost im-
portance to provide for our taking, in
some such way, a middle-of-the-road
progressive policy in dealing with in-
dustrial problems so that we will be
able to stabilize industry, encourage
initiative and enterprise, and at the
same time build up a self-respecting,
healthy and happy class of employees, all
of whom will feel that their rights are
carefully safeguarded, and that the
avenues of opportunity or betterment
of their financial condition are not
closed, but that every one has an op-
portunity of reaching a level com-
mensurate with his own ability, and
that at no time will any one who is
willing to do an honest day's work be
unable to earn a decent living for him-
self and family."

My views in this regard cannot be
better expressed than in the words of
Premier Lloyd George of England in
commenting on their recent coal
strike: "The strike proved that this
is a really democratic country where
public opinion must prevail. * * * Social-
ism in the industrial and economic
world must not prevail. * * * The
nation means to be strong, firm, and
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PRINCE LUBOMIRSKI POLISH ENVOY, HERE

First Minister to Washington
from New Republic Arrives
with Wife and Children.

WANTS AID FROM AMERICA

Says Whole Nation is Praying for
Speedy Recovery of Presi-
dent Wilson.

Prince Casimir Lubomirski, first diplomatic envoy from the newly formed republic of Poland to the United States, arrived yesterday from France on the army transport America.

He was accompanied by his wife, three sons and a daughter, and the staff of the legation, including Francis Pulaski, the first counselor, who is a direct descendant of General Pulaski, who was with Washington in the Continental Army. He was also one of the Polish representatives at the Peace Conference in Paris.

The new Minister had thirty-seven cases of champagne among his baggage, which comes into the country free of duty.

Prince Lubomirski asked after the health of President Wilson, and said he was pleased to hear he was recovering.

"The people of Poland," he said, "have prayed earnestly that the President would speedily recover his health and resume the work he has performed so well."

"It is twenty years since I was in New York, and it looked like a giant fairyland from the harbor. The change in the city is wonderful."

"Food conditions are better in Poland,

but we need wheat and raw materials, especially cotton and wool, so that the idle men can be put to work. It is also of vital importance that the Entente Allies send a strong neutral force into the countries where the people are to vote on which nation they shall be joined to, so that the vote shall be fairly conducted without pressure from the German element."

Pledges Equal Rights for Jews.

"In Upper Silesia 75 per cent. of the people are unskilled and uneducated Polish workmen who are powerless to assert their rights because the landowners, mine owners, magistrates, school teachers, and owners of all factories and industries are Germans. If a man were known to vote against them he and his family would be turned out of their home. Each day of delay in the ratification of the Peace Treaty by America is a day lost to the interests of Poland in these territories, and a day's gain by Germany."

"We left Poland the Constitution was being drawn up. When it is completed a President will be elected and a Government will be established. I do not understand why any one should believe that the Jewish population, which forms about 11 per cent. of the total, will not have equal rights and liberties with the Polish people."

"The Allies should establish a strong line through neutral territory from the Baltic to the Black Sea to keep out the Bolsheviks. We have about 500,000 Poles in that country between the Rivers Dniester and Dnieper, and have an army there to fight the Bolsheviks and assist the Allies. My sister hid in swamps and forests fourteen months after being driven from her home by the Bolsheviks, and her three sons were captured and have not been heard of since."

In a statement which he gave out later at the Hotel Gotham, Prince Lubomirski said:

Pledges for America's Aid.

"Kosciusko and Pulaski contributed ideals and inspirations to the creation of America and Polish immigration has given its brains and labor to America's development. The right of the immigrant to enter into fellowship with Americans has been established by his patriotic service. Administration and thanks must also be given to those who, under the inspiration of Mr. Paderewski, volunteered, to the number of 25,000,

and fought in France with their American foster-brothers."

"Again, with the help of America and the allied nations, Poland has risen and seeks to walk in the lines of liberty and tolerance, thoroughly republican and socially progressive. Today we are asking this great American nation to give us a share of the love which she received from our countrymen and to put into our country some of the sagacity which she has always had for noble and high ideals of humanity."

"Poland now has to recover from its slavery of over 100 years, and also to achieve in a short time social betterment and material improvement which other nations have accomplished progressively in many years. American skill and energy can help us accomplish this task, and I am sure they will not be denied to us."

"My arrival has one element of sadness, because of the illness of President Wilson. Poland can never forget that he was the first of the statesmen of the world officially to declare Poland's right to be united and independent, with access to the sea. Poland can never forget that through this declaration the Polish cause received impetus which led to the establishment of the republic. The prayers of the Polish nation are for his speedy recovery."

The Prince, a tall, well built man, with dark complexion and mustache, belongs to one of the oldest families in Poland. He was educated in Cracow, Vienna, and Paris, and took a course in forestry and agriculture at Nancy. Before the war he was elected to the Polish Diet, where he championed the cause of the peasants. His wife was the Countess Wodziska, who also came of an old Polish family. The new Minister, who speaks English easily, will leave today for Washington.

Guggenheim Legacy Unclaimed.

An application in the Surrogate's Court yesterday for the settlement of the estate of Benjamin Guggenheim revealed the fact that no owner can be found for a legacy of \$5,000 to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. The executor, Morris and Daniel Guggenheim, reported that they have set aside \$200,000 to pay the yearly allowance of \$7,500 to Amy G. Guggenheim, a daughter of Benjamin Guggenheim, who died in 1914. Under an agreement Mr. Guggenheim made to pay her this sum for life.

PLOT TO KIDNAP EDEL FORD ALLEGED

Four Prisoners Were to Demand
\$200,000 Ransom, Says
Private Detective.

ARRESTS MADE IN TOLEDO

Manufacturer's Son Was to be Held
at Mount Clemens Until Father
Met Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Claiming full knowledge of a plot to kidnap Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, and hold him for a ransom of \$200,000, Floyd Gray, who says he is employed by the William B. Burns Detective Agency, Tuesday divulged the alleged plot to authorities here, resulting in the arrest of four men.

They gave their names as Richard Ramsey, 28, of San Francisco; Eddie Cole, alias Kinner, 30, of Louisville, Ky.; Joseph Fisher, 24, of New York City and Claude Cameron, of Toledo.

According to Gray he came to Toledo seven months ago and while handling a case for his agency, and to conceal his operations, obtained employment as a janitor in a downtown office building.

He became acquainted with Cole who was a bell boy in a local hotel. As the acquaintance ripened Gray alleges that he was taken into the plot and introduced to the other three men. Cole, according to Gray, had been a bellboy in a Detroit hotel, had met young Ford and learned of his habits and haunts. It was planned to use an automobile in the abduction and hurry the victim to a

vacant house at Mount Clemens, where he was to be locked in a cellar until negotiations for the ransom had been completed. One man was to guard him and the others were to go to New York from whence the ransom negotiations were to be conducted.

To obtain funds to carry out their plans, Gray asserts, the quartet intended to rob the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Company here. It was planned, he averred, to stage the holdup today.

When Henry Ford had signified his willingness to meet the demand for \$200,000 a telegram telling him of his son's whereabouts was to be dispatched from New York, the confederate on guard at Mount Clemens having seventy-two hours for escape.

Detectives arrested the four men in a downtown rooming house. They refused to talk.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—Edsel Ford, when told today of the alleged plot to kidnap him, spent a whole minute laughing. Then he said: "That's the best joke I've heard in a long time. Are you sure I'm the one they were after? I'm getting pretty old to be kidnaped. They probably would have had quite a time doing it."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—The police said today that Eddie Cole, arrested in Toledo today in connection with an alleged plot to kidnap Edsel Ford, may be the Eddie W. Cole who was arrested here Feb. 11, charged with the theft of whisky. He served two months in jail.

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THE UNREASONABLE COAL STRIKE

THREAT.

The railway workers who are considering striking will save themselves from taking up an untenable position if they remark how resolute the Government has become under the influence of united public opinion against the coal strike threat. The case is not one for allowing them to retreat with the honors of war, for the public welfare requires that it should be understood how the war came to be declared. For a generation the United Mine Workers have been a comparatively conservative body, but lately the radicals have gained ground within it. What Foster was to Gompers in the steel strike, and what Vaccarella was to O'Connor in the longshoremen's strike, Farrington was to Lewis in the coal strike plan. Extravagant demands were framed with the idea that if they were adopted credit for them could be claimed, and that if the conservative leaders rejected them they would be weakened in their leadership.

It was part of the plan that the proposals should not be subject to negotiation, Lewis having power only to accept the submission of the operators, and in the alternative to call the strike by automatic instruction. Lewis was faithful to his commission, and did not discover that there was any possible alternative to a strike in the event of the refusal of the full demand until the Administration took a stand with firm resolution. He now discovers that it is prudent to call a consultation of the leading officials of the union. That was not on the program, and prediction of the result is hazardous. The strike was not ordered by a ballot, and Washington believes that the situation can be controlled by the power which created it, without a referendum. Lewis said that the strike was called, like the steel strike, to show that the rank and file supported the leaders. A referendum would show that equally well, and spare the miners and the country an ordeal like that coal strike which cost the country \$100,000,000, the miners \$25,000,000 wages, and the United Mine Workers \$1,800,000 in relief funds.

That precedent is worth recalling because it was so different. Then it was the operators who were truculent. They began by refusing all proposals of arbitration and demanding Federal troops. They ended by accepting arbitration, and the award sustained collective bargaining, but refused recognition of the union. That is how it happens that the industry is not now completely organized, and that there is a considerable minority of non-unionists and independent operators who will save the country from the worst horrors of a coal famine, if the strike should occur. Now it is the miners who begin by rejecting arbitration, the contrast in their conditions of employment then and now sufficiently explaining user foresight and prudence. Experience with arbitrations makes it necessary to suppose that an arbitration would yield them something, but at the cost of a statement to the country which would discredit the miners' method of collective bargaining and hurt their standing as fatally as the arbitration of 1902 shook the domination of unreasonable capital.

The weakness in the demands of the miners lies both in the manner of making them and in their substance. As a maximum to be reduced by free bargaining and the application of the rule of conscience and reason, the demands are preposterous, but they are obvious also because they were presented as an ultimatum rather

than a maximum. The men made themselves judges in their own case and annulled an existing contract at the beginning of the business. President Wilson and Coal Administrator Garrison have said that the miners are wrong in their insistence that their wage contract ended with the armistice, and that they are entitled to credit for working nearly a year longer than they were bound to. That was not the understanding when the contract was made. Both parties then understood what all understand now in other matters, that the war lasts in law until the President declares peace. There is no disposition to be technical with the miners, but they ought to see that the war cannot end for them at one time and for others at other times. Neither is there any disposition to drive a hard bargain. That appears both from Secretary Wilson's offer of concessions which the miners rejected and from the operators' statement that they will negotiate to negotiate and continue bargaining while the coal shortage grows day by day during a strike is a mockery. Nothing has been said about the merits of some concession to the miners' demands so far as they are just, because there were serious injustices at the threshold forbidding discussion of the merits. The miners have no right to decide their own case and to issue execution against the nation, or rather the world, in proceedings supplementary to their judgment.

AMERICANIZING ALIENS.

Senator KENTON's bill providing for the Americanization of aliens is a direct result of his experiences during the Labor Committee's investigation among the steel strikers; and it is, very naturally, directed mainly toward the needs of workmen in industrial centers. Night schools will presumably supply the main part of the instruction. Classroom exercises, and especially when they come after a day of manual labor, are not an ideal method of teaching a language, but the problem is pressing; for, as Senator KENTON points out, a knowledge of English is a condition precedent in the campaign against anarchist propaganda.

It will be a waste of opportunity, however, if the proposed legislation fails to take cognizance of the experience of our draft army with this same problem. The current number of School Life, the organ of the National Bureau of Education, prints the report of General W. J. Nicholson, commanding General at Camp Upton. At the outset, 24.9 per cent. of the men drafted were unable to read an American newspaper or write a letter home. A "recruit educational center" was established which in six months taught more than 25,000 such men. The instruction was adapted directly to the needs of the camp and the drilling ground. The instruction in English had thus a direct practical bearing upon the day's work, and the day's work afforded constant occasion for the use of the new language. By thus coupling teaching with military training a double result was gained in only a little more time than would have been required for either separately. There may have been something after all, in the motto of Do-theboys Hall. A boy does not really know a thing, or a language, until he "goes and does it."

For the present, classroom teaching will doubtless have to suffice; but we shall not have any thoroughgoing Americanization until we have put into effect a system of universal service. There are 8,000,000 alien illiterates in the country, according to Senator KENTON's estimate; and imagination staggers at the idea of subjecting them all to the hard labor of mere grammar and composition. Under the army system, men of the most diverse nationality "soon forget racial distinctions"—they were "all learning English; they were all members of one army; they all acquired the American viewpoint." And when they were discharged from the army they found that their knowledge of English had increased their earning capacity by \$250 a year. That also is a factor in Americanization, and in the growth away from Bolshevism.

PUBLIC BUSINESS REFORM.

In laying his plan for reorganizing the State Government before the members of the Uptown Club, Governor SMITH disclosed understanding of his subject and much wisdom. Fundamentally a business project, its appeal was instant and powerful to a group of leaders in the business and professional world. Peculiarly effective was his opening reference to the new State income tax and to the fact that the tax rate is of necessity placed high in view of the loss of \$20,000,000 a year in revenue from the sale of liquor. If the income tax is to be kept where it is, to say nothing of reducing it, there is need for the utmost economy in appropriations and efficiency in control.

Since the present governmental system was established the business transacted at Albany has increased twenty-fold. Much of this is of necessity in charge of boards or commissions, which have grown upon us of late years so rapidly that they now number 187. For the results which they obtain the Governor is held responsible, yet it is humanly impos-

sible for him to be even aware of the existence of many of them. The Board of Geographical Names is an obvious superfluity; and there are others almost equally inert, such as the Board of Narcotic Control, which should be subordinate to the Department of Health. Governor SMITH told of a purchase made by the Land Board at an expense of \$1,500,000, of which he knew nothing until he read of it in the papers. Thanks to his twelve years of service in the Legislature as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, he was able to cut \$5,000,000 out of the last Appropriation bill, but had he not had this exceptional training he would have been powerless to prevent gigantic waste. To make any adequate reform possible there will have to be amendments to the State Constitution, and the Governor will have to be vested with powers more nearly adequate to his responsibilities. The question is not one of politics but of sheer business sense; and unless it is settled, and settled right, we shall not escape a steady increase in the State income tax.

Quite aside from this astute argument to the business man, and soaring far above it, is the fact that State Governments everywhere are feeling a similar need of reorganization and concentration. Governor LOWDEN made his great reputation in Illinois in a similar endeavor—abolishing commissions without one political scruple and placing the concentrated result in the hands of citizens as fearless and public spirited as himself. It may be added as a matter of more than historical interest that the reforms which Governor SMITH now proposes are all contemplated in the Constitution framed some years ago by the convention presided over by ELMER ROOR. That Constitution was defeated by a citizenry that instinctively distrusts the labors of distinguished experts. Governor SMITH stands in a more popular attitude. The State knows him. What he says is the most obvious common sense, and has only to be universally heard to be universally commended.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics cannot be accused of countenancing an unjust wage for the American workman. Quite the contrary, its tendency is to raise an ideal standard, a standard incapable of being realized in any nation, and especially in the present acute industrial crisis. THUS DR. ROYAL MESSNER, Chief of the bureau, declares that in America today 20 per cent. of the population are undernourished and 30 per cent. more are on the border line or below it. "Half of us do not get enough to eat," is the startling newspaper headline. And this in the country that has always led in luxury for the masses and which is today the chief food producer for the world.

Scientifically the figures may have some warrant. The report is, in fact, a generally illuminating document. Thus data collected from the individual budgets of 13,000 families show that husbands spend more on clothes than their wives. In the North the figures are \$68.33, as against \$55.75, and in the South \$75.59, as against \$62.08. It seems incredible—until one realizes that the figures are gathered mainly from the homes of manual laborers whose toll is destructive of clothes, whereas their wives work indoors and make most of what they wear with their own needles: that workmen in the North are more largely aliens, with low standards of living. Statistics gathered among Government clerks place the cost of clothing for the husband at \$121.16, whereas the wife spends \$106.48. The report is doubtless accurate, as the standard of living upon which its conclusions are based is high.

As to the total annual income of a workingman's family of five, \$1,200 a year is indicated as "striking the margin of sufficiency." One-half of the American people live upon less than that. Yet they manage to spend sums on amusements—including movies, theaters, and vacations—ranging from \$9.05 to \$35.50, and upon "education and uplift"—including magazines, books, and music—ranging from \$8.87 to \$27.59; the average family is \$17.50 and \$17 respectively. As contrasted with the "marginal" wage, the average wage of all employees of the railways, skilled and unskilled, is \$1,505; that of all employees of the Steel Corporation, skilled and unskilled, is \$1,850. The one is \$305 a year more than the bureau's high "margin of sufficiency," and the other \$750 more. These figures, moreover, represent the income of the individual workman. Many of the men are unmarried, and of those who are married numbers have additional income from members of their families who are in employment.

Nobody from the bench, it is thought, could think of Treasuries. GROSSMAN should emphasize the fact that, as between Germany and the United States, no treaty of peace has yet been signed—that the two countries are still "in a state of war." It would be quite safe to assert, however, that this fact held little if any place in the minds of the people who protested against the giving of German opera over on Lexington Avenue, and no more in the minds of the young men in uniform who undertook to make the protests effective.

the burden will fall with equal or greater weight upon our recent allies, whom we have mainly to thank for the fact that we have escaped the menace of the Hun.

THE STRIKE AT SYRACUSE.

When all the world is striking, either for frank seizure of control of industry or for wages so high that they leave small profits even with given returns, it is pleasant to hear of a strike against profits by those to whom the profits come. It is from Syracuse University that this strange phenomenon was reported a week or so ago. The football team had just beaten the warlike representatives of the University of Pittsburgh, undefeated for five years past. And the Syracuse team had not only beaten these fearless warriors, beaten them to the imposing score of 24 to 3, but it had sent six of the Pittsburgh players to the hospital. So glorious a triumph deserved more of a celebration than could be crowded into Saturday night and Sunday, so the student body demanded a holiday on Monday. When the university authorities refused, the students struck.

In its methods the strike was much like all others. Classrooms were picketed and students who insisted on remaining at work were roughly handled by strikers. There was, fortunately, no sabotage, unless occasional offers of violence to professors, who may be regarded as the property of the university, deserve that name, but there was forcible interference with the right to work. "Chancellor Day," said a somewhat glib dispatch, "tried to persuade the students to 'take their work in college seriously,' but they would not listen to him." Perhaps he failed to call the attention of his fractious flock to certain features which differentiate this strike from others. In form it was a strike, in essence a lockout. Universities are not, as a rule, conducted for financial profit. The profit is intellectual, and when there is any it falls almost wholly to the students. Some professors acquire a certain amount of education out of their efforts to beat knowledge into unwilling heads, but their share of the profit is so small as to be properly regarded in the nature of an occasional bonus for exceptional industry. The students may not own the university, but they enjoy the usufruct.

Hence the Syracuse strike was really a lockout, and the unfortunate wage slaves who were deprived of the right to labor, for the time being, by the whim of their masters, were the Faculty, who have to work for a pittance in order to produce intellectual profits for the students. It is hard to see how further episodes of this sort can be averted except by a process of education, by the spread of a more enlightened attitude toward labor among the student-employees. At other universities students have paraded under banners bearing the humane motto, "Feed the Prof." We can only hope that the haughty Syracuse may eventually come to realize the desirability of this broad-minded and generous attitude toward the unfortunate beings whom they exploit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Prolonging Their Own Ills. It is still technically at war with Germany, there was one passage in his review of the case which deserves especially careful consideration by the Germans and the Americans of German descent who gathered around Government clerks place the cost of clothing for the husband at \$121.16, whereas the wife spends \$106.48. The report is doubtless accurate, as the standard of living upon which its conclusions are based is high.

As to the total annual income of a workingman's family of five, \$1,200 a year is indicated as "striking the margin of sufficiency." One-half of the American people live upon less than that. Yet they manage to spend sums on amusements—including movies, theaters, and vacations—ranging from \$9.05 to \$35.50, and upon "education and uplift"—including magazines, books, and music—ranging from \$8.87 to \$27.59; the average family is \$17.50 and \$17 respectively. As contrasted with the "marginal" wage, the average wage of all employees of the railways, skilled and unskilled, is \$1,505; that of all employees of the Steel Corporation, skilled and unskilled, is \$1,850. The one is \$305 a year more than the bureau's high "margin of sufficiency," and the other \$750 more. These figures, moreover, represent the income of the individual workman. Many of the men are unmarried, and of those who are married numbers have additional income from members of their families who are in employment.

Nobody from the bench, it is thought, could think of Treasuries. GROSSMAN should emphasize the fact that, as between Germany and the United States, no treaty of peace has yet been signed—that the two countries are still "in a state of war." It would be quite safe to assert, however, that this fact held little if any place in the minds of the people who protested against the giving of German opera over on Lexington Avenue, and no more in the minds of the young men in uniform who undertook to make the protests effective.

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attaching military ends. The mere signing of a peace treaty will not abolish these memories or calm the hostilities they arouse. That must be the work of time.

But unpardonable offenses can be forgotten, and, as between nations, they always are unless the offenders keep alive the memory of the offenses either by repeating them or by demanding too soon the treatment deserved by them. Evidence is the virtue our Germans should cultivate; if they do not do it, the signing of a treaty will not prevent the giving of German opera here from being preventable as provocative of disorder.

Wastefulness. Nobody loves the profiteer, though strangely many seem to have no objection to profiteering if it chance to do it comes their way. No matter, therefore, how severe the measures against the Food Administrator against those whom he catches in ruthless exploitation of the public's necessities, his victims will get no sympathy, and never a tear will be shed from other eyes than their own if, as he does threaten, he sends them to jail in addition to finding them under indictment of hearing protests, he is more likely to hear expressions of wonder and regret that this harshness was not shown long ago.

Not but all of our troubles as regards food are due to the speculators who hoard up supplies in order to make still higher prices already high. The food wasters are in no small degree to blame for it only they would let conscience and sense instead of habit guide them in their use of foods not only would the hungry at least be less hungry, but the speculator would find the demand upon his stock to his credit. The food wasters are in no small degree to blame for it only they would let conscience and sense instead of habit guide them in their use of foods not only would the hungry at least be less hungry, but the speculator would find the demand upon his stock to his credit.

Unhappiness. Emma Goldman "prophesies" to feel no interest for her in the attempt of the In Russia. authorities to ascertain whether or not she is an American citizen, that therefore she cannot be sent away.

If her claim is well founded, of course she is right and she is quite safe here—till the next time she does something for which she must be sent to jail. Her citizenship, however, seems to be more dubious than she professes, especially the part of it which rests on her early marriage with a man whose name she has taken away from him.

Why does the woman resist deportation? She must be unhappy in a country which seems to her under a Government more cruel and despotic than that of the Caar in his days of power, while in the early days of her life she was sent anywhere she would find exactly the sort of rule she calls ideal. Many and congenial friends of hers are there, and in either Petrograd or Moscow her doctrine are held respectable and orthodox.

Those still good pickings, too, in those cities where the pickers such as she presumably would be and the good departing from these shores would be speeded more heartily.

Americans in Allied Armies.

To the Editor of The New York Times: That justice may be done, that the dead may not be forgotten, the Navy League of the United States is striving to collect the names of every American who served in the war to fight for the great cause in the armies and navies of the Allies. There is no official list of these men. In the English Army it is estimated that there were 100,000 Americans, 65,000 in the Canadian Army, the French Foreign Legion, several hundred in the aviation service, besides hundreds of doctors, ambulance drivers. Shall we allow them to be lost in the mists of time, their names omitted from the war histories and war memorials of their native States? Many of them endured the torture of the trenches for years and years and kept up the American traditions of valor and heroism.

THE PEOPLE WILL ACT.

There Will Be an Accounting If the Treaty is Wrecked.

To the Editor of The New York Times: The intention of the majority in the Foreign Relations Committee to wreck the treaty and the League of Nations can no longer be doubted by any one who will look the facts in the face. For a time it seemed that Senator McCumber and the rest of the so-called mild reservationists could be depended upon to prevent such a shameful sacrifice of the interests of the country and of humanity, but at present they show little sign of the moral fiber necessary to secure that end. Their aid in defeating "amendment" was simply a farce. If they are going to let the substance of the amendments pass under the dishonest name of reservations.

Let us hear no more of "the scholar in politics" from Massachusetts. Mr. Lodge has taken his position for now and for the future. He is a loyal with the men whom he is using in this reckless betrayal of the country's interests and honor. There is no reason why any one should think of him or speak of him otherwise than as the fit associate of Reed and Sherman and La Follette and Gronna and a few others.

Unless the mild reservationists "plunk up a courage of which they are just now showing no evidence, the country is destined to a shameful conclusion of the glorious victory which our young men went to the field of war to win. It is not necessary to accuse men like Lodge and Knox of ignorance of the facts of the case, or of the very best element in the Republican Party. They are not looking to that element in the elections of 1920. It is the anti-British, the pro-German, the misadvised Italian, even the Bolshevik elements in our population that are looking to the mild reservationists. They are not looking to that element in the elections of 1920. It is the anti-British, the pro-German, the misadvised Italian, even the Bolshevik elements in our population that are looking to the mild reservationists.

Possibly it is too late to halt the sacrifice now, but the time is coming when the folly and wickedness of a Lodge-Reed dominated Senate can be reversed. It is only a year from now until the people will have an opportunity to say in a general election what they think of all this, and whether it is their intention to turn the country over wholly to the hands of the mild reservationists in all parties led by men like Lodge and Reed. For Reed, Democrat though he falsely calls himself, is just as truly one of the main leaders of the Republican majority in the Senate as is Lodge himself. Self-respecting Republicans on the outside, men who never have associated themselves with the crime of carrying blind partisanship into the delicate work of establishing our relations with foreign powers, will not soon forget Reed's intrusion into the Foreign Relations Committee room the other day to tell Chancellor Lodge a new "reservation" into the committee report, and Reed's prompt acquiescence. One sometimes feels like questioning whether these renegade Democrats, determined on the ruin of their own party, which will no longer own them, are not actually deluging to Lodge just what his majority "must do."

Among the things which things in the whole program is its utter recklessness of our future relations with our leading allies, England and France. One cannot forget Lodge's childish folly of almost a generation ago, when he would have had Congress take action to discriminate against British commerce until Great Britain had agreed to join the United States in forsaking the gold standard of our monetary system. Some opponents of the League of Nations at the start professed their belief rather in a close alliance with England and France. Let them take notice now of the fact that the fight against the League of Nations was waged by Lodge and his followers (or should I say leaders?) has been filled with wanton insults against the English and French at every turn, making it infinitely harder to preserve that unity of feeling which is so necessary to the future peace of the world, and the peace of civilization. If the Republican Party under Lodge-Reed leadership, should carry the Presidential and Congressional elections next year, serious friction with both France and England would be the virtually inevitable result. Of course there is the possibility, let us hope the probability, that the Republican Party in its 1920 election will be so completely ashamed and give the country the promise of itself undoing the damage which is being wrought at the behest of Reed and Lodge and their like. If not, the policy of Wilson has only to put its best foot forward against a combination of Reed, Lodge, and a few others.

French, and hyphenates of whatever description, backed by every Bolshevik or German in the country, whether of the kid glove and parlor variety or the red shirt and Democratic variety. The policy of Wilson and Lloyd George have been honestly and earnestly working, need have no reason to fear the vote of any one.

Show the Republican Senators.

To the Editor of The New York Times: To say that America is a free nation, independent and fearless of any other power, may be all right, but in this matter of a Peace Treaty with our independent and fearless power it is a serious wound and foolish to fight it. Our Republican Senators may save the premium for insurance, but in case of another unexpected war thrust upon us we will lose all they saved us and more too, possibly everything now free and independent.

Let all the returned soldiers and the voters in every family who have seen or heard or felt this last war show the Republican leaders in Washington the same November when they think of their judgment in holding back a Peace Treaty that a majority of the country and their own constituents believe to be the best and only insurance against another war.

Attack on Independent Judiciary.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Murphy has chosen to deny to Mr. Justice Brandeis the right to hold his office for many years judges have usually been nominated by both parties. Judicial office, in Murphy's eyes, has become a "political job." Remonstrations of judges hereafter are to depend upon the whims of the President. Murphy's conception of the office. We know too, that he desires to give this "job" to his own party. Whether the latter sought the nomination or not, he has no doubt the exponent, or champion, of Murphy's conception of the office. We know too, that he desires to give this "job" to his own party. Whether the latter sought the nomination or not, he has no doubt the exponent, or champion, of Murphy's conception of the office. We know too, that he desires to give this "job" to his own party. Whether the latter sought the nomination or not, he has no doubt the exponent, or champion, of Murphy's conception of the office.

FIAT CREDIT AND HIGH PRICES.

Prices Are Kept Up by Artificial Credit Created by Government Certificate Borrowings.

By JACOB H. HOLLANDER.
Professor of Political Economy in the Johns Hopkins University.
American political genius has never shown itself in a policy solution of the financial problems. National interest, party spirit, class dominance, neglect of expert opinion have commonly shunted us from sound courses to inaction and makeshift. Eventually we have recovered, through sheer force of economic vitality. But in between we have stewed in the mess of our bungling, and suffered long periods of business depression and social injury. President Jackson's rancor ushered in a half century of insecure banking and recurrent crises. Secretary Chase's greenbackism left us the heritage of negro-bankruptcy and a cheap money cult.

We are too near the time for any final estimate of the damage to our financial policy in the past five years, and more particularly, since our entry into the world war. In so far as opinion may be ventured, it is that our war borrowing had exclusive regard for fiscal convenience and business advantage and neglected the well-being of the general public. To supply the war needs, we borrowed with borrowed money, and to keep the money market within favorable limits huge volumes of credit currency were created by anticipatory bank loans, with the consequences of deposit expansion, rising prices, and social unrest. In rising prices, I have described the mechanism whereby the Government accomplished its borrowing from the banks, payment by credit in the form of Government deposits, exemption of such deposits from reserve requirements, and preferential discount of war paper. What ten months ago could only be proposed tentatively can now be maintained definitely. In almost every existing economic event have been confirmed the forecast.

But it is not with our war financing as such that the present communication is concerned, but with the amazing renewal in our present after-war financing of the worst blunder of the war period, and of the immediate relation of this blunder to the present economic situation. There may be some difference of opinion as to how far the Treasury's wartime practice of anticipatory bank borrowing was responsible for the succeeding rise in prices. There should be no dissent from the contention that the renewal of this procedure at the present time is operating as a blow to an otherwise gradual fall in prices.

The explicit charge that I have heretofore made and which I now renew is that certificate borrowing as practiced by the Treasury—through the mechanism of payment by credit, redempt of funds, and the consequent creation of credit in the form of Government deposits, and preferential discount rates upon war paper—involves the direct creation of a volume of additional bank credit in the form of Government deposits dictated entirely by fiscal convenience and entirely unrelated to commercial requirements, and that such creation of fiat credit, dispersed among individual deposit accounts in the course of public expenditure without succeeding contraction by certificate liquidation, are operating to delay, restrict, or prevent a fall in prices.

I submit further that these conclusions are established to the point of certainty by the facts of the past year of banking operations in the United States during the period of war borrowing and thereafter, and further, that such conclusions—although ignored by our own Treasury—are accepted in every particular in this country and abroad by the great body of financial experts not actually engaged in banking operations nor identified with governmental financing.

If the Treasury had announced two months ago that the disturbing deficit in the national revenue was to be met by the issue every two weeks of \$500,000,000 of greenbacks to be funded after five months into the Treasury, and that Treasury notes or to be redeemed out of Treasury funds, there would have been a swift comprehension on the part of the public mind and a swift denunciation on the part of the professional keepers of our financial conscience of the madness of such a policy. The present policy of high prices and social disaster. Yet this is essentially the import of Secretary Glass's program of July 25, 1919, and precisely the effect of the Treasury's financing in accordance therewith.

JUSTICE FOR THE POOR MAN.

A Judge Maintains That Municipal Courts Do Protect His Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Oil is not being poured upon the troubled waters of present unrest and dissatisfaction by the publication by the Carnegie Foundation of a Boston lawyer's statement, and as contained in your paper this date, that "the poor can get justice in the courts." If he had taken the trouble to investigate the working of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, known as the "Poor Man's Court," he would have hesitated to send his damaging generalities broadcast, and unless his statements are understood to exclude the largest class of persons who come before the court, the allegations and defile the allegations.

The Municipal Court of this city tries more cases and hears more litigants than any other court in the world. There is no tribunal in the world to compare with it in the vast amount of business done, and the speedy, careful and conscientious manner in which justice to the poor as well as rich is administered.

Hundreds of thousands of persons yearly seek redress in that court, and justice is free to the poor as well as to the rich. Nothing is charged them for commencing or prosecuting an action, and the expense of the case is paid ten days from the time the case is filed. His complaint, he can have his judgment and collect it without the expenditure of one cent.

And as of old to me returns
The ancient, the familiar madness.
The passion, the regret!
We sat together, Cynthia, we two,
O how good it is to say again, we two!
How long ago!
And beneath us, under the starlight,
The lake in ceaseless motion
Glimmered with spectral foam.
A cool night wind blew over us,
And your lips, brushing my face,
Were dewy rose-petals wandering
The forlorn and star-drenched night!
And somewhere a wandering voice—
Zest I have sought to rest me
Deep in the quiet grove!
And, Cynthia, we were true to one another—
For a little while were true!
How I have sighed to rest me,
O my beloved!
O my beloved!
Everywhere, everywhere
Could you not have betrayed me
To a less popular art?
Everywhere, everywhere
The old, sweet folly,
The passion, the regret!
How I have sighed to rest me
Deep in the quiet grove!
HOWARD MUMFORD JONES

Died.

WERNER.—On Oct. 27, Joseph Werner, formerly of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., aged 84 years, died at his residence, 1000 E. 12th St., at 10:30 A. M. Funeral services at James H. McLaughlin & Son, Ltd., Lexington, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock.

WENTWORTH.—On Oct. 27, Frances Elliott, widow of John Wentworth, died at 30 months. Mrs. Elliott went north, about 30 months ago, to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Wentworth, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Wentworth, at 10:30.

WERNER.—Miss, beloved husband of Fanny Werner, father of William Werner, died at his residence, 1000 E. 12th St., at 10:30 A. M. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Lexington, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 10:30 A. M.

WILSON.—On Monday, Oct. 27, Mary Wilson, widow of Isaac Wilson, general services at late residence, 40 Park Ave., Bloomfield, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock.

WOOD.—On Monday, Oct. 27, William Wood, 1915, widow of the late Peter Wood, died at her residence, 1000 E. 12th St., at 10:30 A. M. Funeral services at S. E. Agnew's Chapel, Lexington, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock.

WYANT.—At her home, 848 Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 28, Arabella Louisa Wyant, widow of Alexander H. Wyant. Funeral services at S. E. Agnew's Chapel, Lexington, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock.

In Memoriam

AGATSTON—Blanche Schwesenski, passed on Oct. 28, 1918. Blessed are they who shed the privilege to know her.

BREIDENBACH—Norita. In memory of my beloved wife, who died of influenza, the dear father of my children, died Oct. 25, 1918.

WIFE AND CHILDREN.

DENNIS—In tender memory of our dear brother, Joseph F. Dennis, died Oct. 28, 1918. His wife, Mary E. Dennis.

MARY D. COLLETT, W. R. DENNIS.

FERGUSON—In loving memory of my beloved wife, Mrs. M. M. Ferguson, who died Oct. 28, 1918.

OSTERBERG—In ever loving memory of my dear mother, Dr. White, who died of influenza, 10th Machine Gun Battalion, 37th Division, died to the service of his country. Oct. 28, 1918.

SALOMON—In loving memory of our beloved mother, Caroline Salomons, who died Oct. 28, 1918.

REYMOUD—In memory of our brother, the Rev. Harry Platt Reymond, son of the late Samuel E. and Julia M. Reymond, whose life was sacrificed through a fall through an unguarded stair from the third floor of the Y. M. C. A. warehouse in Paris, France, Oct. 28, 1918.

MARY AND WALTER.

Annuiting.

LYTSHIE—Unveiling of monument in loving memory of Martin Lytshie, Sunday, Nov. 2, 3 P. M., at Washington Cemetery, Meyer's Plot, Section 4, Chested of Shell Street, South Boston. It rains, follow the Sunday.

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cause you are located so near
Campbell, founder-proprietor
roadway at 66th Street, from
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New York Times

SUNDAY

newsdealer at once.

ST. QUENTIN BREAKS OUT OF STAGNATION DEFEATS FOR FAVORITES ON LAUREL TRACK

ST. QUENTIN WINS POPULAR VICTORY Favorite Captures Six-Furlong Dash on Laurel Track in a Driving Finish.

Waukeag Runs Good Race

Defeats Queen of Sea After Trailing Most of the Way—My Dear Leads Two-Year-Olds in Muddy Going.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 28.—J. H. Luchheim's St. Quentin brought a little cheer to the saddened backers of the favorites, when he came down in front in the third race here today and broke the losing streak of the public choices, which has become nearly continuous since the track became heavy from the recent rains. St. Quentin was one of the two choices to win, F. L. Short's Waukeag, taking the last event, after being heavily supported.

The track was still heavy today, with six inches of sticky mud, and even some of the noted mudlarks failed to accomplish anything in the going. However, the race was brought to a close by the bringing out of one of the largest crowds of the meeting. The sunshine and the two winners would have been a good offer for the patrons, for the card did not offer anything that pretended to be a feature and the races were given over to selling platters almost exclusively.

St. Quentin just managed to win his race, but Waukeag had trouble in taking the lead at the finish. The race was a close one, with St. Quentin in front at the start of the six-furlong dash, and by the time he was leading by five lengths and seemed to have the race well in hand.

Less Ground in Mud. Enor tried to save ground at the last turn and hugged the rail, and thus came near causing defeat for his mount. St. Quentin got into the deepest part of the mud near the rail, and toward the end, was almost staggering. Meantime T. H. Wilson's General, which had been well through the mud, began to show its mettle, where the track was in much better condition, and came within a few lengths of the winner. Enor was coming in time to make one last effort, but St. Quentin and the latter just staggered over the finish line with an advantage of a head. General, who had been leading, was a factor in the race throughout.

Waukeag, which was led by Queen of the Sea in the final race of the day, was an odds-on favorite at 1 to 2, and won impressively, while Enor, who was leading by five lengths and seemed to have the race well in hand.

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GEORGE STAR IS FIRST IN HANDICAP Wins Feature Race at Louisville Easily—Whitney's Lendy Runs Nice Race.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—The

Perennial Handicap of six furlongs, the most important race on the card at Churchill Downs today, resulted in an easy victory for George Star, the champion of the Florida Stables. The good gelding was one of the least favored in the betting, going to the post at about 7 to 1 in a six-horse field, while the speculators selected Colonel Taylor as a top-heavy favorite at odds of about 3 to 5.

When the controversy veered from finance to racing, however, George Star was very much in it. His rider, Lumsford, indulged Top Coat with the lead for the first two furlongs and then drew away, having five lengths upon the nearest horse, Colonel Taylor, at the half-mile mark. Murray gave the favorite an indifferent ride and wore him out chasing the winner, so that he had nothing left for a final challenge and dropped back to last place in the stretch. Irwin showed a nice turn of speed and, although wholly unable to worry George Star, came with a rush, after trailing the field at the half-mile mark.

The latter was well ridden by Garner, who saved much ground on the turn into the stretch and earned the short end of the purse by a length from Sewell Combs.

Harry Payne Whitney's Peter Pan, a yearling colt, captured the Jefferson Purse for two-year-old fillies at six furlongs by a head in a thrilling race that drew, nipping Valley Park Maid just at the wire. It was a game exhibition that the pretty bay racer gave, and it stamped her with the mark of class, in the opinion of the onlookers.

Robinson, who had the mount was away from the post well to the rear of the field, but he showed a nice turn of speed and, although wholly unable to worry George Star, came with a rush, after trailing the field at the half-mile mark. The latter was well ridden by Garner, who saved much ground on the turn into the stretch and earned the short end of the purse by a length from Sewell Combs.

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TRACK MEET IS WON BY TIGER FRESHMEN Princeton Cubs Beat Out Sophomores on Cinder Path by 26 to 17 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 28.—Tradition did not suffer here this afternoon. The Fall track sports meet, an annual event which sounds the death knell of autumn, had under unfavorable conditions this afternoon and the freshman class, aided by liberal handicaps, compiled the highest point total. The entering men annexed 36 points to 17 for the sophomores, their nearest competitors.

S. Harrison Thompson, American all-around champion athlete, who entered Princeton as a junior this Fall, was the highest individual point winner with two firsts and a third to his credit. The feature of the day, however, was Adams' victory from scratch in the 440-yard run. He was timed in 0:53.5, running on a heavy track against the wind, conditions which worked against good time all afternoon.

Massie, Rubin, and Gibson, with 8 points each, ran second to Thompson for individual honors. The summaries: 100-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Lieberman, 1923, (8 yards); second, W. W. Gibson, 1922, (8 yards); third, Time—0:10.4.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by G. Gibson, 1922, (12 yards); second, W. W. Gibson, 1922, (12 yards); third, Time—0:28.5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by W. L. Adams, 1923, (10 yards); second, H. Lieberman, 1923, (10 yards); third, Time—0:53.5.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by W. L. Adams, 1923, (10 yards); second, H. Lieberman, 1923, (10 yards); third, Time—1:45.5.

1,760-Yard Dash.—Won by W. L. Adams, 1923, (10 yards); second, H. Lieberman, 1923, (10 yards); third, Time—3:30.5.

\$800 EACH FOR GIANTS. National Commission Gives New York Players World Series Money.

The members of the Giants were awarded their share of the world's series receipts by the National Commission yesterday.

The new plan of the division, which was put into effect this season, the club finishing second and third place in the National League were given a part of the money. The full share for each of the Giants for finishing second amounted to about \$800. All the regulars received this amount, while others were given the balance according to their time of service with the club during the season.

The new system worked out so well this year that it will be followed again next season. The second and third place clubs were an incentive which kept the pennant fight at about 7 to 1 in a six-horse field, while the speculators selected Colonel Taylor as a top-heavy favorite at odds of about 3 to 5.

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It was a game exhibition that the pretty bay racer gave, and it stamped her with the mark of class, in the opinion of the onlookers.

TO CONTEST FOR TIGER. Hurdler Transfer from N. Y. A. C.—Brooklyn Meet Has 250 Entries.

Charles R. Erdman, Jr., Intercollegiate champion hurdler, and G. A. Trowbridge, junior national indoor high hurdler, transferred their registration with the Metropolitan A. A. U. from the New York A. C. to Princeton, so that they could represent the New Jersey institution in the indoor athletic meet to be held Saturday night at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

More than 250 entries have been received for the coming meet. The collection of prospective competitors includes a number of champions and prominent athletes of the district. In the hurdle race, a 75-yard handicap, the field, in addition to Erdman and Trowbridge, Jack Miller of the Long Island Lyceum, record holder, and E. W. Macken of the Knights of St. Andrew, will start. G. Erdman, of New York, has entered for the 100-yard hurdle race and the 100-yard hurdle race and the 100-yard hurdle race.

Another event which holds promise of interesting competition is the 600-yard hurdle race, in which the field includes Arthur Reilly, Knight of St. Andrew, present junior titleholder; John O'Brien, who holds the Canadian metropolitan quarter-mile title; William Adams, New York A. C.; and Charles R. Erdman, Jr., of Princeton.

The program provides for seven track events and a bicycle race, for all events closed to members of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

FOUNDED 1836 the twig is bent the tree is inclined. In making clothes for boys we bend all our energy upon one goal—producing clothes which will help the youth grow clothes-wise.

Boyhood friendships are responsible for a vast amount of our grown-up patronage—a stimulating reason for the exceptional quality of everything we sell for boys' wear.

BROKAW BROTHERS 1457-1463 BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR FOR MEN

PROTECTION against chilling of the body; often a forerunner of colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities. Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink. Glastenbury Two-Piece, and Union Suits, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear are made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino. Adjustable drawer bands on all two-piece grades.

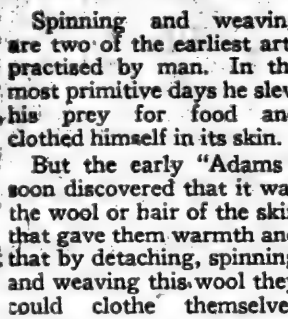
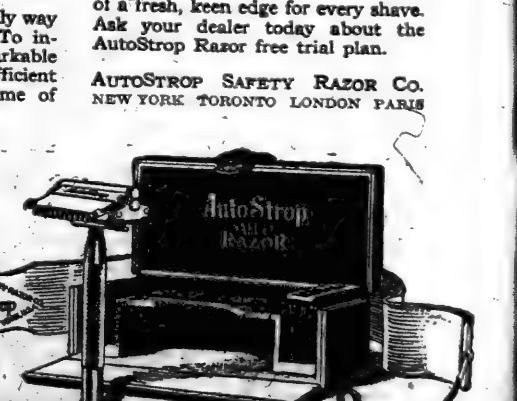
Natural Gray Wool, winter weights in four qualities. Natural Gray Wool, super weights in four qualities. Natural Gray Worsteds, medium weight. Per Garment \$2.50 to \$7.00

For Sale by Leading Dealers ROBERT REIS & COMPANY Wholesale Distributors Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 2. Glastenbury Knitting Company, Glastenbury, Conn.



How soon does your razor blade begin to "pull"? Can you get 500 clean, smooth shaves from every dozen blades? YOU know by experience that shaving dulls the razor blade. You know what a difference there is between the first shave when the blade is fresh—and the last uncomfortable shave that makes you throw the blade away.

How soon does your razor blade lose its edge—begin to "pull" and scrape? Doesn't it begin to dull soon after the first shave? Correct stropping is the only way to keep blades keen-edged. To insure correct stropping, a remarkable stropping device—simple and efficient—is built right into the frame of



Spinning and weaving are two of the earliest arts practised by man. In the most primitive days he slew his prey for food and clothed himself in its skin. But the early "Adams" soon discovered that it was the wool or hair of the skin that gave them warmth and that by detaching, spinning and weaving this wool they could clothe themselves much more conveniently.

The extreme antiquity of the arts of spinning and weaving, however, is not more remarkable than the slowness of their development.

Until the beginning of the 18th century, wool was spun and woven entirely by hand.

Modern methods, of course, produce a much more uniform texture. Our suits of "Forefathers' Cloth" are a good example of this development.

Excellent business suits for men who are hard on their clothes.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners" Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

A Limited Number of Buick Models at Exceptionally Low Prices

1 1917 D-4-35	at \$650
1 1918 E-4-34	at 750
2 1916 D-4-35	at 750
2 1917 D-4-35	at 775
2 1918 E-4-34	at 1250
2 1917 D-4-35	at 1275
2 1916 D-4-35	at 1500
1 1919 H-4-44	at 1500
2 1919 H-4-45	at 1500
1 1919 H-4-45	at 1800
1 1918 E-4-34	at 1900

GLIDDE N Motor & Supply Co. Inc. Authorized Exchange Dealers 237-239 West 58th St. At Broadway.

For Healthful Exercise and Recreation To be acquired either for actual pleasure or for recuperation necessary by too great a devotion to work. McGovern's Gymnasium, 55 West 66th Street is recommended by eminent physicians who have sent patients to test its value. That men and women, and children, too, have benefited by the treatment there administered is declared by these medical men.

Kennedy is Cortlandt MEN'S SHOP Dark Russet Shoes Cordo Color Special Price \$8.00 All sizes and widths. Medium and Narrow. Educator Shoes Gun Metal and Vici Kid \$9.00 Cordovan Wing Tip—Black Only \$11.00

JACK DEMPSEY MAY BOX MEEHAN IN NEWARK

California Heavyweight Likely to be Champion's Opponent in Bout in New Jersey.

WILL NOT BOX THIS YEAR

Manager Requests Date in February or March—Moving Picture to Claim Attention.

Willie Meehan the rotund San Francisco heavyweight boxer, according to present plans, will be Jack Dempsey's opponent in the world's championship bout at the offer of Promoter Dave Mackay of the Newark Sportsman's Club, to make his first ring appearance since winning the title in an eight-round bout at the First Regiment Armory. This, and the fact that Dempsey will not be prepared to appear in defense of his title on Dec. 1 were the principal developments at the meeting yesterday between Promoter Mackay and Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager, at the Claridge Hotel.

Kearns requested the change in date of the proposed bout, saying the champion would require considerable time in which to whip himself back into fighting form. "Not that Jack is not now in good condition," Kearns added, "but, boxing champion could be expected to step from the stage immediately into the ring and defend his title. Jack would require at least six weeks and possibly two months for the task of sharpening his boxing faculties again, and I think he is entitled to this consideration."

It is planned now to conduct the bout some time in February or March. Promoter Mackay and Manager Kearns have both tentatively agreed on this point, and will further discuss the date of the bout at a later date. Dempsey's opponent will be definitely selected. The tentative date in February is the promoter and manager, are Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday.

Dempsey in Movies.

The date of the bout, however, is entirely contingent on the production of a motion picture in which both Manager Kearns and Dempsey are to appear. Kearns declared yesterday that this was the principal reason for his visit to this city. The preliminary details for the picture have already been agreed upon. Kearns expects to start for Los Angeles within a few days to commence studio work on the film. Dempsey, who is in the South with a circuit, will close his tour on Nov. 15, at Hot Springs, Ark., where the champion will spend a few days after ending his circuit engagement. Dempsey will then depart for Los Angeles, where he will take up the motion picture work.

How long Kearns and Dempsey will be engaged in their picture work is not known, but soon after the camera work is concluded Dempsey will repair to Long Branch, N. J., where he will get into shape for the Newark bout. Dempsey will do his training at Jimmy Forrest's gymnasium at the Long Branch resort, where the champion did all his preliminary work for local bouts prior to the meeting with White.

Meehan's selection as the probable opponent was made because of the California promoter's announcement that he was conducting four-round bouts in California to determine the champion. Several times Meehan and Dempsey clashed in these limited round bouts, and Meehan managed to stand off the Salt Lake City boxer. In their last meeting Meehan received the referee's decision on the strength of this achievement. The California promoter, who has been in action here, expressed the opinion that Dempsey would dispose of him in a bout of more than four rounds.

Promoter Mackay and Manager Kearns are confident, however, that a Dempsey-Meehan match for eight rounds would prove successful. They have no opinions on the previous matches between the boxers and the fact that Dempsey is boxing is said to see Dempsey perform in the ring.

Promoter Mackay exhibited a letter from Meehan in which the California boxer declared himself ready and eager to box Dempsey if a match could be arranged. The letter, Mackay said, was received yesterday morning before the promoter had a chance to discuss the proposed bout with Kearns. Following the conference the Newark promoter directed Mackay, seeking his terms for a match against Dempsey. As anticipated, he expected before Friday, when it is planned to decide definite details for the match.

Fears No Heavyweight.

The list of eligible candidates to oppose Dempsey is not necessarily confined to Meehan, although the latter is most favored. The champion is willing to give any of his rivals a chance in the ring. In the round bout of matches over a distance, Battling Leach and Billy Burke were the opponents yesterday, but definite discussion on the probability of either of these boxers being selected was deferred until word is received from Meehan. Manager Kearns, for personal reasons, he said, would not act as opponent in a match between Dempsey and Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight, who is now in England.

Dempsey fears no heavyweight, and is eager to box as often as matches can be arranged for him, said Manager Kearns. "I think his record speaks for itself in this respect. He has knocked out every heavyweight who was thought to have a chance with him, and he can duplicate this record if the necessary presents find. I'll arrange matches as frequently as is compatible with Jack's wishes, and, regardless of the opponent, my demands for Dempsey's services will be reasonable. I want to be square with everybody, and will be in a position to make any demands on the opponent or promoter, and do not intend to seek any record-breaking sums for Jack's services. His profession is boxing, and that's what he's going to do."

Many offers have come to me from promoters in this country and those abroad, particularly in England. The American promoter is acquiring for opponents for Dempsey who would insure a successful attraction. These opponents are hard to find, and unless some are discovered pretty quickly I'd just as soon take a boat to England. From reliable sources I have been informed that boxing is in a remarkably flourishing condition in the British Empire. This has been reflected in the recent important bouts conducted there, when unusual prices were asked for tickets and wonderful gates resulted.

The possibility of boxing the English champion, Joe Beckett, journeying to this country is slim. Dominick Tocco, a promoter in New Orleans, has made an offer of \$150,000 for a bout between Dempsey and Beckett, but there is little chance of the Englishman's coming over here. Dave Mackay is ready to boost this offer \$50,000 for a champion ship bout, but not necessarily to be held in New Jersey. But the hitch in all these offers for bouts with foreign stars is that the challengers will not come to this country.

Kearns Mentions His Purview.

Not long ago I was discussing possibilities in England with a representative of British promoters, who took me by surprise with the amount of money he said a heavyweight championship bout would draw across the sea. This authority calmly told me that a gate of \$750,000 would probably be attracted to a Dempsey-Beckett bout abroad. He made me an offer of \$100,000 for the match and, in answer to my question, informed me that the total cost of such a match would not exceed \$200,000, including the boxer's share of the purse and incidental. I then asked the promoter if he was not providing I was guaranteed one-third of

PRINCETON'S BEST VALE MAKES TRIAL OF SPECIAL PLAYS

Captain Roper Secretly Tries Out Many of Tigers' New Scoring Tricks.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 28.—But two of the men who faced Colgate Saturday were in the lineup "this afternoon" when the "Varsity" faced Red Green's team. Eleven in a twenty-five minute scrimmage. Bigger game on the left end of the line and Dickinson was at left guard. The other three positions were held by the "Varsity" substitutes. The line was again behind locked gates this afternoon and the team was kept at University Field, in that not even the track men, who were having their annual fall handicap track meet in the Palmer Memorial Stadium, were able to witness the workout.

Saturday's defensive play was far superior to anything the team had previously shown and the play by play analysis showed that the eleven had made satisfactory progress in this department. The problem now before the coaches is to develop an offense which will be as powerful as the defense is today.

Defensive, as in yesterday's light scrimmage, was the dominant factor when the "Varsity" had the ball and his rugged line plunging was responsible for one of the two touchdowns scored against the first year team. Murray, who has not yet started a game, was responsible for the other when he dashed forty yards over the chalk marks after receiving the ball on a pass. The "Varsity" boy was quick back on the game's S. A. T. C. eleven, but this far Jack Strubbing's cool-headed generalship and all-around individual play have kept him on the sidelines.

He went in as a half back today and it is likely that he will be groomed for such a position. Sehever's punting was a surprise. Sehever's punting was a surprise. The "Varsity" gained many yards on every exchange.

The team, by its general play against Colgate, proved itself to be well grounded in the fundamentals of the game. The "Varsity" going through a skeleton drill. The same line operated that worked against the freshmen, but in the back field Strubbing called the signals with Murray and McPhee at the halves and the "Varsity" boys were quick back on the game's S. A. T. C. eleven, but this far Jack Strubbing's cool-headed generalship and all-around individual play have kept him on the sidelines.

Roper is handling his team carefully. The first-string men will get into action tomorrow in preparation for the game with Virginia, but they are being pointed for the game with the Crimson the following week-end and the head coach is taking no chances with the physical condition of his charges.

SEARCHLIGHTS HELP ELEVEN

Columbia Football Squad Aided in Practice by Artificial Light.

Under the glare of four searchlights installed on the corner of one of the dormitories near South Field the Columbia "Varsity" resumed its scrimmage work yesterday in preparation for the game with Union, next Saturday. Only the east side of the field was lighted up, and in this limited space the "Varsity" and scrubs battled for a half hour. The first-string eleven was equipped with several new plays, but even with this advantage had no trouble difficulty in making headway against the second team. While it lasted the clash was the most spirited of the season, the scrubs putting up an ironclad defense. Captain Canary and Quarterback Quigley were the only two players not in uniform. Charlie Shaw reappeared, despite a broken nose, and filled in at center. The "Varsity" boys were quick back on the game's S. A. T. C. eleven, but this far Jack Strubbing's cool-headed generalship and all-around individual play have kept him on the sidelines.

WHITEWASHED BALL FAILS.

Does Not Make Up for Hour of Daylight in N. Y. U. Practice.

New York University's football team got down to hard work again yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field after a one day respite. In view of the fact that the Violet is not scheduled to play again until Election Day, Head Coach Longwell gave his charges a day of rest on Monday. The layoff was the first and probably will be the last enjoyed by the team this season.

The practice session yesterday lasted for nearly three hours and only came to a close when darkness made the ball no longer visible. The experiment of using a whitewashed ball was tried, but proved ineffective. The doing away with the hour of extra daylight system has taken a whole hour off the daily practice of the local eleven, but this defect will soon be overcome by the installation of a set of searchlights to be placed on the grandstand. These will illuminate half the gridiron as plain as day, and the coaches will be able to keep the players as long as they see fit.

The Violet coaches spent most of their time yesterday in teaching the line how to charge on kicks. This seemed to be the greatest fault of the New York eleven last Saturday in the game against R. F. I. Time and time again the Trojan forwards broke through and only missed blocking Captain Canary's punts by the narrowest of margins. As a result the coaches drilled the line in defending the kicker until they were gasping for air.

It was learned yesterday morning that the injury sustained by Baker, left tackle, in Saturday's contest will keep him out of the game for the remainder of the season. The plucky tackle received a partial fracture of the left ankle in the P. F. I. game, but insisted on playing. The course, however, had to be carried from the field as the intense pain had caused him to collapse. His loss will be severely felt, as he has been the star of the team. The Violet line this season, however, was displaced last week at full back by Dave Cohen, who is being groomed to take Baker's place and showed considerable skill.

R. I. Yacht Club Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Yacht Club will be held Thursday evening at the clubhouse, and will be followed by a moving picture exhibition. The house will be closed for the winter Saturday, Nov. 1.

COLGATE BUILDS DEFENSE. FOOTBALL TEAM GIVES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DARTMOUTH ATTACK.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Colgate football team this afternoon held its first real workout of the week, preparatory for the Dartmouth game next Saturday, in a wind which at times reached gusts of thirty miles an hour. The players, all the regulars, with the exception of Quarterback Anderson, Fullback O'Neil, and Halfback Lark, were on the field and it is hoped that, tomorrow or Thursday at the latest, these men will be able to report for duty. They are still in need of the rain to which their strenuous efforts last Saturday in the Princeton game entitle them. Three teams, besides the "Varsity," were through a session of scrimmages. The "Varsity" was placed on the defense against the second team, while the third and fourth teams scrimmaged between themselves without either appearing to have the advantage over the other.

In the "Varsity" second team scrimmage Wesley, who has been substituting for O'Neil at full back, got loose for a beautiful 30-yard run to a touchdown, showing the team with his splendid dodging. While this was discouraging to the coaches, so far as the defensive work of the team is concerned, it was a good omen for the offensive.

The entire practice was given over to this work and at its conclusion it was pointed out that the team had a good deal of work to do. It is hoped that a week of drilling in this department of the game will help the team to overcome the powerful Dartmouth offense.

FIRST GAME SINCE 1905.

When Colgate and Dartmouth Last Met Former Won 10 to 10.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—As a good omen for Saturday's big game it was pointed out here today that Dartmouth has not lost a football game at Hanover since 1905. But, incidentally, it was Colgate which turned the trick by a 10 to 10 score in the only game up to this year that a Maroon eleven ever played against a Colgate team.

With the exception of the Colgate contest, that season was a wonderful one for the Colgate team. The team, which was defeated by Princeton, 6-0, and Harvard, 6-0, and lost to Dartmouth, 6-0, and to the Dartmouth-Colgate game was a good one. The team, which was defeated by Princeton, 6-0, and Harvard, 6-0, and lost to Dartmouth, 6-0, and to the Dartmouth-Colgate game was a good one.

CORNELL IMPROVES ATTACK.

Coach Rush Aims to Correct Defects of Big Red Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Clear cold weather put new spirit in the Cornell football team this afternoon, and Head Coach Rush put the team through a long drill. The practice was again secret. It is evident that from now on the emphasis of the coaching will be placed on the development of the offense. Since it is felt here that this was the biggest defect in the team's play last Saturday, it is a thing that it has rarely been able to do during the season.

After Nov. 1 the squad will begin to practice in the baseball cage after dark. This makes it possible to work at all hours. The setting back of the clocks has been a serious handicap, since it sets back the team's practice time. This early in the year. It will be possible to hold scrimmages and secret practices in the cage.

W. AND L. BACKS IN DOUBT.

Silverstein Only Man Behind Line Who is Sure of His Job.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 28.—With gates barred by order of Head Coach Raftery the Washington and Lee Generals began work on Wilson Field today in preparation for Virginia Tech next Saturday in Lynchburg. The seven week will be devoted to secret signal practice. Two scrimmages will take place before Friday.

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HOT WEATHER KEEPS HARVARD TEAM IDLE

Varsity Players Out Lightest Work of Season on Soldiers' Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Harvard football team has been idle for a long time because of the hot weather. The team is out on Soldiers' Field, but the work is the lightest of the season. The team is out on Soldiers' Field, but the work is the lightest of the season.

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When Colgate and Dartmouth Last Met Former Won 10 to 10.

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HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—As a good omen for Saturday's big game it was pointed out here today that Dartmouth has not lost a football game at Hanover since 1905. But, incidentally, it was Colgate which turned the trick by a 10 to 10 score in the only game up to this year that a Maroon eleven ever played against a Colgate team.

With the exception of the Colgate contest, that season was a wonderful one for the Colgate team. The team, which was defeated by Princeton, 6-0, and Harvard, 6-0, and lost to Dartmouth, 6-0, and to the Dartmouth-Colgate game was a good one. The team, which was defeated by Princeton, 6-0, and Harvard, 6-0, and lost to Dartmouth, 6-0, and to the Dartmouth-Colgate game was a good one.

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Coach Rush Aims to Correct Defects of Big Red Team.

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ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Clear cold weather put new spirit in the Cornell football team this afternoon, and Head Coach Rush put the team through a long drill. The practice was again secret. It is evident that from now on the emphasis of the coaching will be placed on the development of the offense. Since it is felt here that this was the biggest defect in the team's play last Saturday, it is a thing that it has rarely been able to do during the season.

After Nov. 1 the squad will begin to practice in the baseball cage after dark. This makes it possible to work at all hours. The setting back of the clocks has been a serious handicap, since it sets back the team's practice time. This early in the year. It will be possible to hold scrimmages and secret practices in the cage.

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RE-OLING FOR QUAKERS.

Philadelphia Eleven in First Secret Practice of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The University of Pennsylvania's heavy scoring machine was given a re-ooling this afternoon behind closed doors. It was the first secret practice held by Coach Fay since the team's defeat by Princeton last week. The team was out on the field, but the work was the lightest of the season.

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Do your Spark Plugs foul?

The problem of keeping spark plugs free from carbon crust that cuts down the spark gap, short circuits the current and makes your engine "miss," is not hard to solve.

It is largely a matter of uniformity in the vaporizing and in the flame speed of your gasoline, combined with correct adjustment of your carburetor to insure clean, complete combustion. Standardize on SOCONY Motor Gasoline. It is carefully refined, high quality gasoline that always has uniform vaporizing and ignition qualities. No matter where you buy SOCONY it is uniform, clean-burning, power-full. It will give you big mileage from every gallon and reduce carbon troubles of all sorts. At filling time look for the red, white and blue SOCONY Sign.

Every gallon the same
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

SOCONY

REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFF.

MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL

The sign of a reliable dealer

and the world's best Gasoline

Mercer Motors Co.

announce the appointment of

Mr. C. L. GUYMAN

as Assistant General Manager

Munsingwear fits and covers the form perfectly—the fabric gives with every motion of the body—yet the fit is permanent. It's a Munsingwear habit to outwash, outwear, outlast expectations.

Try it! To wear it means great satisfaction, comfort and economy.

Munsingwear—for Winter Comfort



Mistaken Identity

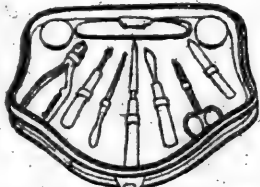
Election Day (holiday) comes on Tuesday.

Tuesday of next week, not Tuesday of the week after.

So confusing their both being called Tuesday.

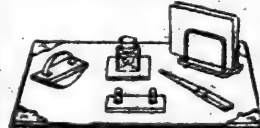
So annoying to think a place closed and find it was open.

Cross Manicure Set



Manicure articles. Glass nail brush, glass covering, border design of gold tooling; velvet lining. Size 1 1/2 inches. Price \$30.45.

Cross Desk Set



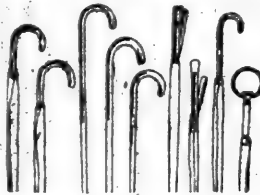
Of black or colored glass, gilt mounting. Complete: desk pad, ink bottle, blotter, pen tray and paper holder. Complete. \$14.50.

Cross Motor Goods



Motor muff, tan or gray, striped plush, lamb's wool lining. \$31.00.
Motor robe, ribbed shawl or bedford cloth, striped plush lining. Size 36 inches. \$105.00.
Motor pillow to match, size 18x28 inches. \$11.00.

Cross Canes and Umbrellas



Complete line of canes and umbrellas for men. Black or colored silk umbrellas, with attractive handles, for women.

Tea Wagon—Tea Service



Tea wagon, solid mahogany, removable tray, shelf underneath, rubber-tire wheels; size 36 inches high. Unfitted. \$42.00.

Tea set for "four." Of Royal Worcester china, white with floral decoration. Tea pot, creamer, sugar basin, 6 plates, 4 cups and saucers. Service without wagon. \$54.00.

Personal Christmas Cards to order.

Prices submitted upon request.

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

494 Fifth Ave. 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 144 Tremont St. London 80 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

14 DEAD; 6 MISSING IN LAKE SHIPWRECK

Storm Smashes Passenger Steamer Against Pier at Entrance to Muskegon Harbor.

CAPTAIN ASKS ALL TO LEAP

Many Are Caught Between Decks in the Darkness—Survivors Praise Crew's Bravery.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 28.—With fourteen known dead and six or more missing, only time can bring an accurate count of the toll of the great seas which early this morning lifted bodily the Crosby passenger steamer Muskegon, formerly the City of Holland, and smashed her to pieces on the piers at the entrance to Muskegon Harbor. The list of dead is being added to almost hourly. The steamer, a sidewheeler, bound from Milwaukee, after outriding the gale all night, made for the harbor in the early morning, but, according to Captain Edwin Miller, in the darkness struck the bar at the entrance. The wheel paddles jammed in the sand, checking her headway, and the great seas tossed the ship about and finally hurled her against the pier. She hung there for a moment and was pounded into wreckage, and then slipped off into the deep channel, going down in fifty feet of water. The vessel now lies a storm-torn tangle of steel and splintered wood, blocking the entrance to the harbor.

Fifty of the seventy-two passengers and crew, guided to safety by a single flashlight in the hands of a coast guard, were tonight known to have been saved from the vessel. It is feared that several were caught between decks. Survivors, most of whom escaped only in

their night clothing, are being cared for by the Red Cross.

The latest list of admitted dead follows: JAMES O. REILLY, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. JOHN ROCKEFELLER, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Mrs. HERMAN LECHE, Montague, Mich.; OLIVER EMMERMAN, Muskegon, Mich.; Mrs. W. H. JOHNSON, Ferrisburgh, Mich.; Mrs. JESSIE ROPELINSKI, waitress, Muskegon; HARRY REES, assistant engineer, Milwaukee, Wis.; JOHN BRANDWITZER, second cook, Milwaukee, Mich.; JOHN LENCZ, deckhand, Milwaukee; ARTHUR DEWITT, member of crew, Muskegon; JOHN HUFF, member of crew, Muskegon; and two unidentified men.

Graphic stories of terror, suffering, heroism and of the bravery of Captain Edwin Miller and his officers and crew, who remained at their posts to the last, are told by the survivors. Captain Miller, sensing disaster as the vessel was driven toward the pier, ordered all to leap for their lives. An effort was made to rescue the women first, and only four women, one of whom was employed on the boat, were tonight known to have been lost.

Women Jump from Steaming Ship.

The women, fearing to venture over the rail, were bravely led by Mrs. Fred L. Boorman of Muskegon, who jumped from the ship.

Captain Miller declares the underdog swung his ship after she struck the bar. "I told the cabin boys to raken the passengers and crew and ordered all over the rail," he said. "Those who moved quickly were saved. The ones who held back lost their lives."

R. J. Kakhorosky, a coast guard, rescued many of those saved, according to survivors. Approaching as closely as possible to the suspended steamer, Kakhorosky, while others of the coast guard struggled to free men and women from the tangle of wreckage, held a flashlight, directing the way to safety.

Harry Rees, second engineer, was found dead on the beach. He had been washed overboard, others of the crew said, after being caught in the live steam of bursting pipes in the engine room, where he had remained as long as possible. Apparently he reached the shore safely and crawled some distance from the water, but exhaustion and injuries inflicted by pieces of wreckage are believed to have caused his death.

The Muskegon was an iron vessel, built in 1881 by the Holland Steamship company, and lately rebuilt for the Crosby Line. She was 231 feet in length and was of 1,145 gross tonnage.

OVER seventy styles of imported kid gloves from Grenoble—

For her who would wear the most beautiful gloves in the world—

Made by the Centemeri master-glovers, inheritors of the traditions of three centuries of glovecraft—

Made of the *Nationale Quality* of French Kidskin—

Almost invisible in grain and so soft and flexible—

Small wonder these gloves fit perfectly and enhance the grace of even the loveliest hand.

Our stock is the most extensive ever received from our Grenoble factory, and assuredly—

The largest to be found in the city.

The Perfect Christmas Gift

The Centemeri Seven

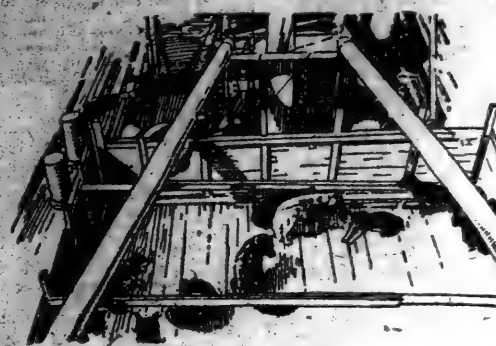
The Centemeri Wardrobe

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.

Philadelphia Store, 123 South 11th St.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



A Cargo of Dogs

Some posts are much more successful than others in breeding sledge dogs, and the sale of entire dog teams from one post to another is a frequent occurrence. The picture shows a pen built on the deck of a schooner, where a dozen or more dogs are traveling to a new home. Well-bred sledge dogs are valuable, costing from \$60.00 to \$100.00 each.

Revillon Frères

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

Government Sale of SURPLUS MOTORS

The Philadelphia District Salvage Board, Committee on Sale of Buildings and Equipment, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., 1710 Market Street, Philadelphia.

will receive sealed bids

Until Noon, November 14, 1919, on Electrical Equipment at the

Eddystone Rifle Storage Plant Eddystone, Pa.

Particulars and a complete list of the equipment to be disposed of may be obtained by applying to the Chairman of the Salvage Board, Philadelphia District Ordnance Office.

The list comprises approximately 300 motors, ranging from 1 to 75 H. P., including one hundred 50-H. P. motors and starting compensators for each motor of 5 H. P. and above.



It's New!

It's delicious. It's cooling

—thirst-quenching.

And it tastes like more.

A smooth, full-bodied spicy flavor—the result of combining the finest ginger and the clear sparkling waters from Sprite Spring in the foot-hills of the Adirondacks.

Drink a glass of Beech-Nut Ginger Ale today. Compare it with your favorite ginger ale.

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Conshohocken, N. Y.

"Gods of Forest Flavor."



Beech-Nut Ginger Ale "Great!"

BOOKS WANTED.

The Book Corner, 261 Fifth Ave., will buy small collections of rare books of every kind. Reproduction will call. Tel. Mac. Square 444.

Slightly used motor cars of the best makers advertised in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant—4474.

Here's the New, Better Woven Fabric Bed Spring

The first "Woven Wire" Spring Ever Built for Sleep

Ask for Simmons' Woven Fabric Springs in the Stores

A WOMAN need only look at those new Springs to realize how the Simmons' Woven Fabric construction does away with the faults she knows so well in the average "woven wire" Spring.

Note the 12 flexible steel slats, running the full length of the Fabric.

Note the spiral spring in the middle of each slat—and the row of spirals clear across the width of the Fabric at head and foot.

This is the first really scientific construction ever put into a Fabric Spring.

It means that the Simmons' Fabric can be woven firm and resilient—not soft and slack.

Each spiral stretches independently of every other spiral.

The Simmons' Woven Fabric Spring gives to the contours of

the body—yet can never sag under the shoulders and hips of the sleeper, never slacken or sag.

And this means that the Simmons' Woven Fabric Spring is restful where the ordinary "woven wire" Spring sags, humps and lets the sleeper down into a hollow, with the feeling of "sleeping uphill all night."

Note, too, the strong, simple construction of the metal frame. Toned up at all the corners, so that a Simmons' Woven Fabric Spring fits solidly in the bed—cannot knock or rattle.

And the finish—silver-gray, rustproof.

All the corners smoothed off. Not a rough spot or loose end anywhere to scratch the hands or tear or wear the bedding.

The Simmons' Woven Fabric Spring is the latest invention in the Simmons' campaign for better sleep for the American people.

No one can sleep soundly, relaxed all night and rested in the morning, on a bed that creaks or rather—on a Spring that sags, humps or knocks.

All users of the ordinary "woven wire" Springs know their faults, and will welcome this new and better spring—Simmons' Woven Fabric Spring.

The merchants who are selling the beautiful Simmons' Metal Beds and "Slumber King" Springs can also show you the new Woven Fabric Simmons' Spring.

These springs cost little if any more than "woven wire" springs. Once you see them you would gladly pay more for them.

Elizabeth, N. J. Atlanta, Ga. SIMMONS COMPANY
San Francisco, Cal. Montreal, Can. Kenosha, Wisconsin

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SIMMONS BEDS
Built for Sleep

Buyers' Wants
Two cents per word each insertion.

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Buyers' Wants

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Darr's 607, Corvallis
Cohen & Goldstein, 304 4th Av., Phone Mad-
ison 2-2946, Square 400.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garcia, 607, American
Broadway, Astor, Cleveland, Philadelphia,
and any other make; all qualities of
Garcia, 607, American Broadway, Astor, Cleve-
land, 211 2d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open to buy large
quantities of all makes and grades of Trico-
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Buyers' Wants

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Stocks

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Our Circular No. 1250
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which should make a
strong appeal to invest-
ors interested in securi-
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4% BONDS
Due 1923-1939

Prices to Yield
4 1/2%

Descriptive circular upon request

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ESTABLISHED 1899

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Bonds for Investment
Harris, Forbes & Co.
FINE, STROUD, CORNER WILLIAM
NEW YORK

SHARP CALL MONEY BULGE CHECKS
Further Rise of Stocks
Germans Buy Cotton.

The speculative community made the most of the impression that the strike of steel miners would yet be held in abeyance until further negotiations had been completed between the Government and union leaders. With this thought in mind, traders bid the industrial stocks upward from 3 to 10 points, and the list was steadily forging ahead in the early afternoon when call money rates rose swiftly to 13 per cent., and the movement received a check. The money market reflected heavy Government withdrawal, which, coming at a time when bankers were preparing for large maturities of securities on Nov. 1, worked to restrict temporarily the quota of credit available for stock market needs. Before the end of the business day offerings of demand funds had increased, with the result that the loaning rate slipped back to 6 per cent. Shortly before the markets left off for the session, previous reactions were partially made up and stocks were generally strong in final dealings.

The character of trading was not at all changed from what it has been of the preceding day. While the trend of the market was forward most of the time, the struggle between opposing forces in a speculative sense was clearly marked by quick dips and abrupt recoveries prior to the period when the money influence was directly felt. The large turnover of some of the high-priced issues of the year was a record or close to previous maximum figures, denoted the operations of trading with substantial financial resources to forward their plans. The steel issues came in for much attention, but it was the automobile shares which were the fashion. A rather curious factor of the trading in steel stocks was the emphasis laid on the improvement in the current situation in a railroad, in the third quarter at the same time as the steel companies. The latter showed net earnings of something over \$40,000,000, compared with \$34,300,000 in the second quarter. Inasmuch as the balance available for common stock dividends was considerably more than twice the amount necessary for the quarterly distribution, the market could be looked upon as favorable and held forth the promise of improvement in the current month. The market, however, showed net earnings of something over \$40,000,000, compared with \$34,300,000 in the second quarter. Inasmuch as the balance available for common stock dividends was considerably more than twice the amount necessary for the quarterly distribution, the market could be looked upon as favorable and held forth the promise of improvement in the current month. The market, however, showed net earnings of something over \$40,000,000, compared with \$34,300,000 in the second quarter. Inasmuch as the balance available for common stock dividends was considerably more than twice the amount necessary for the quarterly distribution, the market could be looked upon as favorable and held forth the promise of improvement in the current month.

Heavy Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Trading was heavy on the Bourse today. French government bonds were quoted at 90.27, exchange on London at 90.27, and the 5 per cent loan at 90.27. The dollar was quoted at 25.07.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
High. Low. Renewal. Last
100 days 100 days 100 days 100 days

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates. High. Low. Last. Change
Sterling 100 100 100 100
Paris 100 100 100 100
Berlin 100 100 100 100
Amsterdam 100 100 100 100
Brussels 100 100 100 100
Frankfurt 100 100 100 100
Hamburg 100 100 100 100
London 100 100 100 100
New York 100 100 100 100
San Francisco 100 100 100 100
Chicago 100 100 100 100
Boston 100 100 100 100
Portland 100 100 100 100
Seattle 100 100 100 100
Tacoma 100 100 100 100
Vancouver 100 100 100 100
Victoria 100 100 100 100
Wellington 100 100 100 100
Auckland 100 100 100 100
Sydney 100 100 100 100
Melbourne 100 100 100 100
Brisbane 100 100 100 100
Perth 100 100 100 100
Adelaide 100 100 100 100
Hobart 100 100 100 100
Launceston 100 100 100 100
Dunedin 100 100 100 100
Christchurch 100 100 100 100
Invercargill 100 100 100 100
Nelson 100 100 100 100
Richmond 100 100 100 100
Timaru 100 100 100 100
Dunedin 100 100 100 100
Christchurch 100 100 100 100
Invercargill 100 100 100 100
Nelson 100 100 100 100
Richmond 100 100 100 100
Timaru 100 100 100 100

CLOSING RATES.

High. Low. Last. Change
Sterling 100 100 100 100
Paris 100 100 100 100
Berlin 100 100 100 100
Amsterdam 100 100 100 100
Brussels 100 100 100 100
Frankfurt 100 100 100 100
Hamburg 100 100 100 100
London 100 100 100 100
New York 100 100 100 100
San Francisco 100 100 100 100
Chicago 100 100 100 100
Boston 100 100 100 100
Portland 100 100 100 100
Seattle 100 100 100 100
Tacoma 100 100 100 100
Vancouver 100 100 100 100
Victoria 100 100 100 100
Wellington 100 100 100 100
Auckland 100 100 100 100
Sydney 100 100 100 100
Melbourne 100 100 100 100
Brisbane 100 100 100 100
Perth 100 100 100 100
Adelaide 100 100 100 100
Hobart 100 100 100 100
Launceston 100 100 100 100
Dunedin 100 100 100 100
Christchurch 100 100 100 100
Invercargill 100 100 100 100
Nelson 100 100 100 100
Richmond 100 100 100 100
Timaru 100 100 100 100

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Revenue receipts: \$11,700,000. Disbursements: \$11,700,000. Balance: \$11,700,000.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic exchange: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 100; San Francisco, 100; Montreal, 100.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 64 1/2; in New York, 64 1/2; Mexican dollars, 90 1/2.

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Studebaker Less Active.

Studebaker, which has been one of the most active stocks in recent trading, showed a slight reaction today. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$10,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$10,000,000.

A Steady Advance.

One of the high-priced issues, which had been a feature of the market for some time, showed a steady advance today. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$20,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$20,000,000.

Republic Iron and Steel.

Republic Iron and Steel moved up as high as 130 and closed the day at 118. In point of advance this issue led the steel shares, the movement being similar to that which a few days ago carried the stock up to a new high of 135. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$15,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$15,000,000.

Shipping Shares Firm.

The shipping shares were firm, reflecting to some extent the attitude of local shipowners who have asserted that they will move their vessels despite the activities of the striking longshoremen in this port. This attitude has apparently struck a responsive chord in the financial district, which is tired of the succession of strikes throughout the country in recent months. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$12,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$12,000,000.

Rail Shares Bailed Earnings Reports.

There seemed to be persistent offering of railroad stocks in yesterday's market, which, although not heavy in volume, sufficed to depress a majority of the shares from fractions to more than 1 point. In many instances the offering was a result of the fact that the railroad companies had reported a net profit for the third quarter of the year, which was a surprise to many who had not expected that the announcement would show a net profit of \$10,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$10,000,000.

America Sugar Touches New High.

American Sugar Refining led the sugar group into higher ground yesterday and touched a new high for the year at 147 on heavy buying, which was said to be mostly for accumulation. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$18,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$18,000,000.

One Stock Market Argument.

In some quarters in the financial district higher prices for stocks are predicted purely on the basis that the country has experienced inflation in almost every other field. It is pointed out that a great many of the industrial companies are experiencing better business conditions than they have for some time, and that an increase in the stock market value of their stocks should follow to keep pace with the rise in prices in almost every other field. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$16,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$16,000,000.

A Good Many Stock Exchange Men.

A good many stock exchange men are lamenting the Government's activity in the money market, or at least the Government's influence on the market, and are asking if it is not possible for the financial authorities to do something to "more scientifically" by this doubtless, is meant in some manner which will not necessitate the withdrawing of very large sums from the banks. But the representatives of the Government are sure there is no other way possible than the one now being followed. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$14,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$14,000,000.

More Money Flows.

Not all of the blame for the erratic call money market is being laid at the door of the Treasury. Some brokers observe that at times when the rate is relatively low, say around 4 per cent., there is apparently no need to be had. Twenty seconds later the rate happens to jump 3 or 4 points, or even more, and it sometimes does, there is a sudden demand for money. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$12,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$12,000,000.

German Marks.

German marks were extremely weak yesterday, selling to a new low record. Just as the market was about to close, for minimum quotations in the general places where business is done in this country ranged all the way from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per mark. But at this time the market was broken, and the situation was broken, and the situation was broken. The company's earnings for the third quarter of the year, which were announced yesterday, were a net profit of \$10,000,000. The earnings were a net profit of \$10,000,000.

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ISSUESPREFERRED
STOCKSSTANDARD OIL CO.
(NEW JERSEY) 7%ATLANTIC REFINING
COMPANY 7%GALENA-SIGNAL OIL
OLD & NEW 8%PIERCE OIL CORP.
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MAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX.CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
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JUDGMENT

To paraphrase the poet, Some investors are born with judgment; some acquire it; more have it thrust upon them (by repeated losses). Our Service will aid you to acquire judgment in the quick, least expensive way. The impartial security reports we render are the result of long experience in the "Street" plus the fact that we are unbiased observers with no interest in selling or buying securities. We do not handle securities in any way. We have nothing to sell but service.

Write today for details of a Service for which over seven thousand shrewd investors have found it advantageous to subscribe. Just send us your name and address—you incur no obligation.

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35 Nassau St., New York City
John Moody, President
Telephone Rector 2947-8-9

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4.70%—5.05%

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Dade County 6's
LOUISIANA
Madison Parish 5's
MICHIGAN
Berrien County 5's
Macomb County 6's
NORTH CAROLINA
Ashe County 5's
Brunswick County 5's
Davie County 5's
Lincoln County 5's

OHIO
Deane County 5's
Lucas County 5's
Morgan County 5's
Ottawa County 5's
Williams County 5's

TEXAS
Smith County 5's
Special Descriptive
Circulars on Request

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS
In New Jersey
Free from all Federal
Income Taxes

City of Newark.....3 1/2%
City of Paterson.....4 1/2%
City of Salem.....5%
City of South Amboy.....5%
Village of Ridgefield Park 5%
Borough of Norwood.....5%
Borough of Haddonfield 5 1/2%
Borough of Merchantville 5%
Township of Cranford.....4 1/2%
Township of Woodbridge.....5%
Township of Washington 5 1/2%
Township of Roxbury.....5%

At prices to yield
4.40% to 4.70%
Circulars on request

GEO. B. GIBBONS & CO.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

NEW YORK
MUNICIPAL BONDS

The following bonds are, when
owned by a resident of this State,
Income Tax Exempt

	To Yield
Rochester.....	4.25%
Buffalo.....	4.25%
Westchester Co.....	4.30%
Ithaca.....	4.30%
White Plains.....	4.30%
Plattsburgh.....	4.30%
Little Falls.....	4.30%
Cornwall.....	4.30%
New York City.....	4.40%
Oswego.....	4.40%
Herkimer.....	4.30%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co., Boston

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.				
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.				
	High.	Low.	Close.	Change.
25 railroads.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
25 industrials.....	125.75	125.40	125.70	+1.25
20 stocks.....	98.25	98.15	98.15	+1.10
DAILY RANGE OF 20 STOCKS.				
	High.	Low.	Close.	Change.
Oct. 28.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Oct. 29.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Oct. 30.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Oct. 31.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Nov. 1.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Nov. 2.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Nov. 3.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Nov. 4.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Nov. 5.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Nov. 6.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
Nov. 7.....	98.25	98.15	98.20	+1.10
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CUTS OF \$1,500,000 MADE IN THE BUDGET

Police Department Estimate Reduced by \$757,580 and Street Cleaning by \$446,652.

HYLAN AND CRAIG IN SPAT

Mayor Accuses Controller of Heckling Heads of Departments Before Estimate Board.

Hostilities between Mayor Hylan and Controller Craig were renewed yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Estimate on the proposed budget. The Mayor accused the Controller of "heckling" heads of city departments, who, he said, had been brought to the meeting in the interest of economy in an attempt to cut down the budget.

Items totalling \$1,500,000 were cut out of the budget yesterday. They were from appropriations in departments directly under the Mayor's supervision. The largest item was \$757,580 from the Police Department. Other items were \$446,652 from Street Cleaning, \$101,122 from Fire, \$78,000 from Plant and Structures, \$70,840 from Health, \$51,989 from Bronx Parks, \$40,000 from Queens Parks, and \$123,700 from Dockets.

"The Controller is going to heckle you," the Mayor said at the beginning of the meeting. "But don't be afraid. This meeting has been called in the interest of economy."

"I suppose there is a law against heckling," the Controller said with sarcasm.

"All departments ought to be under the control of the Controller," the Mayor rejoined heatedly.

Police Commissioner Enright told the board that he would withdraw the estimate for 200 additional policemen asked for.

The Controller asked if the Police Department did not need the additional men because of the possibility of riots and disorder. "It is a matter of public safety," said Mr. Craig.

"Who is running the police force?" interrupted the Mayor, speaking to Commissioner Enright, you, or the Controller, or the Board of Estimate?"

"I'm trying to," replied the Police Commissioner.

"It's your responsibility and no one else's," said the Mayor.

"The Board of Estimate is responsible for the safety of the city and private property," said the Controller. "However, I am willing to leave the responsibility to the Mayor. He ought to handle the situation."

"Yes, and I have handled it well," said the Mayor, and I have handled it also when others have been away and careless of the conditions of unrest."

Controller Craig said there should be no elimination of departments just to make a showing. "No item should be cut out which might result in deterioration of the city," he said.

Mr. Craig's statement, which was in the nature of a warning, was cut out of the budget for increases in salaries above \$2,000. The total required to meet these increases is \$235,200.

"Many wild and unfounded statements are being made from time to time," says Mr. Craig's statement, "by uninformed persons with respect to the large number of employees carried upon the payroll of the City of New York for whom it is alleged no useful occupation exists. This it has been stated that there are 100,000 persons whose compensation is paid by the City of New York. The facts are entirely at variance with such statements. That the Police, Fire, and Street Cleaning Departments are underrun by very commonly understood, and it has been repeatedly asserted that there is a shortage of teachers in the public schools. Outside of those employed in these several departments the total number of regular employees in all city departments provided for in the 1920 budget is 17,026, while the employees in the offices of the various counties bring the total up to 19,913.

While no one has disputed the justice of the increases in compensation granted to all classes of employees receiving \$2,000 or less per year, and to the higher offices of the Fire and Police Departments, and in the educational system, a great deal of commotion has been attempted to be created over allowing any increases whatever in the compensation of any other employees whose salaries happen to be over \$2,000 per year, no matter how zealous, efficient, and valuable their services may be.

The Controller gives a list of the employees receiving more than \$2,000 whose compensation is proposed to increase in the 1920 budget. Duncan McInnes, Chief Accountant of the Department of Finance, receives \$2,000 increase. Others who receive \$1,000 or more increase are James Matthews, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Estimate; John A. McCulloch, head of the Franchise Division of the Board of Estimate; George P. Nicholson and John P. Collins, assistants to the Corporation Counsel; heads of Water and Highway Bureaus; the Borough of Queens, the President of the Board of Assessors, the First Deputy Charles E. Commissioner, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity, and Wood D. Loden, Deputy Commissioner of Accounts.

Forty-one City Magistrates are to get a raise of \$1,000 each. "The Magistrate," said the Controller, "is a position with slight exception, are required to be on duty practically all day, seven days in the week, and receive a lower salary than any other judicial officer."

City salary increases are not commensurate with the increased cost of living, according to a statement on the budget sent out yesterday by the Bureau of Municipal Research. The statement points out that \$127,274,286 is provided, against \$104,945,734 for last year.

"This is an increase of only 21.8 per cent. The increase over 1917 is only 32 per cent. Although it is true that many of the better paid officials receive no increase, or very small ones within the period considered, it will readily be seen that the increase in salary and wage cost to the city has not been commensurate with the general increase in the cost of living during that period."

FOR SEPTEMBER AND NINE MONTHS. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.—Gross, 1,006,010; Net, 810,182; Sur. after tax, 408,319; 9 mos. gross, 8,982,412; 9 mos. net, 7,358,565; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 1,623,853; 9 mos. gross, 2,902,490; 9 mos. net, 2,311,712; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 457,777.

DETROIT EDISON CO.—Gross, 1,062,044; Net, 840,185; Sur. after tax, 427,128; 9 mos. gross, 8,982,412; 9 mos. net, 7,358,565; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 1,623,853; 9 mos. gross, 2,902,490; 9 mos. net, 2,311,712; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 457,777.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—Gross, 973,063; Net, 820,758; Sur. after tax, 410,379; 9 mos. gross, 8,982,412; 9 mos. net, 7,358,565; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 1,623,853; 9 mos. gross, 2,902,490; 9 mos. net, 2,311,712; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 457,777.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.—Gross, 628,240; Net, 515,835; Sur. after tax, 258,412; 9 mos. gross, 5,322,412; 9 mos. net, 4,354,927; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 867,485; 9 mos. gross, 2,902,490; 9 mos. net, 2,311,712; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 457,777.

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SEES BIG FOREIGN TRADE.

Francis H. Sisson Says We Should Buy Securities Abroad.

Asserting that America in order to maintain her position in world trade must educate the investing public up to the point where it will buy foreign securities, Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, speaking at the first meeting of the Public Affairs Campaign of the American Institute of Banking last night, said that Great Britain in the next ten years would have larger amounts for foreign investment than ever before.

"The world war," said Mr. Sisson, "changed this country from a borrowing to a lending nation and set up operating forces that will make this country an increasingly important lender of capital. Today it is imperative that we give attention to the opportunities of America in foreign trade and in the foreign investment field."

Touching upon conditions in Great Britain brought about by the world war, Mr. Sisson said:

"A noted English statistician and economist has estimated that after the war Great Britain will have available larger amounts than ever before for annual investment. It is estimated that in the next ten years there will be available an annual amount of \$2,400,000,000 for investment in foreign colonies and independent dominions, only two-fifths of which will be expended in the United Kingdom."

This estimate is based upon the increased producing capacity of Great Britain during the war, which is reported to be larger than before the war, and upon the strength, tenacity, and power of organization of the British people, which will enable them to adopt a bold and courageous policy in foreign and colonial investments."

FOR SEPTEMBER AND NINE MONTHS. LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.—Gross, \$9,846,324; Net, \$9,091,340; Sur. after tax, \$754,984; 9 mos. gross, 84,192,129; 9 mos. net, 73,582,068; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 10,610,061; 9 mos. gross, 7,767,802; 9 mos. net, 6,967,969; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 809,833.

GREAT NORTHERN.—Gross, \$11,017,055; Net, \$10,967,707; Sur. after tax, \$49,348; 9 mos. gross, 112,501,371; 9 mos. net, 112,451,923; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 49,448; 9 mos. gross, 7,767,802; 9 mos. net, 6,967,969; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 809,833.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.—Gross, \$9,339,959; Net, \$9,343,045; Sur. after tax, \$3,086; 9 mos. gross, 93,339,959; 9 mos. net, 93,343,045; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$3,086; 9 mos. gross, 7,767,802; 9 mos. net, 6,967,969; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 809,833.

PHILADELPHIA & READING.—Gross, \$6,954,986; Net, \$6,958,743; Sur. after tax, \$3,757; 9 mos. gross, 69,549,861; 9 mos. net, 69,552,499; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$2,638; 9 mos. gross, 4,062,367; 9 mos. net, 4,062,367; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Gross, \$4,151,529; Net, \$4,249,787; Sur. after tax, \$98,258; 9 mos. gross, 41,515,291; 9 mos. net, 42,497,787; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 982,496; 9 mos. gross, 2,224,738; 9 mos. net, 2,224,738; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Gross, \$3,168,088; Net, \$3,168,088; Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 31,680,881; 9 mos. net, 31,680,881; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 1,847,238; 9 mos. net, 1,847,238; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE.—Gross, \$2,695,503; Net, \$2,695,503; Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 26,955,031; 9 mos. net, 26,955,031; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 2,554,200; 9 mos. net, 2,554,200; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—Gross, \$2,465,013; Net, \$2,465,013; Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 24,650,131; 9 mos. net, 24,650,131; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 1,000,000; 9 mos. net, 1,000,000; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE.—Gross, \$1,244,180; Net, \$1,244,180; Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 12,441,801; 9 mos. net, 12,441,801; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 88,807; 9 mos. net, 88,807; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN.—Gross, \$10,331,125; Net, \$10,331,125; Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 103,311,251; 9 mos. net, 103,311,251; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 1,028,242; 9 mos. net, 1,028,242; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

TOLSON, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN.—Gross, \$3,859,700; Net, \$3,859,700; Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 38,597,001; 9 mos. net, 38,597,001; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 88,807; 9 mos. net, 88,807; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

RUTLAND RAILROAD.—Gross, \$457,788; Net, \$457,788; Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 4,577,881; 9 mos. net, 4,577,881; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 48,133; 9 mos. net, 48,133; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA.—Gross, \$129,670; Net, \$129,670; Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 1,296,701; 9 mos. net, 1,296,701; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0; 9 mos. gross, 44,386; 9 mos. net, 44,386; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, \$0.

FOR SEPTEMBER AND NINE MONTHS. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.—Gross, 1,006,010; Net, 810,182; Sur. after tax, 408,319; 9 mos. gross, 8,982,412; 9 mos. net, 7,358,565; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 1,623,853; 9 mos. gross, 2,902,490; 9 mos. net, 2,311,712; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 457,777.

DETROIT EDISON CO.—Gross, 1,062,044; Net, 840,185; Sur. after tax, 427,128; 9 mos. gross, 8,982,412; 9 mos. net, 7,358,565; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 1,623,853; 9 mos. gross, 2,902,490; 9 mos. net, 2,311,712; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 457,777.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—Gross, 973,063; Net, 820,758; Sur. after tax, 410,379; 9 mos. gross, 8,982,412; 9 mos. net, 7,358,565; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 1,623,853; 9 mos. gross, 2,902,490; 9 mos. net, 2,311,712; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 457,777.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.—Gross, 628,240; Net, 515,835; Sur. after tax, 258,412; 9 mos. gross, 5,322,412; 9 mos. net, 4,354,927; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 867,485; 9 mos. gross, 2,902,490; 9 mos. net, 2,311,712; 9 mos. Sur. after tax, 457,777.

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Participating

The

to assure their locations for the future. Rosie Horowitz the two-family dw
banking institutions purchased at 651 Manida Street, and for

With name and address of purchaser
attorney. When attorney's name is omitted
address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, e.s., 28.9 f.t.n of 12th St.
67-02; M.C. Jacob to Abner Fisher, 27,
67-02; all liens, c.d. 506
GUYSON, S. E. Elmer, 100
ROWLEY, 241, e.s., 60.5 f.t. S. of Jor
other, 234, e.s., 57.4 f.t. S. of
other, 234, e.s., 57.4 f.t. S. of
220 Hooper St., Brooklyn; Attorney, A.
WARD, 100 Broadway
BRADTHURST AV., e.s., 38.3 f.t.n of 1536
100-22, 22-27, 64-17; Rosalie Meyers
to Edward W. Meyer, 100
part, mnt \$25,000; attorney, Samuel B.
100 Broadway
SIDNEY MADDOCK to Albert H. Matthews,

ROADWAY, 3,300, store No. 1, Jos. Shank
 and John J. Shank, 1011 Broadway, 3 years from
 May 1, 1915; 5 years renewal at \$1,140 and
 5-12 years from April 1, 1917. \$1,300
 ROADWAY, 2,254, store No. 1, Jos. Shank
 and John J. Shank, 1011 Broadway, 3 years from
 May 1, 1915; 5 years renewal at \$1,140 and
 5-12 years from April 1, 1917. \$1,300
 ROADWAY, 2,848-50, store rooms in s. e.
 part basement, ac. Jos. Koenig to Anna
 Koenig, from Nov. 1, 1910, to March 31,
 1920, attorney, 30 Wallsted, 2 Rectory. \$125
 TINTON 37, 49, south edge; Harris Mises
 and John J. Mises, 49 Clinton, 3 years from
 Nov. 1, 1910; 5 years from Nov. 1, 1919; attorney, 5
 Pennsylvania, 90 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn. \$1,430
 TINTON 37, 49, south edge; Harris Mises and
 John J. Mises, 49 Clinton, 3 years from Nov.
 1, 1910; 5 years renewal to Philip Kahn, 367 Whitlock
 Ave., Bronx, and another, 5 years from Nov.
 1, 1919. \$1,430

urses, with modern dwelling,
 ous, built on 100 ft. frontage,
 for 5 cars. 5 living rooms,
 opportunity for quick buyer, \$21,000.
 Photographs at office.
 A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

the Better Properties.
 Owner's Leading Realty Brokers.
 Sales, Home Waterfronts,
 Farms, Building Sites.
 ult with us before purchasing.

Murray B. Griffen & Co.
 4101 St. Tel. Murray Hill 9395.

22 Times.

WINNEXVILLE

Two baths. Immediate corner plot. Eight mis- station. Price \$15,000. or houses in vicinity.

W. H. Seiler Co.
E. Phone Jan. 1804.

Cottage—A Beauty.
Baths: 8 rooms, 2 baths, gas- ous features, moving and ility improvement with coun- 30 minutes out. L. W. 1110 cash needed. L. W. 1110. Phone Beckman 4000.

REDUCTION MANAGER—Experienced manufacturing; married; will go on

REPRESENTATIVE, mechanical; American with four years' foreign, domestic experience. **G 21 Times.**

SALES EXECUTIVE-PLUM.

Capable American, age 29, seeking two fields, desires connection with reliable concern where future is only limited by resources. 15 years' experience in sales promoting advertising executives. Will prove value to you; judge of me, and develop them; accustomed to handling large accounts; successful in intensive training and direct sales; field work; familiar with

effective sales methods in jobber, distributor and consumer, selling, agency, and organization development; widely traveled throughout United States and South America; possessing excellent knowledge of Spanish for commercial purposes; no preferences as to location; in first record, substantial record. **Times Herald.**

SALESMAN—Do you want a clean, dry aggressive toilet goods salesman? I'll be in the Eastern drug and department store trade; at present district manager for a widely known toilet goods specialty house. 293 Times.

house; salary secondary; previous ex-

SALESMAN (25). - Successful sales rep. calling on department store, drug and hardware, furniture, and jewelry stores. Frictionless retail and jobbing trade; traveling; best reference. C 815 Times. Annex.

SALESMAN, 28, Christian, experienced, for hardware, tools, machinery or a salary no question; only want chance to prove I can make good; best reference: 201 Times.

SALESMAN LINE ON COMMISSION FROM DENVER WEST. PREFERRED. ANY GOODS OR NOVELTIES. ADDRESS REPRESENTATIVE.

Address REPRESENTATIVE, 1,350 E W
SALESMAN, 21, good education, three
selling experience, desires opportunity
reliable manufacturing concern. H 732 T
Downtown.
SALESMAN desires to make arrange-
with reputable concern to handle their
duct in New York, vicinity, commu-
basis. C 508 Times Downtown
SALES ENGINEER, 22, experienced

SALESMAN, American, 35; seven years experience; like connect reliable bonus line; excellent references. Varcoe, 233 22d St

SALISMAN—experience, wishes position of objection to suburban real estate brokerage; is also good collector, no references. N. Schumacher, 60 West

SALISMAN—Young man, (24,) desires opportunity sell staple line for good business ability, hustler; also good correspondent. A 532 Times Downtown.

SALISMAN—I want to connect with reliable concern; can furnish references.

SALESMAN wants specialty as side line merchant trade in Pennsylvania, for particulars first letter. L 245 Times

SALESMAN, (28+) live wtr, successful record in cotton goods, desires conn with progressive firm F 224 Times

SALESMAN, experienced, wants to sell thing; commision. Lang. 223 Duffield Brooklyn

SALESMAN Isannah experienced

SECRETARY.—Ambitious, able, experienced, opportunity, executive or sales position. N. Moritani, 765 6th Av.

SECRETARY. Stenographer, single, 10 years' experience; excellent references. 782 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK. Married man.

would like to connect with me.
 house; capable of taking complete charge of
 shipping room and help; can furnish
 references. L 246 Times.
 SHIPPING CLERK, 27, 18 years' experience
 22; woe. C 1039 Times Harlem
 SHIPPING CLERK, 22, packer; 6 years
 (born in) importing; reference. L 291
 SITUATION, 4 day, free from 12 of
 excellent chauffeur, valet, handy man
 34, 7 years' experience. L A. 144 Q

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, b. edge statistical methods, French, German; minimum \$25, beginner; interested in business, Asiatic and European markets. Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHY, correspondent, assistant bookkeeper, credit man, 20 years' experience; understands all office work; standard 281 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, (24),
school graduate; six years' experi-
good correspondent; conscientious, trus-
thy, loyal. K 735 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (26), executive a-
detail and office man; married. L
Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, Chris-
experienced brokerage, ambitious. K
498 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, five years' experience, enco, competent, reliable; \$35. Tim Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Correspondent who the bill desires position. J 742 Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, RETARY: Chris 66 years exp. references; \$107 Tim & Br.

STENOGRAPHER, 24 years' experience; enco; \$17-\$18, advancement; J 350 Tim

STOCK CLERK, 18, experienced auto accessories. F 22 Time.

SUPERINTENDENT—Take charge apartment or caretaker of estate, must be 35 years old, no children, understand repair work; run auto and care for furnish best references. M, 1009 1st St., Brooklyn. Phone 6586 Prospect.

SUPERINTENDENT high-class apartment house; thoroughly experienced, good salary, references furnished.

16th St. Phone Audubon 4675.
SUPERINTENDENT office building position; experience; best reference; **ICAN. H. F. Mackey, 60 Weldon St., Lynn.**
VALDET. Butler, Japanese, wishes private family or entire charge; man's place; best references. **Ray, 23 60th.**
YOUNG MAN, five years' business

YOUNG MAN, 25, college graduate, with
business experience, desires position with
future. He has Times Downtown

YOUNG MAN, 25, ambitious, immediately
desires position with advancement
Kern, 510 East 8th St

YOUNG MAN, 25, wants position with
large grocery or meat company. Refer

YOUNG MAN, 24, hustler, experienced
man; can do shipping, follow up
stock, etc. H 770 Times Downtown

YOUNG MAN, 26, college education,
writes, speaks French fluently, des-
tation; salary \$20. D 263 Times

YOUNG MAN, college student, 26, a
noon employment; experienced book-
combination work to gent. man. H 305

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires to connect
mercantile concern offering advancement
conscientious worker. P 290 Times

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position as
ing salesman; speaks French fluently
padian territory desired. P 276 Times

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes connection
textile house; opportunity to learn
ness. J. Mayer, 201 Stuyvesant Av., bro

YOUNG MAN, SEVERAL HOURS
GENIAL WORK EVENINGS GOOD

MAN, M 207 TIMES.
YOUNG WOMAN, French, refined speaker of English and Italian, wishes position as companion in refined family. V 137 T 1.
YOUNG MAN, (24,) married, has been a statistician, thoroughly experienced. T 106 Downtown.
YOUNG MAN wishes position with a large house; two years' mili. experience. 560 West 178th St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 23, strong, desires p
at anything where hard work will
advancement. F 21# Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, bookkeeper, sing
and typist, desires to connect with
concern. H 73# Times Downtown

YOUNG MAN, 24, willing worker, bu
experiences; references. C 104# Times
ler.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education,

position with reliable firm offering
lunty for advancement. F 221 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with
the house offering good advancement
ary to start no object. H 316 Times.

YOUNG MAN, refined, college education
wires position with advancement.
Times.

YOUNG MAN, slight knowledge Spanish
wires to connect with reliable exp

YOUNG MAN, 25, office and selling
ence. Initiative. Schoor. 1,000 7th St.
YOUNG MAN desires good paying po
H. Weiner, 53 E. 105th St.
YOUNG MAN, (25,) capable, edu
wishes position with future. D 278
YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position with
vacation. H 781 Times Downtown

YOUNG MAN, 22, would like work a
thing. Matt Cooney, 2881 1st Av.

Female.

[illegible]

WE BE-
TON

T ECHNICAL
Central Terminal
Neom 816
or commision.
\$20-315
newclewver. \$25-325
detailers.
\$250 mo.
\$25-315
imp. \$1,200-\$1,500
line
N FEES.
FMS.

Male.
call Wednesday,
aft. 5c, 5 Tuesday

PARMENT
BY.
his experience in
advertising separa-
good opportunity
capable of doing
ve knowledge of
of sales volume
desired. Box K

RESPONDENT.
handling agency
department of large
advertising business
advertising with
automobile industry
education experience
Times.

CENCY wants
young man for
part. Call East
East 41st St.

N by firm repre-
ment newspaper
management position.
Hotel between
d today.
expert copy man
or; retail store or
state experience
Times.

ORS, high-class

34th St., after 10

more advertising
business, age, and
income.
Construction ex-
perience: work as
Park Row Bldg.
man wanted; pool
business, well-lighted
ann. Co., 654 Lee
some experience
in and work;
Art & Engraving
in for layouts on
has experience as
business preferred,
No. 641 Pearl St.
WANTED wanted to
participate in large
ventures must be pre-
sented previous ex-
perience in the
service desired
educating education
Superintendent
1,800 Amsterdam
Wall Street home
assistant bookkeeper;
preferred families
Address, giving
"P. O. Box 85
New York City.
grocery goods depart-
ment; stock-
owner's supply
of groceries and
state age, age,
No. 107 Tenth
St. with knowledge
experience and sale
Downtown.

ATTENTION!
would consider ap-
proval of business
who have
training titles.
Send me our Mr.
Williams 6-20 and
Saturday day.
and a TRUST CO.
and N. Y.

office: one sep-
arate building
any race, and
Downtown.

WEEK
WEDNESDAY,
1914.

omers' complaints.
ATION - CLAIMS

for large wholesale
 salary expected. \$1.
 country, experienced in
 experience, salary
 published, exclusive
 fees.
 BOOKKEEPER
 N. PERSON. &
 100 BETH.
 useful all-around
 150 East 125th St.

Instruction:

BAGGERS AND
NOT WORK

D EXPERTS
MANAGERS

WEEK

profession has been
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numerous have
recent demand
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producers, as
traffic manager
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To see how
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as fast as the
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the knowledge
on, and, the
high in demand.

AMERICAN GYM-
NASTIC CLUB
to invest
affairs may as
be of climbing
structure that space
likely to be
in DOMESTIC
have answered
group industrial
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write

UNIVERSITY.
ADVERTISER,
No. 70.
(P.O.)
replies.

N T C
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W E L L
McLAUGHLIN
Mgt Mgr.

EXCHANGE.

attractive
columns
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of our De-
L. DEPTHS.
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EXCHANGE.
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PARTMENT.

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Oct 10-11 A.M.
I know good
competent; \$2,600
MERICA -
amateur
fluently. \$1,800
or possess per-
ordinary, high
\$3-40 a week
experienced in
accounts, the
for export pur-
OFFICE MGR
and gas engne-
Electrically \$3-40 wkd
qualified man
a territory ad-
\$2,900 yr

TMENT

TOR—\$50 pr
MEN—\$30 pr
MAN for Cuba

S & Distriber:
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in correspondence
listing: send
CAGER, adapt-
experienced in
SALES REPR
SMEN: \$35 yr
Free
Free Register-
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Tokyo, Japan
at 87th. Tel.
s. Tokyo
Tel.

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ANDREAS
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London, Eng-
U.S.A.
1st 5th Floor.
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TRUNG. T-PAB
VEDAN.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29
FOR SHORT, PRACTICAL COURSE
IN GEOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. 35th
DAY OR NIGHT. FALL TERM.
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An instruction course in the latest
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International training; (International)
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English would give attention to chil-
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MODERN SOCIETY DANCING
by refined young lady. Hours 8 to 9
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Private studio, private dancing instruc-
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AT MODERATE RATES**

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ELTON SWIMMING SCHOOL
Call or write for Booklet 7.
West 64th St. - at West 64th Street.

3,000 TONS OF SUGAR WILL BE SOLD HERE

Change in Government Rules
Permits Distribution of
Export Stock.

TO ALLOW A FAIR PROFIT

Manufacturers and People Will Get
Supply—Attorney General
After Gougers.

As the first fruits of the recent change in the Government's regulations affecting the sale of sugar originally designed for export on the local markets, Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams announced yesterday that early next week more than 3,000,000 pounds would be distributed among the city's manufacturers. The price, according to Mr. Williams, will be in the neighborhood of 15 cents.

Under the regulations established by the United States Sugar Equalization Board, it has been unlawful to sell sugar at wholesale at a price exceeding 10 cents a pound, and 11 cents retail. This rule, while absolutely necessary in the opinion of the Food Administrator, is tending to work an unnecessary hardship in the present crisis, since a large quantity of sugar purchased for export where there was no control, at a price reaching 12 and 13 cents and even higher, is held from the market even when

the lack of foreign credits make it impossible to sell it abroad. Hence, a few days ago, it was decided to change the rules and allow men holding sugar that they had purchased for export to sell it here at a price to insure their getting a profit on their investment. The transaction in every case was to be closely scrutinized to see that no unfair advantage was taken of this move.

Mr. Williams said that he was informed yesterday that a certain large candy manufacturer had contracted for 3,000 long tons of sugar for export to Canada, which contract it had now been decided to sell here. The sugar will go to manufacturers and will result in an equal amount being released to the homes.

Some Release of More Sugar. "I expect we will get a lot of this sort of sugar now," said Mr. Williams, "and it will help out in the present shortage a great deal. It is being brought here by a little sugar that there wasn't any, but it has been harder to have to deny a manufacturer supplies when he was using not only his own cane but the livelihood of every man and woman employed in his place of business."

This change in regulations should not be construed to mean that we are letting down the bars to the profiteers. That is far from the case. Gougers are going to find the going harder than ever hereafter. I have just been notified by the United States Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, to get for him a list of dealers who have been supplying sugar to the Continental Candy Company in Newark. The company has complained that they have been forced to pay from 12 to 14 cents a pound wholesale for their sugar ever since the shortage. An investigation is going to be made in every case, and where the evidence warrants such action the dealers will be turned over to the Federal District Attorney.

Mr. Williams said last night that he was ready to furnish information in regard to the sugar hoarding case brought against light and weight and involving an accumulation of 2,500,000 pounds of sugar in New York City. He declared that the case would have the evidence collected and prepared to hand to Deputy Attorney General Samuel J. Tamm, who is Attorney for the Fair Price Committee, who in turn will hand the evidence over to United States Assistant District Attorney Benjamin Matthews to be acted upon under the Food Hoarding Act.

Gets Evidence on Hoarding. According to the Food Administrator, the case involves six or seven well-known brokers, and it was intimated that the principal figure is a well-known Wall Street banker. Mr. Williams said the case may prove to be by far the most interesting one yet brought to public notice.

Mr. Williams told of a number of wholesale grocers who had complained to him that retail grocery men were in effect boycotting them in consequence of the sugar shortage. The retailers, they complained, will order a bill of goods, including sugar, and when delivery is made, with the sugar omitted, the other articles are rejected and returned.

Exp. Dealers Present at a Meeting. Yesterday of the Egg Committee of the State Council of Farms and Markets objected to the rule of the Council requiring that all eggs sold in this State should be stamped to differentiate the fresh from the cold storage product.

Speaking for the dealers, Cyrus C. Miller of the Butler, Cheese, and Egg Dealers' Association, suggested that the rule be amended so that dealers in cold storage eggs be required to invoice their eggs as cold storage and to stamp the cases and cartons in like manner. His suggestion met with the approval of Dr. Jay and the other members of the committee and the question of suspending the rule will be taken up immediately by the Council.

DOG BITES 12 GIRLS, TERRORIZES SCHOOL

Animal, Overwrought by Pain,
Creates Panic in Brooklyn
Classroom.

FIRE ALARM IS SOUNDED

300 Pupils March Out of Building
Before Pupils Roped and Put
Under "Arrest."

Tip, a bit of brown-and-white mongrel, trotted leisurely across Ralph Avenue at Madison Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was half way over when a taxi charged at him, swerved and nipped a fraction of an inch off his tail. For a second, Tip was numb with pain and terror; then he loosed a howl, and with tongue lolling dashed down Madison Street toward the parochial school of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

On the second floor of the girls' side of the school, Class 53, immaculate in Monday morning's starchiness, had settled down for the day's study. Thirty-five "pigtails" were tilted upward indicating their owners as deep in "The Chantry" of the United States: Graded for Elementary Schools, 5c. Sister Mary James, trying to look formidable in her nun's black, was watching sharp for distracted students. And up the stairs, a panic-stricken ball of brown-and-white was coming at high speed.

Queen Leibelia, in order to get money for Columbus, went and pawed her jewels, dropped one of the "pigtails." Then Tip, the overwrought, entered. With three terrific yowls, he sailed around the schoolroom, snapping at every child he met. At the first appearance of the dog, which gave every evidence of being mad, the girls jumped on desks and radiators. Some fainted, and other sought refuge in wardrobes.

Within a few minutes the dog had bitten twelve girls. Their screams became so loud that they attracted the attention of policemen, who, with Police Officer Albert Anderson of the Ralph Avenue Station, entered the school.

On the way up the stairs the crowd met Father Peter A. Donahue, pastor of the church, who is to officiate at the wedding today of Miss Virginia Hyman, daughter of the Mayor. On the advice of the policeman, Father Donahue sounded the fire alarm, and 300 pupils in other classrooms, marched out to safety.

Anderson cornered Tip between a desk and a wardrobe and kept him there while the pupils left the room. The dog then eluded the policeman and darted

down stairs, with Anderson after him. As the policeman dashed out of the door Father Donahue gave him a section of rope, and at Ralph Avenue and Madison Street, almost where his tail had been nipped, Tip was lassoed.

Pulling the rope around his neck, Anderson strode to the station house, and Tip had no sooner arrived than he calmed down and curled up for a nap. The dog will be examined at the House of Health, Office today for determining whether he had rabies.

The girls who were bitten were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where Dr. Oranky treated them. None was seriously bitten, and all went back to follow the fortunes of Columbus.



SPARKWOOD

THE "wood" ending of names for Earl & Wilson 25c collars is a convenient handle for your memory to grasp. When you hear a collar mentioned you can tell instantly that is the quality collar at the standard price if its name ends in "wood".



CEDARWOOD Sizes 12 to 14 SPARKWOOD Sizes 12 to 14 SPURWOOD Sizes 12 to 14



COLLARS EARL & WILSON SHIRTS

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents as a guide line.

LOST—Wallek Hotel, Broadway and 43d St., in barter shop on Saturday, Oct. 25, about 4 P. M., pocket book containing a sum of money and check for \$50 on which payment has been stopped; reward, J. F. Sullivan, City Clerk's office.

LOST—Gold and silver watch, necklace with emeralds, pendant, on Monday morning, either Lexington Ave. or near 10th St., or Terminal Hudson Tube station. Liberal reward. Mrs. Alexander, 101 Fairview Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

LOST—Mrs. Phoebe H. Leggett offers reward of \$50 for return of wallet, purse, containing money and bank check and a son railroad ticket from Kingston-Rhinecliff to New York. Return to Stone Ridge, N. Y.

LOST—Hudson Bay blue skin sack fur in taxidermy shop, 1212 Broadway, Oct. 25, 1918; reward, \$100. Return to 1100 Vanderbilt St., N. Y. City, N. Y.

LOST—Beaded bag, silver trimmings, containing keys, sum of money, lady's gold cigarette case, etc., lost on Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, at 10th St. and Broadway. Reward, \$100. Return to 101 West 11th St.

LOST—At the evening performance, Casino Theatre, Oct. 27, a gold vanity case, marked "D. R. H.," if found communicating with Mr. Norton, box office, Casino Theatre. Liberal reward offered.

LOST—In taxicab, at Grand Central Station, Sunday morning, Oct. 28, short broadtail fur coat, sable collar, light brown brocade lining. Suitable reward if returned to 128 West 17th St.

LOST—A lady's beaded bag, containing a small sum of money, between Bear Mountain and Englewood Ferry, valued because of its association; reward, J. Unger, 304 Tremont Ave., N. Y. City.

LOST—Sunday, between Bear Mountain and Dyckman St. Ferry, blue silk and steel beaded double purse. Liberal reward if returned to Room 2009, 14 Wall St.

LOST—Saturday, Oct. 26, 1918, at Metropolitan Opera House and Hotel Biltmore, oval diamond brooch; \$200 reward, no questions asked. Andrew J. Lennan, 545 5th Ave.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, Long Island train, at Babylon, brown handbag, two U. S. steel pens, cash, card and owner's name and address; reward. Return to 132 East 40th St.

LOST—A wool plaid shawl on Sunday afternoon on President St. or Eastern Parkway between New York and Rochester Aves. Return to D. H. Hertz, 1421 President St., Brooklyn.

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LOST—Sunday, Broadway, Riverside Drive, 59th St., crocheted, gold cross, 18 sapphires; \$15 reward. 102 West 57th, Dickinson.

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LOST—Pocketbook, containing cheques, money, Liberal reward. Davidson, 2,316 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Silver-handled umbrella, M. S. A. and Broadway, lost Oct. 24. Return Apartment 22, 308 West 82d St. Reward.

LOST—Small package containing \$44 worth of pre-cancelled postage stamps. Liberal reward if returned to 9 West 48th St.

LOST—Tan brief case, Saturday morning, going down 10th Av. "L." Call Tremont 6132. Mr. Bole.

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An Unbroken Chain. Life will be late but we're catching up and in a few weeks shall resume our regular schedule

Life

While there is Life there's hope

One year \$5. Canadian \$5.25. Foreign \$6.00.

TIPS—By Mr. B. T.

Saw a man yesterday wearing button shoes Hal Hal Hal Take my tip, A lamed shoe's the style with

Banded Tip Shoe Laces



NEW PICTURES OF THE KAISER.

Famous hay wagon pictures, first photos of the former Kaiser since his exile in Holland, show him wearing a full beard and rather long hair, both almost snow white, in the Rotogravure Picture Section.

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Q UOTH Carrantes:
"Many go out for
and come home short
themselves."
Many men come here for
wool, and get it in good-looking,
well-fitting. Ready Tailored
Clothes, which are conservative
in price but not in workmanship.
Croydon Carrantes
are tailored by
Hickory - Freeman,
CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET,
Next to Delmonico's.

\$4.00
Round Trip
including war tax.
Washington
on
Baltimore
Sundays, November 2 and
December 7
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
Pennsylvania Station 12:10 A.M.
Returning Leaves
Washington - - - 4:35 P.M.
Baltimore - - - 4:45 P.M.
Tickets as late as business Friday
morning.
The right is reserved to limit
the sale of tickets to the capacity
of equipment available.
Pennsylvania R. R.

BIXBY'S
DOUBLE A
AA
BROWN
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GOULD ANSWERS MEXICO MAP CRITIC

Assures McDonald That He Had
Studied the Original When
He Spoke in the House.

HAS NOTHING TO TAKE BACK

Correspondence Which Passed Be-
tween the New York Congressman
and "League of Free Nations."

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the "League of Free Nations Association," which gave to The New York Times a letter which the league sought to interpret as a repudiation of the authenticity of a map of Mexico printed in this New York Times of June 22, has been busy during the last ten days trying to force Congressman Norman J. Gould of New York to repudiate the map on the floor of the House of Representatives.
Congressman Gould has refused to do this for the reason, as he informed McDonald, that he happened to know that the map published in this Times was a correct copy of an official map of the United States Government which showed the territory controlled by rebel factions in Mexico in June last.
In a letter of Oct. 24 McDonald complained that Congressman Gould, when he inserted the map with the story which this Times printed to explain it, had sponsored a statement that was "highly damaging to the Carranza Government with which we are at peace," his reference being to the Carranza Government of Mexico.
In his first letter to Mr. Gould, McDonald included a copy of the letter which The Call credited Brig. Gen. Marborough Churchill with writing, and in which General Churchill was made to repudiate this Times map. General Churchill, in a telegram to this Times yesterday, stated that he did not write the letter, and that the information conveyed in the letter was erroneous, since the map printed in this Times was a correct picture of conditions in Mexico as they existed in the early part of last June, the change that had taken place between the time it was prepared and its publication in this Times being to the disadvantage of the Carranza Government.
Congressman Gould now writes that he knows that this Times map was correct for the reason that he had seen the original of the map, had held it in his hand, and had closely studied it. The Christian Science Monitor of Boston asking that paper to return a statement concerning the map which was printed in that paper on Oct. 24 last.
The full correspondence between Congressman Gould and McDonald and the letter to The Christian Science Monitor follow:
League of Free Nations Association, 130 West Forty-second Street.
Hon. Norman J. Gould,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:—On page 132 of the Hearings before the Committee on Rules in reference to the appointment of a committee for the investigation of the Mexican situation, you are quoted as follows:
"For the information of the committee, however, in this connection I am inserting here a map of Mexico (G-1) prepared by the Military Intelligence Section of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, United States Army, and accompanying discussion of same in The New York Times of June 22, 1919, which has been widely published in this country, and which shows that territorially the Carranza Government controls less than one-half of Mexico."
In view of this statement I am sure you will be glad to receive the enclosed copy of a letter from the Military Intelligence Division of the Department which will enable you to correct what was on your part a misstatement of the General Staff Corps map of Mexico whatever to any newspaper, and add, nor is there in our map file any map or drawing similar to the one you sent us for identification and which appeared in The New York Times of Sunday, June 22, 1919. Our combat chart of Mexico nearest to June 22 and this Times map differ in important particulars.
We respectfully suggest in view of

the country-wide publicity which has been given to this map because of your having mistakenly attributed it to the War Department, that you correct the resulting misunderstanding by a public statement on the floor of the House.
Very respectfully yours,
JAMES G. McDONALD,
Chairman.
Washington, Oct. 26, 1919.
Mr. James G. McDonald, League of Free Nations Association, 130 West Forty-second Street, New York
Dear Sir: Your letter of Oct. 20 is received, and evidently you are not in possession of all the facts which prompted the statement which I made before the Committee on Rules in reference to the Mexican situation, as quoted in your letter.
My statement in connection with the details of the map was true, and there is no occasion for my making any statement otherwise on the floor of the House of Representatives. Yours faithfully,
NORMAN J. GOULD.

League of Free Nations Association, 130 West Forty-second Street, New York, Oct. 24, 1919.
Hon. Norman J. Gould, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir: We are not, as you suggest in your letter of Oct. 22, in possession of all the facts which prompted the statement, in reference to the map printed in this New York Times of June 22, which you made before the Committee on Rules investigating the Mexican situation.
The fact remains, however, that you are a sponsor for a statement highly damaging to a Government with which we are at peace, the accuracy of the map on which such statement is based, and the fact that you are a member of the United States Army, it is considered that you should be held responsible for the statement. It is known to us, who have visited Mexico within the current year, and whose personal knowledge is therefore greater than your own.
The map to which your statement seemed to give the sanction of official authority undoubtedly misrepresents the facts, as you must admit. Whether you made this admission openly on the floor of the House of Representatives, is a matter for your own conscience.
Very respectfully yours,
JAMES G. McDONALD, Chairman.

Washington, Oct. 28, 1919.
Mr. James G. McDonald, Chairman of Executive Committee, League of Free Nations Association, 130 West 42d Street, New York City.
Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of Oct. 24, making further suggestions that I should repudiate the map showing the division of power in Mexico, which I inserted as part of the brief presented before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, which was hearing witnesses on the subject, my recollection of the creation of a joint Congressional committee to investigate Mexican conditions, would advise you:
The letter from Brigadier General Marborough Churchill, General Staff, Director of Military Intelligence, to which you have referred as being written to you, affects the form rather than the substance of the matter of the authenticity of the map. The original map, of which the map inserted by me was a copy, was prepared in and was a part of the records of the Military Intelligence Department of the War Department.
This original I have had in my hands, have inspected it closely, and can state that it bears unquestionable proof of having been a record pre-

pared by the Military Intelligence Department of the United States Army. You will please note that no statement contained in General Churchill's letter conflicts with these statements of fact. General Churchill merely states, which unquestionably is true; First—That this map is not now a part of the records of his department; Second—That there is no record in his department of such a map's having been given out.
Obviously, in view of these facts, I have not the slightest intention of making any such statement or repudiation as your letter suggests.
Yours faithfully,
N. J. GOULD.
Washington, Oct. 28, 1919.
The Editor, Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir: I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter addressed by me today to Mr. James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Executive Committee, League of Free Nations Association, which is self-explanatory. Inasmuch as you have seen fit under date of Oct. 24, 1919, to publish prominently a reference to a controversy in which Mr. McDonald appears as a party, I thought I should include a digest of a letter addressed by Mr. McDonald to me, to which the enclosed copy is a rebuttal. I have no doubt that you will be willing to give equal prominence to this reply of Mr. McDonald to me, and I would appreciate as a matter of fairness your extending this courtesy.
Yours faithfully,
NORMAN J. GOULD.

AIRMEN BLAME CONGRESS.
Manufacturers Say Refusal of \$15,000,000 Threatens Industry.

The complete destruction of the airplane and airplane engine industry in this country is threatened by refusal of Congress to appropriate \$15,000,000 for army air equipment, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, which asserted that 90 per cent. of the airplane plants in the country had been transformed into factories of other kinds since the war, while the remaining 10 per cent. was on the verge of going out of existence. The statement said in part: "The Manufacturers' Aircraft Association represents a capital investment of \$100,000,000. The airplane and engine plants of its twenty members, when the war ended, gave employment to upward of a quarter of a million persons. Today 25 per cent. of the membership has absolutely disappeared, and the capital of the remaining units has been diverted so far as to leave no margin for establishment that, even were Congress to approve the emergency appropriation before the close of this session, it would require at least twelve months for the army air service to obtain new equipment."

Is Your Principal Paid Promptly?

This is a question every mortgage investor should ask himself.
Under the Strauss Plan, with its strict and scientific amortization provisions, every payment, not only of interest but of principal as well, must be made promptly.

Call or write for literature describing the sound first mortgage serial real estate bonds safeguarded under the Strauss Plan, netting 6%, in \$1000 and \$500 amounts.

Ask for Circular No. A-102
S.W. STRAUSS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1883 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
37 years without loss to any investor.

This Big Coat Is A Warm One—\$52.

Picture a double-breasted, long, warm overcoat, with storm collar, slash pockets and plaid back—warm but light—it will not weight you down—length just right, 47 inches—easy to walk in. You'll need this coat over the rather light weight suits being sold for winter. \$52. G. N. VINCENT, 624-626 5th Ave., near 31st St.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF WILHELM.
Photographs of the former Emperor of Germany in the garden of Benthin Castle, Holland, shown in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times last Sunday—Adv.

Doralis Pearls

Exclusively Saks

How can one describe the difference between a Doralis and an Oriental Pearl when they are as much alike as twin sisters?

No one can tell them apart.

With Diamond Clasp
\$39.50 to \$300.00

With Gold Clasp
\$7.50 to \$95.00

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Only

AT SAKS

Men's Soft Hats

Regularly \$4 and \$5

At \$2.85

Present conditions in the wholesale market indicate that soft hats to retail at less than five dollars will soon be a fond memory of the past.

We know it will be a very long time before such an offering as this is repeated, and advise you to take advantage of this low price now.

The Styles are Those Now Very Much in Demand.

In all wanted colors, and sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Main Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

ON SALE AT SAKS TO-DAY

Genuine Saddle Leather Brief Cases

Ordered as Long Ago as Last February

At \$8.50

If you are looking for a really well constructed brief case—one that will stand hard knocks—this is it!

Made of selected saddle leather in a good russet shade, fitted with two pockets and reliable extension lock. Quantity limited, but every one perfect, and a corking good value! Pictured!

Also—Two Thousand More of Those

Cowhide Shopping Bags

At \$2.95

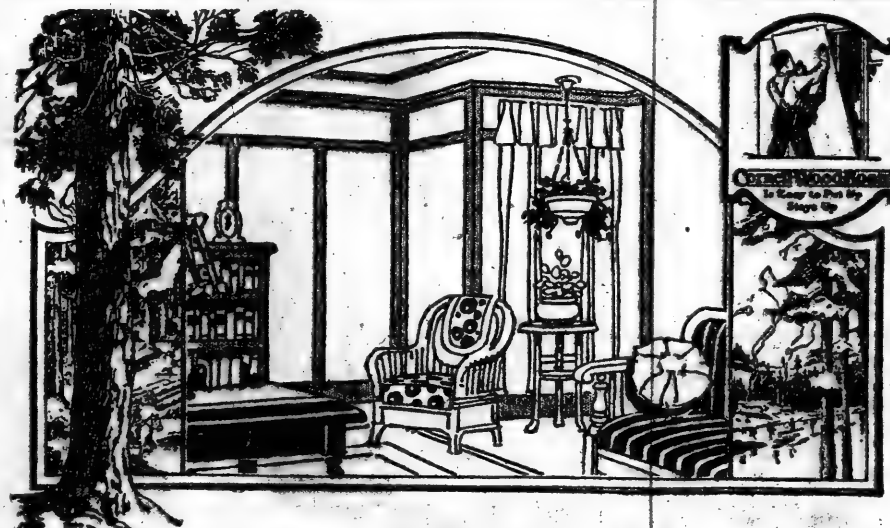
—those that set "Retail America" wondering where we found them.

Generally known as Boston Shopping Bags, and used for many purposes with equal satisfaction. The Leather alone to-day is worth \$2.95 to say nothing of the cost of making Brown cloth lined. Pictured.

Main Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



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Cornell-Wood-Board

Excels for Walls, Ceilings and Partitions
Repairs Alterations or New Work

New walls and ceilings!

It's so easy to have them, when you use Cornell-Wood-Board! Brighten up the walls and ceilings of your home or office, or get your garage ready for the winter by lining the inside with this ideal interior finishing material.

Cornell-Wood-Board saves time, labor and money. Guaranteed not to warp, crack or buckle. Resists heat, cold and moisture.

Super-Sized on both sides (patent applied for). Needs less paint or calcimine than any other interior finishing materials.

Ideal for—

Homes	Stores	Hotels	Window Displays
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And scores of other varied uses.

Cornell-Wood-Board comes in bundles bearing the name "Cornell." See that you get the genuine. Ask your dealer or send for samples and Cornell Blue Book of Designs.

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Mills at Cornell, Wis. Operated by 20,000 H. P. Water Power

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Crane & Clark Company, 608 W. 30th St., New York
American Sheet Metal Lath Co., 426 Third Ave., Brooklyn
Passaic-Bergen Lumber Company, Passaic, N. J.

Dealers:

Manhattan Wood Working Co., 279-81 Riden Ave.	Perry & Son 841-43 St. Ann's Ave.
Osterheld, A. M., & Sons Arthur Ave. & 178th St.	H. C. Sillock, Jr. Webster Ave. & 176th St.
Hub Lumber Co., 638 E. 149th St.	Bausling, Jos. H., & Co., 44 Junius St.

Wherever there is Disaster;
Fire, Flood, Tornado, Earth-
quake, Epidemic, there will
be the Red Cross on the battle
lines of peace as it was on the
battle lines in war.

Join for 1920

You will have the opportunity

NOV. 2-11

"Your Heart And Your Dollar"

P. S. If you have any doubt, ask
any boy who went to war.

THESE names are fairly indicative of the prominent New York legal firms that find their Record Rooms at Pioneer indispensable "branch offices" of their business:

Breed, Abbott & Morgan
Butler, Wycoff & Campbell
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft
Everts, Choate, Sherman & Leon
Gould & Wilkie
Geller, Rolston & Horan
Francis L. Kohlman
Oscar A. Lewis
Lord Day & Lord

Murray, Prentice & Howland
Noble, Morgan & Seammell
Phillips, Sawyer, Rice & Kennedy
Rosenthal & Hoernance
Stanchfield & Levy
Shearn & Hare
Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett
White & Case
Winthrop & Stimson



Prominent Legal Firms, too-

keep their surplus and duplicate

Business Records AT PIONEER

TIME was when a lawyer's records not in active use were committed to a so-called "morgue", a place as dingy and dismal as its name implies—in most instances an ill-lighted, ill-ventilated room that was useless for any other purpose. Records were tied up in bundles, crudely labeled, and then cheerfully consigned to the cobwebs. They were stored away to be rid of for the time being; and when needed there began an orgy of frenzied hunting. Even today this antiquated system is still being used by some organizations.

Record-keeping the Pioneer Way

What a vivid contrast to the Pioneer private Record Rooms now occupied by the surplus and duplicate records of *many of New York's most eminent legal firms! Rooms as bright and airy as any modern office; throbbing with activity day and night; constructed with special shelving for systematic filing; protected with scientific accuracy by every precaution against fire, theft, and unauthorized entry; costing much less than space in lower Manhattan; and located—not in some out-of-the way

*Over two hundred of New York's most prominent mercantile and financial business houses keep their records at Pioneer.

corner, but—only 7 minutes from Wall Street, right at the Nevins Street Subway Station!

The ability to produce the records you want when you want them, whether to influence a court's decision or for any purpose, legal or otherwise, means that such data must be accessibly filed. Pioneer's time-tested facilities offer you a completely co-ordinated re-

cord-keeping service. What it earns in added efficiency and rental saving is out of all proportion to what it costs.

How much Space do you Need?

You will be just as welcome at Pioneer whether you occupy 50 square feet or 10,000 square feet of space; and you will benefit just as much in either case. Come now and look things over. Bring your own architect and contractor if you will, or have our representative call to see you. We are ready to plan with you; to help you Pioneer-ize your record-storage problems.

Phone MAIN 6900!

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41 Flatbush Avenue • Brooklyn • New York

OUR 40th YEAR

JOHN DAVID
STEIN BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

John David Presents
Cashmere Half-Hose
To Pair Off With
The Brogued Shoe

The Man-About-Manhattan Befriends A Fashion While It Is On Its First, Not Its Last, Legs. He Is Putting On Cashmere Wool Or Silk-And-Wool Half-Hose With His Brogued Shoes. The John David Shop Proffers An Unrivalled Collection Of Smart Heathers, Plain And Dropstitch. Only 90 Cents To \$2.00, Corroborating Anew Our Institutional Principle: Exclusive, But Not Expensive!



Lay a bet on
rolling 'em with

**PRINCE
ALBERT**
the national joy smoke

ROLLING your own cigarettes with Prince Albert is just about as joy 'us a sideline as you ever carried around in your grip! For, take it at any angle, you never got such quality, flavor, fragrance and coolness in a makin's cigarette in your life as every "P.A. home-made" will present you!

Talk about a birth-day hand out with bells on! You've got 'em breaking right for you when you slip a tidy red tin or toppy red bag of Prince Albert and a flock of papers into your pocket! It's some company!

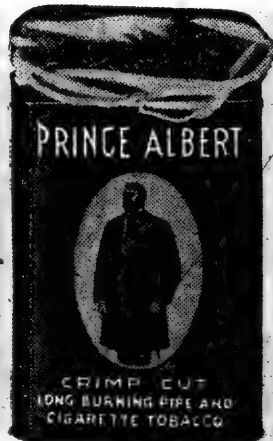
Prince Albert puts new smokenotions under your bonnet! It's so delightful

tossed into a cigarette—and, so easy to roll! And, you just take to it like you been doing it since away back! You see, P. A. is crimp cut and a cinch to handle! It stays put—and you don't lose a lot when you start to hug the paper around the tobacco!

You'll like Prince Albert in a jimmy pipe as much as you do in a home rolled cigarette, too! You know P. A. is the tobacco that has led three men to smoke pipes where one was smoked before. Yes sir, Prince Albert blazed the way. And, me-o-my, what a wad of smokesport will ripple your way every time you fill up!

Awaiting your say-so, you'll find toppy red bag, tidy red tin, handsome pound and half pound tin humdors—and—the classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps Prince Albert in such perfect condition!

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R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Brewers to the Public

The members of the Brewers Board of Trade have been advised by counsel that the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Bill, known as the **National Prohibition Act**, is **unconstitutional**, in so far as it provides for the continuance of war prohibition. They know, as most American citizens know, that **it is discriminatory and unjust**. Nevertheless, the brewers will observe its terms until the courts shall pass upon it. A suit will be brought to test the constitutionality of these provisions, and every effort will be made to have a prompt hearing!

The original war prohibition measure was enacted ten days after the war had ended as declared by President Wilson himself. The present act imposes its unexampled and oppressive provisions upon the American people almost a full year after the last shot was fired in the great conflict, and when the millions of men who were summoned to sustain our cause upon the high seas and upon the battlefield have returned to the pursuits of peace. Yet in its immediate effect and application it is founded upon a pretense of actual and existing war necessity. The annals of legislation disclose few instances of more shameful abuse of legislative power.

To describe how frequently and how flagrantly this measure violates long-established American principle and long-cherished American tradition would require much space. It is perhaps sufficient to indicate the ease with which persons accused under its provisions can be deprived of their right of trial by jury.

How summary proceedings before and punishment by judges can be substituted for the customary processes of law.

How indirect or passive infringements of the statute can be penalized.

How the property of one who is unable to prove his ignorance of the illegal use of his holdings by another, can be taken away and sold.

How the guilt of a person having possession of liquor of any kind is presumed, instead of his innocence. And how the burden of proof is upon him rather than upon his accuser.

How the person living in one sort of an establishment can escape search and seizure while his neighbor, living in another sort of dwelling, is subject to invasion.

How an army of Federal agents at a cost of millions of dollars, is created for enforcement purposes.

How onerous regulations govern the prescribing of liquor by physicians, and how the quantities that may be prescribed are arbitrarily limited.

The law describes as intoxicating liquor any beverage containing as much as half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume. This is contrary to the fact, for drinks containing seven times that amount of alcohol are known to be non-intoxicating.

The Eighteenth Amendment contains a clause deferring its operation until a year after the date of its ratification. This was agreed upon in order to allow manufacturers and dealers a reasonable time in which to liquidate their business and wind up their affairs. The Volstead Act, in continuing war prohibition at this time, clearly violates the pledge held out by the amendment. Hence, to its many other iniquities, must be added a deliberate and calculated breach of faith. It is thus that prohibition is introduced to the American people.

BREWERS BOARD OF TRADE

Sundstrand

Sundstrand simple keyboard—with only 10 figure keys—makes "touch" system figure writing a true reality. Sundstrand adds, multiplies, subtracts, divides—faster, easier, more accurately. Because of small size, it is easily carried to the figure work. Ask for demonstration in your office.



TIPS—By Mr. R. T. T.
How a man's personality is shown by his shoes. The man who wears a pair of shoes that are not his own, or that are not in good condition, is a man who is not a success. The man who wears a pair of shoes that are his own, and that are in good condition, is a man who is a success.

WEEKDAYS AT 5 P. M.
For weekday editions of The New York Times advertisements or final releases must be in The Times Building day before date ordered not later than 5 P. M.—Adv.

FINANCIAL DEBATE OPENS IN COMMONS

No Occasion for Panic, Says Chamberlain, Citing Improved Outlook.

HURT BY OUR TURKISH PLAN

British Interests, He Says, Are Waiting on America's Decision Regarding Mandates.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking today in the Commons on the financial situation, on which the Government is asking for a vote of confidence, said that there was every reason for caution, economy and wise husbandry of resources, but none for panic, as the country's position was sound. He hoped that the House would not confuse hysteria with strength and announced that the position of the Government was distinctly better than had been expected in August.

Taxes and other revenue were coming in extraordinarily well, and he no longer thought that new taxation would be required next year to balance revenue and expenditures.

Mr. Chamberlain asserted that no single feature of the world situation had placed heavier burdens upon Great Britain than the fact that no treaty of peace with Turkey had been signed and no settlement in the East had been reached. For this, however, the Government was in no way responsible.

Mr. Chamberlain continued that it was

not within the power of the British Government to remedy the Turkish situation, which was an international affair. Everybody knew that a settlement was being delayed, pending a decision by America whether she would undertake her part of the burden as a burden in the execution of the tutelage of Turkey under the League of Nations.

Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the economies demanded, said that if the staffs of all departments were placed upon the pre-war rate of only \$22,000,000, every one knew that the reduction could be effected.

Mr. Chamberlain said that a general levy on capital was out of the question. Levy on war profits stood on a different footing, but the distribution of undertaking such a scheme of taxation were immense, and the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

He was opposed to a levy on capital, he said, because it would encourage extravagance and hinder the influx of foreign capital. If the House decided upon such a measure, he said, it decided not to expect him to carry it out.

The floating debt of the country on Oct. 28, Mr. Chamberlain told the House, amounted to \$1,284,000,000. He expected that next year, after providing for the abnormal aftermath of war expenditure, there would be a substantial balance on the debt to go toward the reduction of the debt.

Describing the British loan in the United States, Mr. Chamberlain said the effect would be that the Government had secured the conversion of an external debt into an internal debt, which was tantamount to placing national war bonds with American investors at a more favorable rate of exchange than was obtainable in the open market.

The Chancellor declared there was no financial crisis justifying such a disturbing factor to trade as the introduction of a second budget.

Mr. Chamberlain hinted at a revision of railroad rates to make the railroads self-supporting. Ordinary civilian unemployment, he said, would be terminated on Nov. 21, he said, and the bread subsidy ended at an early date.

The Chancellor intimated that British troops in various parts of the world would be reduced during the next few months by 500,000 men. Drastic reductions in the navy he estimated as saving from \$10,000,000 to \$21,000,000. He announced that the personnel would be reduced in December to 149,000 men.

The introduction of the official resolution, drafted by the Cabinet at Mon-

day's meeting, declaring "that this House, realizing the serious effects upon the trade and industry of the nation of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, promises its hearty support to the Government in all reasonable proposals, however drastic, for the reduction of expenditure and the elimination of debt, was the occasion for Mr. Chamberlain's statement.

The introduction of the resolution is counted as equivalent to a demand for a vote of confidence. Sir Donald MacLennan, for the Independent Liberal and W. C. Adamson, for the Labour Party, have tabled amendments which are virtually equivalent to votes of censure.

William Churchill, Secretary for War, devoted his speech largely to a long recital of figures justifying the Army expenditure. He incidentally announced a final contribution to General Denikine and declared:

"We are approaching the end of our entanglements in Russia."

The principal critics of the Government were Sir Donald MacLennan and William Adamson. Sir Donald said that after the Napoleonic wars, the nation emerged from its financial difficulties by grinding the faces of the poor. That, he declared, could never happen again. Premier Lloyd George will speak tomorrow.

SHERIDAN OUT OF AIR RACE.

Wrecks Plane at Oswego, N. Y.—Five Entries Still Flying.

Another flier dropped out of the army's ocean-to-ocean air race yesterday, leaving only five to finish the 5,400-mile reliability contest. Lieutenant H. W. Sheridan, who was leading the remaining contestants, wrecked his plane near Oswego, N. Y., while endeavoring to repair a damaged radiator. He had only about three more hours flying to finish and place himself in fourth place.

The contestant, now for fifth place in elapsed time is Lieut. Col. H. E. Harney, who was reported yesterday at Buffalo. He is flying a German Fokker. Members of the Contest Board of the American Flying Board say he will be a contender for honors in actual flying time. Lieutenants R. M. Bagley and D. B. Gies are close behind him.

Captain Fred Steinhilber was reported in Rawlins, Wyo., yesterday. Lieutenant R. S. Worthington, flying westward in a single-seater SH-5, was at Omaha.

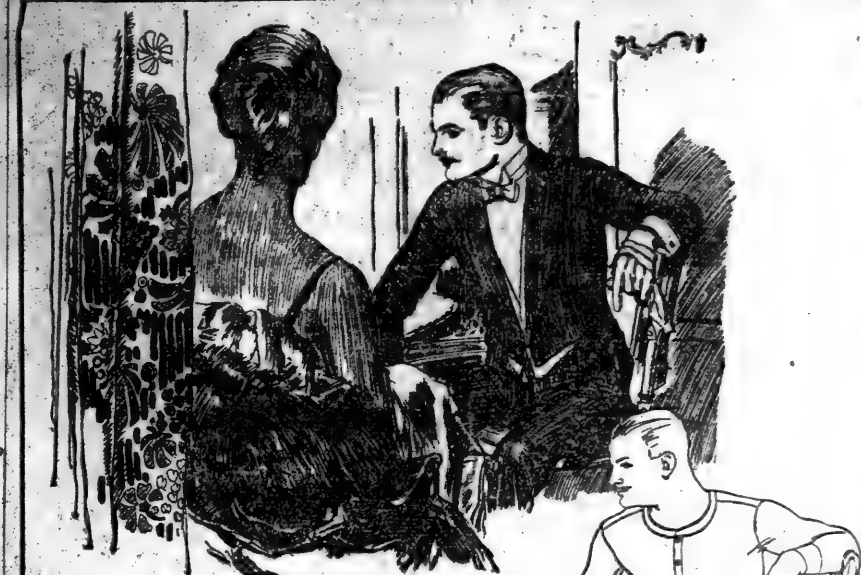


Sure, and it's the grand WOOL SOCKS we're just after receiving from auld Ireland. Every Mither's son will want a pair, for it's Mr. Atkinson of Dublin who's sent them to us.

Brown and green Scotch heather mixture. Pure wool ribbed socks, \$2.50

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St. Gentlemen's Haberdashery You Never Pay More at Best's



Lavender Label

REIS

UNION SUITS

That well-dressed feeling starts with the underwear

Being well-groomed is largely a matter of starting with the *right* underwear. For, make no mistake, upon the fit of the underwear depend the hang and set of top-clothes.

Reis Lavender Label Union Suits trace the lines and curves of the body as naturally as the meadow-brook follows its course. No wrinkles here or bunches there to pucker the over-garments.

"Streamline"—that's Reis.

Yet, plenty of give-and-take that makes you forget you have underwear on.

The 8 exclusive features of Reis Lavender Label Union Suits are shown in a pamphlet you can get at your dealer's, or by writing us. You ought to have that pamphlet. Yes, Sir!

ROBERT REIS & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors
NEW YORK

...and at Harvard

A fact:

College men, old and young, have always been "strong" for Fatima. The most recent evidence of this is an investigation made by Harvard's famous publication, "The Lampoon," which shows Fatima to be the best-selling cigarette among Harvard students.

Ligarette & Cigarette

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



The reason is—
"just enough Turkish"

In other words, men who know, measure cigarette quality no longer by price, but by taste. And so Fatima, a relatively inexpensive smoke, is displacing the more expensive straight Turkish cigarette even where price is not a factor—in exclusive clubs and smart hotels, and at such resorts as Newport and Palm Beach.

Fatima contains more Turkish tobacco than any other Turkish blend cigarette. Not too much, as in straight Turkish brands; not too little, as in blends less delicately balanced; but "just enough Turkish"—just enough to taste right, and just enough to leave a man feeling right even if he smokes more than usual.



Convenient and tidy to eat. Made easy to break—Too good to waste.

The original Almond Bar

IDEAL Bars are a delicious combination of the finest chocolate and perfect almonds. IDEAL Chocolate is made from an exclusive blend of choice cocoa beans and has the full natural flavor. IDEAL once, IDEAL always.

IDEAL COCOA & CHOCOLATE COMPANY
New York, U. S. A. Mills: Lititz, Pa.

IDEAL ALMOND BARS

MAYOR'S DAUGHTER WEDS HIS SECRETARY
Miss Virginia C. Hyman Married to John F. Sinnott by Bishop McDonnell in Brooklyn.
OFFICIALS THROUG CHURCH
Gov. Smith and W. R. Hearst Pres. Apart—Bridal Gifts Worth \$100,000—Waldorf Reception.

Most interesting wedding in the marriage of Miss Virginia C. Hyman, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Hyman, and John Francis Sinnott, Mayor's Executive Secretary, which was celebrated at 11:30 o'clock in the church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Madison Street, near Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn. A large assembly, including public officials and men and women prominently identified with the Hyman family, witnessed the ceremony, following which a reception was held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Governor Smith and his staff were among the guests, arriving shortly after the ceremony. The bride, Miss Hyman, was escorted by her father, Mayor John H.ylan. The groom, John F. Sinnott, was accompanied by his best man, Mr. William C. Hearst. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McDonnell.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle with a long train, and the groom wore a tuxedo. The wedding party included the bride's mother, Mrs. Hyman, and the groom's mother, Mrs. Sinnott. The reception was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, where a large number of guests were entertained.

GEO. T. BOWDOIN MARRIES.
New Yorker Marries Miss Emily C. Ligon in Montgomery, Ala.
George Temple Bowdoin, a son of the late Mr. Bowdoin, and Miss Emily C. Ligon, a daughter of General Robert Z. Ligon, a daughter of General Robert Z. Ligon, took place yesterday in the Court Street Methodist Church of that city. Dr. Mark Holt officiating.

The bride was attended by her cousin, Mrs. Harry Bandy. The bridesmaids were Misses Elizabeth Dent, Clara Houston, and Florence Peabody, and the groomsmen were Mr. William C. Hearst, Mr. John F. Sinnott, and Mr. William C. Hearst. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McDonnell.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle with a long train, and the groom wore a tuxedo. The wedding party included the bride's mother, Mrs. Hyman, and the groom's mother, Mrs. Sinnott. The reception was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, where a large number of guests were entertained.

REV. A. B. SIMPSON, EVANGELIST, DIES
Pastor of Gospel Tabernacle, in Eighth Avenue, Succumbs in His Nyack Home at 74.
A MISSIONARY EXECUTIVE
Founder of Christian Alliance Often Obtained Gifts of \$50,000 at a Single Meeting.

The Rev. Albert B. Simpson, pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle, 602 Eighth Avenue, and one of the leading evangelists and executives in foreign missionary work, died yesterday at his home at Nyack, N. Y., aged 74 years.

The late Mr. Simpson was born in Toronto, Canada, and was educated in the Presbyterian ministry. He was a member of the Christian Alliance, and was known for his ability to obtain large gifts for missionary work.

Died.
REASON—On Oct. 28, 1919, at his residence, 125 Clinton St., Brooklyn, John Reason, 80 years old. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 125 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. Burial in St. Paul's cemetery.

REASON—On Monday, Oct. 27, 1919, after a long illness, John Reason, 80 years old, died at his residence, 125 Clinton St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 125 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. Burial in St. Paul's cemetery.

Died.
SHIPWAY—On Oct. 28, 1919, at his residence, 125 Clinton St., Brooklyn, John Shipway, 80 years old. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 125 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. Burial in St. Paul's cemetery.

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WYLER Silver
ORIGINALS AND REPRODUCTIONS
661 Fifth Ave., at 52d St.

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The Disappointed Trapper
Fisherman's luck may be uncertain, but it is fully as dependable as trapper's luck, which is frequently very bad. This Indian has found one more of his line of traps empty even of the bait. There is nothing to do but set it again and trudge on through the woods, hoping there may be something particularly valuable in the next one—a fox, possibly, or even a fine dark marten.

Revillon Freres
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

HIGGINS & SEITER
CHINA GLASS
941 EAST 37TH STREET

MISS CLARKSON A BRIDE.
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clarkson Weds Wm. M. Washburn.

The marriage of William Mayhew Washburn, a son of Mrs. William Tuck Washburn of New York City, and Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clarkson of Middletown, Conn., took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's father, Mr. R. L. Clarkson, 25 East Seventy-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. Frank Crowder of St. James Episcopal Church officiating.

Col. Plunkett Dies After Operation.
Colonel Richard M. Plunkett, a Western character well known among the oil promoters of Wall Street, died last night after a cancer operation in Bellevue Hospital. He was born in Ireland fifty-eight years ago and had been a sheriff and United States Marshal in Colorado.

Col. Plunkett died at his home, 281 Broadway, after an operation for cancer of the stomach. He was a prominent figure in the oil industry and had been a partner in the Standard Oil Company.

Engaged.
BELL-WILKES—Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Wilkes of 27 Argyle Park, Buffalo, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Bell Wilkes, to Dr. Samuel D. Bell.

Miss Miriam Bell Wilkes is a daughter of Dr. Samuel D. Bell, a prominent physician in Buffalo. The engagement was announced by her parents.

Married.
COWLES-TOMKINS—At Graybrook, Conn., on Oct. 28, 1919, the Rev. Dr. Frank Crowder officiating, the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Tomkins to Mr. William C. Hearst.

Miss Elizabeth Tomkins is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hearst. The marriage took place at Graybrook, Conn.

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BAILLACHE—On Oct. 28, at his residence, 125 Clinton St., Brooklyn, John Bailache, 80 years old. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 125 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M. Burial in St. Paul's cemetery.

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Health Brings Beauty—Strain Mars Both
Jangling nerves are Beauty's sworn enemy. Youth fades rapidly under their onslaught. Lustrous eyes, peach-bloom skin, symmetry of form are Nature's signs that all is well. If you are high-strung or nervous, stout or over-thin let us show you the remedy.

Visit our thoroughly equipped five-story Institution, devoted exclusively to women, where, without obligation, we will gladly demonstrate the SIMON SYSTEM OF HEALTH CONSERVATION—the road to Beauty thru Health.

Right All Day and Right All Night
AN even unvarying home temperature—70 degrees all day—60 degrees all night or any even temperature that is right for you—a world of comfort for you and your family.

MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR
Is more than human in its action with all adjustments made easily and instantly from the living room.

Jewelled Watches
THE BETTER GRADES ONLY IN PLATINUM AND GREEN GOLD
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
331 FIFTH AVENUE, AT 32nd STREET

THE MOST TRYING TIME
When Death enters your household
It is then when you most appreciate the well-known "CAMPBELL SERVICE" which relieves you of every responsibility and supplies every need, not overlooking the least detail.
Call "Columbia 5200" Any Hour, Day or Night
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
THE FUNERAL CHURCH
Broadway at 66th St.
Flowers for All Occasions. Artistic Funeral Designs our Specialty.

You Need Protection
3rd Reason
A fence has been left open. A pipe has burst. The water floods down through the ceiling into your stock room. Your goods are ruined. A calamity has overtaken you.
But if you have our System of Electric Protection the calamity may be averted. Our wires call for help when water touches them. Our fuses stop the current at your valuable to a place of safety. In hundreds of such cases we have saved our subscribers incalculable loss.
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YANKEES HOLD UP VANKER'S MONEY

Baseball Court Holds That American League Alone Must Decide Mays Controversy.

OWNERS MAKE STATEMENT

Colonels Ruppert and Huston Maintain Wagner Decision Defines Johnson's Powers.

The Yankees' share of the world's series receipts for winning third place in the American League race has been withheld by the National Commission on the protest of the Detroit club. The announcement was made yesterday in a commission finding which was signed by President John A. Heydler of the National League, and Chairman August Hermann. They regard the Detroit protest of the games pitched by Carl Mays as purely an American League affair in which they have no voice. The Yankees' money is withheld, according to the finding, until such time as the American League decides which club is entitled to third place.

The finding states that the Detroit club some time before the baseball season ended anticipated that the New York club might finish in third place and they announced at the time that the event of Higgins' club landing in the third place berth they wished to file the protest because Mays, a suspended pitcher, had won several of their games.

The New York club announced yesterday that it would immediately demand that the National Commission to pay over to the Yankees their share of the world's series apportioned to them. The commission will probably make another announcement on the New York club's demand. The Yankees, however, are making their finding on Detroit's protest, made it plain that they were not in any way connected with the understanding that it did not conflict with any court order now in force. In the contest of the world's series, the Yankees are not in any way connected with the understanding that it did not conflict with any court order now in force.

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BASEBALL PLAYERS AIDED BY FOOTBALL

Gridiron Game Has Benefited Many Diamond Stars, Says Mathewson.

TO BENCH BOSTON TERRIERS

Specialty Show Will Be Held at Waldorf on Saturday.

Dog lovers of the metropolitan district will assemble again on Saturday of this week, Nov. 1, when the Boston Terrier Club will hold its annual specialty show at the Waldorf-Astoria. Entries for this event closed on Wednesday, Oct. 22, and a gratifyingly large list of high-bred specimens is reported ready for benching. The show will be under the direction of William H. Wood, Jr., secretary of the club. The show will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on Saturday, Nov. 1, from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

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NEW BACKFIELD TO PLAY FOR WIGGERS

Untried Combination Likely to Represent Princeton in Game Against West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—It looks now as if Bill Roper is going to see in a hitherto untried backfield combination against West Virginia, when the Mountaineers come to Jungle Town to battle the Tiger in his lair. The quarter-back, Roper, is still a novice, but he is expected to play in Monday's light workout now in the scrum of Tuesday and today.

Hopkins has been calling the signals for the Varsity so far this week, and it is entirely probable that he will be given a chance to direct the team against the heavy-set visitors from the Blue Ridge. Jack Strubling will be held in readiness to take command if there arises a crisis which will necessitate it. But if he is not called on he will be in fine fettle to commence the final week of practice before the contest with Harvard on Saturday.

Wittmer, who went through the Colgate game as full back, was in his position today, and at the halves were Dick Raymond and Detamore, whose terrific line plugging has featured the work of the Varsity. The line is expected to be a formidable one, and it is expected that it will be given a chance to direct the team against the heavy-set visitors from the Blue Ridge.

Today's scrimmage was marked by a series of mistakes on the part of the first team. The kicking was poor, so unsatisfactory, in fact, that Roper was called on to direct the team. The line plugging was poor, so unsatisfactory, in fact, that Roper was called on to direct the team.

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CRIPPLES OUT AT COLUMBIA.

Injured Players Rejoin Football Squad at Morningside Heights.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The weather man ordered some real football weather for the Crimson's Varsity workout against the scrubs this afternoon. The session was the longest and hardest the first team players have been through since the "drive" just before the Brown game. The Varsity scored three touchdowns and got a field goal, but the general work was not considered very impressive.

The regulars, with Church at full back and A. Horwien at center, were unable to make much headway against a strong second team defense, but when their opponents had the ball and did their best to exemplify the "tigers" style of attack, the Varsity's defense was a good account of itself.

The only touchdowns the Varsity earned were at the very end of the forty-five minutes' scrimmage. The regulars were given the ball on scrubs' twenty-five-yard line. Horwien, in a matter of seconds, was back in his old backfield place and did some of the best work of his career. He carried the ball back to the Varsity's twenty-yard line, where the defense, with Braden at its backbone, stiffened to prevent a punt. Mungler blocked his kick, but Kirkpatrick hit on all of which was his old job, but the Varsity's defense was a good account of itself.

Eddie Casey did not engage in the scrimmage play. He runs all right, but no chances are being taken on having him run again. He is in Casey's place in the backfield and with Hamilton and Dunphy, the Varsity's defense is a good account of itself.

One of his punts, made from under his own goal posts, landed several yards beyond the line of scrimmage. The Varsity's defense was a good account of itself.

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HARVARD ELEVEN IS STRONG ON DEFENSE

Crimson Varsity Stops Princeton Attack as Exemplified by Second Team.

Special to The New York Times.

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The only touchdowns the Varsity earned were at the very end of the forty-five minutes' scrimmage. The regulars were given the ball on scrubs' twenty-five-yard line. Horwien, in a matter of seconds, was back in his old backfield place and did some of the best work of his career. He carried the ball back to the Varsity's twenty-yard line, where the defense, with Braden at its backbone, stiffened to prevent a punt. Mungler blocked his kick, but Kirkpatrick hit on all of which was his old job, but the Varsity's defense was a good account of itself.

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One of his punts, made from under his own goal posts, landed several yards beyond the line of scrimmage. The Varsity's defense was a good account of itself.

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YALE SUBSTITUTES TRIED ON VARSITY

Coach Sharpe Calls On Second-String Players for Two Practice Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Another cluster of promising substitute players received a tryout today from the Yale football coaches, including Fred Webb at full back, "Chick" Neville at quarter back, Eddie Shevlin at right end, Walker at right tackle, Ken Ham-mill at center, and Carl Zenger at left guard. Coach Sharpe persisted in his policy to test all the players who are suffering the slightest muscle bruises. Herbert Kempton, Tom Dickens, and Billy Galvin have not been in the scrum since the week before last, but all are counted upon to play next Saturday against Maryland State.

The Varsity eleven played two teams today, the second team for a twenty-minute period and the scrubs for an equal time. In the first game, the Varsity was victorious, but in the second game, the scrubs were victorious. The Varsity's defense was a good account of itself.

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With four great stores devoted solely to men's and boys' outfitting, we naturally cut a pretty big hole in the world's best woollens!

Not only those produced here, but across the sea, we are the country's largest importers of fine Scotch and English woollens.

And still the real job is to keep pace with the demand! Fine ready-to-wear pay! You! Us!

The best of everything men and boys wear. Also luggage and Sporting Goods.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners" Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at Warren

USED CARS of Quality

CADILLAC, 1919, Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC, 57, 1918, Limousine.
CADILLAC, 57, Land, French Bro.
CADILLAC, 57, Sedan Brougham.
CADILLAC, 57, Sedan Brougham.
PACKARD, 2-25, 5 Pass.
PACKARD, 1919, Brand New.
PACKARD, 1918, 3-35, Touring.
MARMON, 1917, Coupe.
MARMON, 1918, Town Car.
MURRAY, Sedan (Brand New).
HUDSON, 1918, Sedan, 4



PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP

A HUGE SUCCESS
Semi-Conservative
Shoes for Women

A department for women was recently added to Mr. Monk's Juvenile Shoe Shop, and its success proves that many women appreciate the value of shoes which are correctly shaped, yet good-looking. Our shoes for women, as well as our kiddies' shoes, bear the famous mark of

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These shoes are designed by experts to give the maximum comfort in the most sacrificing style of the shoe. Mr. Monk, assisted by the staff of shoe specialists, personally supervises the fitting of the shoe and so insures a proper fit for both children and grown-ups.

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**PAUL MONK'S
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FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

To keep a year's pictures of important happenings, with splendid portraits and photographs of great works of art, published in the Rotogravure Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times, send for a strong, handsome binder. Price, including postage, \$1.75.—Adv.

WORLD LAWS URGED FOR CHILD WORKERS

Grace Abbott, Before Conference at Washington, Asks Triple Test for Minors.

CZECH WOMAN APPROVES

Parliament Member Would Prevent Children from Supplanting Adults—Belgium Has Medical Test.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Child labor legislation and the possibility of obtaining uniform action among nations of the world on the subject held the attention today of the International Conference of Working Women.

Grace Abbott, former head of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor, opened the discussion with an address suggesting that children be not permitted to enter industrial occupations until they had passed a triple test based on age, education, and physique.

Mrs. Louisa Landova-Stychova, a member of the Czechoslovakian Parliament, heartily endorsed the proposal. Speaking in Czech, with interpreters giving her words in English, French, and Polish, she said that "the crime of the century" was the occasional existence of unemployment for adults when children were working. One of the first things the new republic she represented did when it convened a legislative assembly, she explained, was to pass a code of laws for the protection of women and minors, including prohibition of labor in industries by any child under the age of 14. She suggested that 16 be fixed as the age requirement, and said that Czechoslovakian women, in Parliament and out, would support any decision of the conference on the point.

Mrs. Bernice de Lalleux of the Belgian group, reported that Belgium already had legislation requiring medical inspection of the children in the schools, which might help in getting physical condition as well as age considered before permitting minors to enter industries.

try, and that no children were permitted to work in hazardous industries. Dr. Alicia Moreau of Argentina said her country needed considerably more legislation, because only one State had fixed a minimum age by law, this being 17 years.

SUNDAY NIGHT PLAYS MAY BE ATTEMPTED

Increase of Sunday Concerts, Which Are Vaudeville Shows, Spurs Managers.

An effort on the part of theatrical managers to open the New York theaters on Sunday nights for legitimate performances is believed to be a distinct possibility as the result of present conditions in the theatre.

At the present time Sunday night is even a more profitable night than Saturday for those houses which are permitted to operate, and in recent weeks more and more theatres have been opening their doors for so-called Sunday night concerts, which are in reality vaudeville performances without a change of scenery. A liberal interpretation of the Sunday law permits these performances to be given. One of the restrictions is that programs must not be distributed, and players are also prohibited from appearing in costume, although this latter law is openly violated.

A move on the part of the managers to have a bill passed by the State Legislature permitting regular Sunday night performances has been expected ever since Sunday baseball was allowed, and it was said to have been partly in anticipation of such a law that the Actors' Equity Association presented its demand for payment at the rate of eight performances a week. It was foreseen, Equity officials said, that the actors would be asked to play the Sunday night performance without additional pay, as had been the custom in Chicago and other cities before the actors' strike.

One manager said yesterday that if Sunday night performances are given they would probably replace the Wednesday matinee, which is in most cases poorly patronized, and the question of paying the actors an extra eighth of a week's salary would thus be avoided. Several managers yesterday disclaimed any intention of trying to force the question by putting on a Sunday night performance, but said that they would follow suit if another manager took the step.

It is known that such a movement would be vigorously opposed by the New York Sabbath Committee and other bodies.

DANSEY SEARCH REOPENED.

Investigators to Work on Theory That Boy Has Been Killed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29.—Working on the theory that some one

might have killed little "Billy" Dansey and buried the body, Prosecutor Gassill and his detectives will go to Hampton tomorrow and start an entirely new investigation.

The prosecutor and his men will again go over the ground, re-examine every well and water course and the open

places in the woods and again try to account for every person who was seen in or around Hampton on Oct. 8 when the lad disappeared.

Chief Detective Wilson, who with Detective Nussbaum returned today from the West, declared that every clue leading to that part of the country had been thoroughly investigated without result.

McCutcheon's Christmas Handkerchiefs.



Reg. Trade Mark

McCutcheon Handkerchiefs make ideal Holiday gifts. Their beauty expresses the Christmas Spirit, while their usefulness makes them always appreciated. Of course they are all Pure Linen.

For Men—Tape and cord effects, 50c each and up. Initial Handkerchiefs, \$7.80, 9.00, 12.00, 15.00 dozen and up.

Printed Handkerchiefs—newly imported, \$1.50 each.

For Ladies—Hand-Embroidered, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c each and up.

Appenzell Hand-Embroidered, 50c each and up. Initial Handkerchiefs, \$2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 6.00 dozen and up.

For Children—White and colored Hand-Embroidered, 25c each and up.

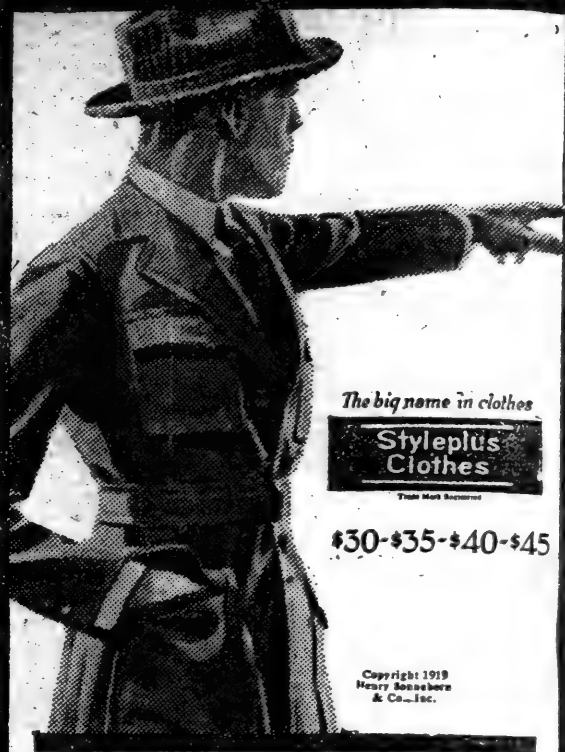
Order Christmas Embroidery Now

We strongly advise our patrons to place their orders now for holiday Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Linens to be embroidered with monograms, initials or crests.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets



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The big name in clothes

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Henry Sonneborn
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For 70 years we have made good clothes at moderate prices. In Styleplus we have achieved a great outstanding success in clothing history, because we have served men with real style and genuine qualities at prices they can afford to pay. Now is the time when the Styleplus quality at the Styleplus prices are most eagerly welcomed. All-wool fabrics Satisfaction guaranteed. The sleeve ticket, attached by us, tells the price. Get your Styleplus!

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.
Baltimore, Md.

America's known-priced clothes



Styleplus are sold in New York at these stores:

B. Brooker 2029 Broadway

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Motor Car Safety Depends on Right Engineering

A study of the causes of motor car mishaps will show that in nine cases out of ten they are as much the fault of the car as of the driver. When it comes to the safety of a man and his family, Packard Engineering never compromises with chance.

EVEN if every one of the 6,000,000 motor car drivers in this country were always careful and thoughtful—there would still be accidents.

The greatest possible care will not help a man if his car fails.

Safety is the first and foremost consideration in Packard engineering. There is a sound, practical engineering reason for every factor of safety in the Packard car.

Consider the security afforded by the high reserve power of the Packard Twin-Six—the stored-up energy which responds instantly in an emergency, but costs nothing when it is not in use.

The Packard is the safest car in the world to handle in traffic. From less than two miles an hour on high, it will pick up in a few blocks to more than a mile a minute. It's perfect balance—

its ease of control—makes it stop or start without effort.

Just as the Packard engine is built to deliver more power than ordinary needs call for, the Packard car is built to withstand more than ordinary strain. Yet the Packard requires no more power to run than many cars which compromise with strength to secure lightness.

Its weight is scientifically adjusted to its power. It stays on the road when lighter cars show a tendency to leave it.

To the man who has any regard at all for himself or his family, Packard safety is priceless.

The Packard people are transportation experts; they have more to tell you on this subject than any other organization in the world. You can ask them to discuss your car problem without obligation. It is to your interest and profit to do so.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

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Broadway at 61st Street

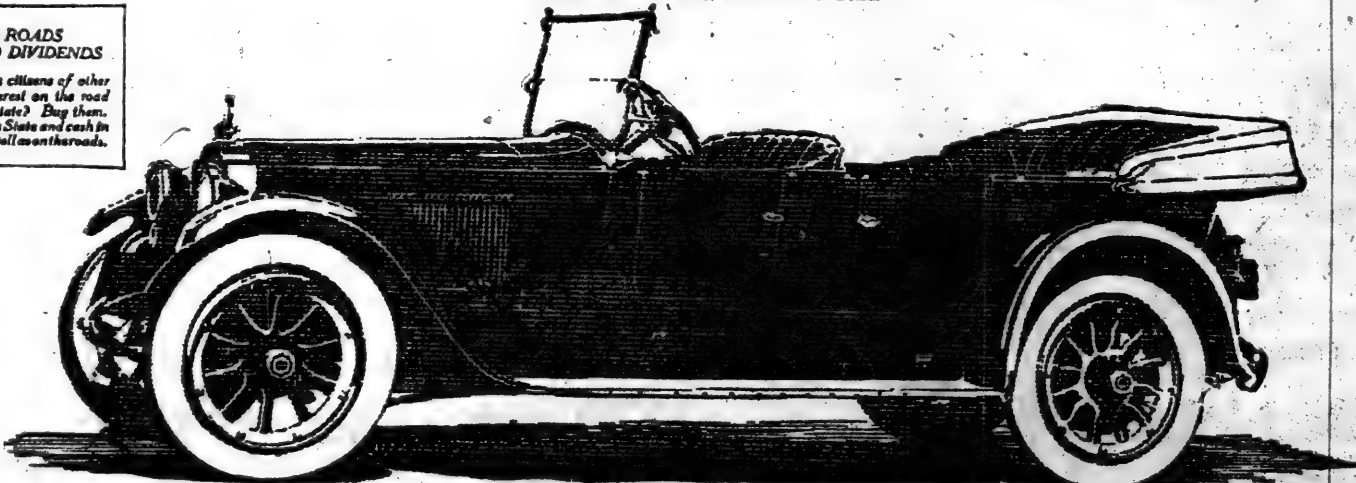
Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street

Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park

New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
Pittsfield: 121 West Street

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Why should the citizens of other states draw interest on the road bonds of your State? Buy them. Keep them in the State and cash in on the bonds as well as on the roads.



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IT PAYS TO CONSERVE HEALTH AND ENERGY ACQUIRED DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

Bad Air Causes Sickness and Lassitude.

INFLUENZA KILLED SIXTY PER THOUSAND

in NEW YORK CITY last year. Some cities ran over a hundred per thousand. It will be epidemic again this winter. The best PREVENTIVE is to keep strong the NATURAL RESISTANCE TO DISEASE. Breathing bad air for two or three months will dissipate the resistance and sickness will result. Healthful and energizing atmospheres are as beneficial in the office as on the golf links. They can be maintained only by continuous diffusion with "uncooked" fresh air. Heated air is devitalized.

GERDES ELECTRIC WINDOW VENTILATORS

diffuse healthful, unheated air in positive and required volume without causing draught or chill. Smaller sizes installed on approval. Our list of clients is convincing argument. Booklet on application.

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HIGHEST POLISH with LEAST EFFORT!

ELECTRO-SILICON

quickly cleans and imparts a beautiful and lasting lustre to Silverware, Aluminum, Nickel, Cut Glass, and all fine metals—without scratching or marring.

POWDER 10c. CREAM 10c. and 25c.

Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and leading dealers everywhere.

Keeps Your Silver At Its Best

BOWMAN IS SILENT ON PACKER EVIDENCE

But Man Close to the Armour Says They Had Stocks in Hotels Here.

INVESTMENT A PRIVATE ONE

Witness Founder Met Packer in West and Obtained His Support, Says Informant.

John McE. Bowman, operator of the Armour Commodore, and other hotelmen in the Park Square group, said yesterday that he had no statement to make in reply to the disclosure that Armour & Co. were heavily interested in his hotel. It was ascertained, however, that John McE. Bowman had aided in financing the construction of the Baltimore and that he had invested extensively in the stock of that hotel and others. The information that the packer had done so in order to control the supply of meat and groceries to the hotels was denied, however, on the ground that Mr. Bowman's investment had been a personal one and had nothing to do with Armour & Co.—and there were no "strings" attached to it.

The revelations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago were based in the main on alleged connections between Louis R. Swift, President of the Swift Packing Company, and Edward F. Swift, who had written to Bowman in New York City, asking him to take the question of Swift & Co. taking stock in hotels to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission. Bowman had replied that he was not in a position to do so, but that he was a member of the Swift & Co. policy list.

According to the answer of Louis R. Swift to Bowman, the latter had invested in the Baltimore to the amount of \$100,000, while \$500,000 was invested in the Baltimore and \$100,000 in the Baltimore. Bowman had also invested in the Baltimore and \$100,000 in the Baltimore. Bowman had also invested in the Baltimore and \$100,000 in the Baltimore.

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REAL ESTATE

As a site for a fifteen-story apartment hotel to cost about \$1,200,000, a building syndicate has purchased from Dr. L. Duncan Buckley the southwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

The property which is known as 271-275 Madison Avenue consists of three old four-story and basement dwellings owned for many years by Dr. Buckley. They occupy a combined site fronting 60 feet on Madison Avenue and 80 feet on Fifty-fourth Street. Isaac B. Wakeman negotiated the transaction.

BOWMAN BUYS CUBAN HOTEL
The Sevilla, in Havana, Added to Big Chain.
Another addition to the John McE. Bowman chain of hotels was announced yesterday, when it was stated that the Hotel Sevilla in Havana had been acquired. It will be renovated at a cost of \$500,000.

Hotels now under construction by Mr. Bowman represent \$15,000,000 in property value, including the new Hotel Baltimore for Detroit, being erected by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Hotel Sevilla in Havana, being erected by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Hotel Sevilla in Havana, being erected by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In discussing his trip to Cuba, Mr. Bowman said he had been accompanied by John McE. Bowman, who had been accompanied by John McE. Bowman, who had been accompanied by John McE. Bowman, who had been accompanied by John McE. Bowman.

Mr. Bowman's first venture in the hotel business was the Hotel Sevilla in Havana, which he had acquired. It will be renovated at a cost of \$500,000.

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Make this a Winter

Run away from the snow, the cold and the coal bills. Sunshine and bracing air will help repair the wear of work and worry. You may live at resort hotels, inland or beside a summer sea. Or occupy your own bungalow. En route visit the national parks, national monuments and other winter resorts. See Hawaii, too. Ask for information about Excursion Fares to certain winter resorts.

"California for the Tourist," and "Hawaii," and other resort booklets, on request. Let the local ticket agent help plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 444 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, 143 Liberty St., New York City, 602 H. Bldg., Boston, Mass. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route.

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64 Broadway 57 Chambers St.
31 W. 32nd St. 114 W. 42nd St.
Telephone: Bryant 6700

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

POSITIONS WANTED—Female

RAPHER.—High school graduate, efficient, reliable; uptown; 602-204-1111.

RAPHER.—Expert; experienced in banking, commercial; \$50. St. No. 1B.

RAPHER.—Christian; high school; 6 years experience; initiative; \$20. B 429 Times Downtown.

RAPHER, experienced, reliable, position requiring ability. C 407-0700.

RATNER.—Expert, rapid, intelligent; address: American; \$20. B 407-0700.

ADAPHER - From 1949 to 1950, ADAPHER - Three years' experience; occupation: accurate, reliable; best reference: 118-800. B 477 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 84

ly experienced, intelligent, capable. A 562 Times Downtown.

GRAPHER, experienced, possessive sense; good appearance; \$22.50 a week. A 562 Times Downtown.

GRAPHER, Typist, General Office, 10, (Italian); \$12. A 482 Times Downtown.

GRAPHER. - Capable, trustworthy, efficient; good appearance; references. A 538 Times.

GRAPHER.-Night work, typewriter, bookkeeping, double entry bookkeeping. A 538 Times.

GRAPHER-SECRETARY, night work, typewriter, bookkeeping, double entry bookkeeping. A 538 Times.

RAPHER, competent; responsible; office routine; credentials; 4 Times.

RAPHER, competent; 4 years' experience; position as secretary to reliable concern. M. E. 79 Times.

RAPHER, experienced; high salary; best references; salary \$25. L.

RAPHER, secretary; expert; excellent report; \$22-\$30. B 422 Times Daily.

RAPHER—7½ years' experience; \$12-\$18; education; 7 360 Times Daily.

GRAPHER.—Four years' experience; salary, \$22. C 443 Times Downtown.
BOARD OPERATOR.—General; 5 years' experience; operate in good office assistant; knowledge; highest references; \$12. R 422 Downtown.
R.—Thoroughly qualified teacher; day position in school in or near City; English, all branches; salary, \$12.50; grade; exceptions; N 51 Times.
PHONE OPERATOR.—experience; day, desires permanent position. B Downtown.
Slip.—\$12.50.

Switchboard; knowledge of stenographic shorthand; experience in dictaphone; \$18. A 337 Times Square, New York.

(GOVERNMENT, France), desires position for afternoon; best city reference; 1901 10th St., Alhambra 3177.

Refined, practical, capable person to compile or edit book or paper in crowd; perfectly capable as clerk; can take full charge; good and good salary expected.

A child desires to get with some
 take are children. Apply at
 900 West 182d, by mail, or pho
 ling Green Branch 79.
 colored, for ladies on day work
 136 West 8th St.
 WOMAN, office assistant; previous
 care. Beatrice Heyman, 215 Qu
 City.
 LADY, 20, intelligent, desires a
 school where neat, accurate, thro
 appreciated. C 449 Times Bow
 City.
 WOMAN, refined, with a position
 for gentleman or business p

LADY desires position as paymaster
 and corporate switchboard; a
 H 792 TH Avenue.
 LADY (191) 1 year's clerical experience
 E 451 Times Downtown.
 employment agencies.
 HOENESWORKERS, thorough
 references, excellent looks;
 references, reading plans; d
 a specialist. Telephone Coun
 Service Agency 2nd W
 CARLSON, Swedish Agency
 servants. 2415 Broadway, c

(290.) Allied Japanese, Infan-
Agency, Kurihara, 804 G.h A
81.
Laraz's Agency has large sale
them. 200 East 72d St

POSITIONS WANTED--Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,
OFFICE MANAGER,
MAN AND COMMERCE, ONDENT
ed as responsible, steady, reliable
executive of wide experience in
commercial training (corporat is p
p) in manufacturing, (sup-ri

...state and mercantile; thorough knowledge of marine, financial and commercial matters; other influences and transportation of foreign exchange, banking, results, trade acceptance, and business; capable of handling all kind of organization, government, instructing and reconstructing various departments. Very high as to character, fidelity and self-dependence; rapid, accurate, clear and progressive; Christian; native of proposing appearance as a personality. Recently retired from France; physically fit, age 25; single; no children; no government in class; two weeks' employment; the above.

andation from former employer. I was employed for ten years at a local Times newspaper.

A-7. I am certified auditor, inventories - position for year 1920 with corporation, professional services. I stated audit, supervision of all and general consultations, giving a record of certified balance sheet; records and inventories; my employee fitted by my knowledge. I received a net of \$25,000 within present year and have been downsized.

COUNTANT EXECUTIVE.

at, office manager, correspondence

Experienced American, (40), married, owns his job and stay there; salary \$12,000. \$ 183 Times.

OPEN.—Experienced manufacturer's agent for responsible position with 10+ years with one manufacturing company assistant to President; now independent New York corporation with larger responsibilities. V 2

WANTED: expert, books opened, audited, tax reports; arrange as without bookkeepers; financial investigations; reasonable. W 200 Times. TELEPHONE CHICKEN 893.

WANT, university graduate, 23, with
ing, grasp of income tax pr
ustrial surveys, cost systems
ports distinctive; can handle wo
lan; \$500 monthly. R 707 Tim
WANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MAN
EXPERT SYSTEMATIZER, THOR
NOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY NETI
ECTIVE ABILITY. 5
WANT, 23 years old, single;
manufacturing experience, seek
with corporation; excellent refer
Writa Box 18, 1,223 Bedford Av

ACCOUNTANT—SENIOR.—By graduates. 2 years bookkeeping & 2 years accounting, desires cond. with accounting firm. W457 Times.

WANT.—Books opened, systematic tax reports, financial statements & arrangements firms without bookkeeping. Moderate fees. Berg, 74 Broadway, 2d fl.

WANT.—Young man, practical experience, mercantile, manufacturing, and export. Will audit, install, keep books day or evening. B 443 Times.

WANT, bookkeeper, cashier, desires

with genuine concern when
is recognized; excellent recom
at \$75 Times.

ANI—Arrangements firm with
\$100 weekly, books open
lized; Goldwater, 132 Nassau
Bremen 7800.

ANTS, CERTIFIED.—Reports by
and students, periodic audits
service. Wilcox, 468 St. Nicholas
RDSE.

ANT.—Write on costs and genera
desired position; no in-
ing concern; take charge of a
alary \$60. X 572 Times Annex.

ANT, university graduate, desire
work. X 20-11 200.

Asst. office manager, (22.) then
important man; C. F. A. experience

— Resident _____

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents on each line.

LOST—A bar pin of diamonds and sapphires, set in platinum, Wednesday, Oct. 23, between 12 and 12:30, either in Franklin Square or in the lobby of the Hotel Hamilton, or between the Hotel Hamilton and the Hotel Hamilton. Finder please return to the Hotel Hamilton, Room 234, and on return of pin liberal reward will be paid, with no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond and onyx wrist watch, set in platinum and mounted on black ribbon. Found, with platinum clasp, from Marcus & Co., last Monday, Oct. 27, \$100 reward if returned to Mrs. Stephens, Hotel La Salle, 30 West 6th St., Phone Plaza 9000.

LOST—Small gold wrist watch, 14mm. case, set in diamonds and rubies. Found, with platinum clasp, from Marcus & Co., last Monday, Oct. 27, \$100 reward if returned to Mrs. Stephens, Hotel La Salle, 30 West 6th St., Phone Plaza 9000.

LOST—At the evening performance, Casino Theatre, Oct. 25, a gold watch, case marked "A. D. R." if found communicate with Mr. Norton, box office, Casino Theatre. Liberal reward offered.

LOST—In taxi, at Grand Central Station, Sunday morning, Oct. 27, short broadsword, with black collar, light brown brocade lining. Suitable reward if returned to 125 West 10th St.

LOST—Liberal reward, no questions asked, for the return of any of the following: a 1922 Central Park V set, Sept. 23, \$100 reward if returned to Mrs. Stephens, Hotel La Salle, 30 West 6th St., Phone Plaza 9000.

LOST—Between Penn. Station and Hotel Plaza, 5:30 P. M., Oct. 27, one pearl from service. Liberal reward upon return to Hotel Plaza.

LOST—A gold snake ring, design ruby in head, heirloom, lost in vicinity of 90th and Broadway and Colonial Theatre, reward \$100.

LOST—27th Century taxi, Friday, Oct. 24, at 7:15 P. M., malacca case, gold metal at end of hook, reward, \$100.

LOST—Lady's beaded bag, Wednesday, Oct. 23, money and keys, around Greenwood Ave. and 23rd St., Brooklyn. Liberal reward. Phone Flatbush 1290.

LOST—Riverdale Drive, between 127th St. and Columbia University, gold wrist watch, black band, valuable to owner. Liberal reward. Address, 127th St. and Columbia University.

LOST—Stock certificates National Oil, 1325 and 1333; Revere Metals, 1052, 6091 and 6090, \$775 to \$784; finder rewarded, \$500. Times Downtown.

LOST—On subway, about 2:30 Oct. 28, imitation sable fur scarf; finder kindly call Mrs. Miller, Room 430, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, and get reward.

LOST—Oct. 29, between 52d and 54th Sts., on Park Ave. or at 44th Street, Theis, brooch, buckle design, all diamonds, \$100 reward if returned to 125 West 10th St., Apt. 2.

LOST—Small diamond pin, 7 stones, round old-fashioned setting, at Montmartre, Saturday night, reward, Mrs. J. A. Hopper, 24 West 10th St., Columbus 1084.

LOST—Travelers' checks of American Bankers' Association aggregating \$250, issued in favor of Mrs. C. C. Brown. Reward, \$50. Phone John 5118, Mr. Lippert.

LOST—One skin wallet, between 47th and 49th on 11th Ave., reward, Vernon, 141 East 44th St.

LOST—Blue cameo drop earring, with small diamond; liberal reward. Newman, Empire Theatre, Broadway and 40th St.

LOST—Gold William watch, monogram H. E. R., valued as keepsake, reward, H. Rowland, 1904 University Ave., City.

LOST—Small package containing \$41 worth of pre-cancelled postage stamps. Liberal reward if returned to a West 48th St.

LOST—On 11th Ave. subway, Oct. 27, 5:45-11:00 P. M., lady's open-face wrist watch. Liberal reward, 203 West 117th St., Apt. 65.

LOST—Very liberal reward for \$500 fur coat lost in taxi from Little Chub to 57th St., Friday night, Oct. 24, Phone 7429 Plaza.

LOST—Purse containing money and ticket from Kingston, N. Y., Mrs. Arthur H. Leggett, Ulster County, one Ridge, N. Y.

LOST—Gold locket, Initials B. A. B. and T. B. H., reward, Room 2031, Equity Bldg.

LOST—Package of letters addressed N. Daly, 48 reward, Phone Columbus 8171.

LOST—Gold bar pin, 2 diamonds, Tuesday, liberal reward, Cashier Prince George Hotel.

LOST—Gold watch chain, book charm; reward, Callahan, 238 East 24th St.

\$500 REWARD—Stolen from Center St., New Haven, Oct. 16, by order of Automobile Loaner Service, car (theater); car No. 14481, motor X-10071; body and wheels Belgian cream with bright red and stripes; back curtain patched inside; \$500 for recovery of car in good condition, no questions asked. E. B. Wulbern, 110 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.

\$4500 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of or information leading to recovery of two rings, lost Oct. 22, vicinity of 29th St. and 59th Ave. One ring contains a large square diamond and 71 small diamonds; other contains one pearl and 37 small diamonds. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 13 William St.

\$100 REWARD—Return of chain and three-leaf pendant, one large diamond in each leaf, with small one in center; lost in booth of Washington Heights Bank, Wednesday, Oct. 22; sentimental value, DWYER, 8,600 Broadway, Audubon 751.

\$300 REWARD—Return of diamond and platinum bar pin, with large pearl on each end, lost between West 6th St. and 20th St., Black, Harr & Frost, 5th Ave. and 48th St.

return flexible platinum bracelet containing 20 amaraids and 20 diamonds, lost Oct. 27, Marcus & Co., 5th Ave. and 45th St.

REPORT \$1,000,000 IN ROOSEVELT FUND

This Amount Embodies Only Incomplete Figures from Twelve States.

RETURNS COMING IN SLOWLY

Illinois Leads the Districts Heard From with Subscriptions of \$225,667.

Incomplete reports from the Roosevelt Memorial campaign received at national headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, up to last night, showed that in twelve States alone nearly \$1,000,000 has been subscribed. Only partial reports have been received from any of the States, due largely, it was said, to a blizzard in the Northwest and heavy rains in the South which have interrupted means of communication between County Chairmen and their workers.

Illinois leads the districts heard from with \$225,667. No adequate reports have been received from New York State. Figures obtainable yesterday, however, show that in the metropolitan district alone \$71,561 had been subscribed. (a) that more than \$40,000 came in subscriptions of \$1 or less from individuals in the city.

The totals for the metropolitan district take in only subscriptions received through the mails. In addition there are committees in the five boroughs still to be heard from. When these committees have turned in their reports it is believed that New York will easily lead in the amount of subscriptions.

With the impetus which the memorial campaign received in this city last week, when hundreds of Roosevelt meetings were held all over the city, it is believed that the enthusiasm to enroll will continue throughout this week. "The campaign has got going so fast we can't stop it," said an officer of the association, explaining the decision to extend the campaign over this week.

"There have been thousands of contributions of one cent, two cents, or three cents each from school children in this city. In addition many dimes and quarters were received and, it was said yesterday, the final count would show that young America had done more than its share in the campaign."

TESTIFY TO WASTE AT CAMP SHERMAN

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Both criminal and civil prosecutions may result from testimony given before the Congressional Sub-Committee which is here investigating the construction of Camp Sherman, according to members of the committee.

Carl M. Watts, Columbus, a team foreman, asserted that on one occasion General Superintendent C. H. Hollingsworth, of A. Bentley & Sons Company, Toledo, told him to "slow up." Watts testified the men "learned they were not expected to work." As many as 300 idle men would be hidden in a gravel pit from the eyes of Government inspectors, according to Watts, although the inspectors checked them as being at work.

Members of the committee said that they would not subpoena members of the Bentley Company, which built the camp on a cost plus basis. Captain R. S. Bonfield, Assistant Camp Quartermaster during construction, said he had probably been 25 per cent waste in material alone.

Colonel A. B. Morfield, who commanded the 32nd Regiment, Field Artillery, overseas, testified that there was a great waste of material, time, labor and Government money in the building of the camp and that he himself had seen ten men working on a job that two men could easily have done.

William Hatters of Lancaster, a plumber, testified that men employed by the Esawein Plumbing Company of Columbus as sub-contractors did not do a day's work and that their foreman would not permit them to work. He said it took eight men four days to do what two men could have done in two days, and that two men were two days cutting threads on a bolt, which one of them could have done in ten minutes. He said he had been threatened with discharge if he did a full day's work.

THE STANDARD SAUCE
That is sold more universally, is used by more cooks and served on more tables than any other relish, is

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Stick to the only original.



MASONS HONOR WALKER.

Palestine Commandery Gives Reception for Lieutenant Governor. Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Walker was welcomed by a special committee of thirty-third degree Knights Templar of the Palestine Commandery at a reception given in his honor last night at Masonic Hall, 48 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Lieut. Gov. Walker is the Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State. The Supreme Council, thirty-third degree Masons, joined with the other Masonic bodies in the welcome to Mr. Walker.

The Lieutenant Governor in his address said that the "Knights should stand for stronger and better Americanism in life in the brotherhood that will labor incessantly for a lasting peace for American mankind."

Representing the different Masonic bodies were the following officials: Grand Master of Masons William S. Farmer and his official staff of the Blue Lodge; Grand High Priest Percy W. Willard and his staff of the Royal Arch Masons; Grand Commander Robert D. Williams of the Grand Commandery of New York and his staff for the Knights Templar, and Potentate Cyprion P. Hunt and staff for the Shriner.

"LUDGATE"
Of the many Parker & Diemer Brogue Boots, "LUDGATE" is one of the most popular. It is obtainable in Black, Brown or Tan in English Grain Leather. Also similar styles in Black or Brown Cordovan.

PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY at 37th St.

Complete-To-Wear Custom Clothes!
TAILORED BY A TAILOR Not Just Retailed By A Retailer

Price? The lowest price because they go from our custom tailors upstairs to our customers downstairs. Pride? The highest pride, because tailored by a custom tailor.

Clemons
Broadway at 39th Street

Genuine Journeymen Suits And Overcoats Complete-To-Wear

IMPORTERS SINCE 1866

McGibbon & Co.
3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

"THE QUALITY LINEN STORE"
LINENS FOR THANKSGIVING

TABLE LINENS from the best productions of France, Ireland and Scotland, in all sizes from 2 x 2 yards to the large banquet size 2 1/2 x 6 yards. Prices range \$9.00 to \$78.50 Each.

NAPKINS from \$10.75 to \$67.50 per Dozen. TEA OR LUNCHEON NAPKINS from a Hemstitched Damask at \$4.75 to the finest Moiré at \$37.50 per Dozen.

For all requirements of hand-embroidered Monograms for personal use or Holiday Gifts, we suggest the placing of orders as early as possible.

Store Open from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

(McGIBBON FOR QUALITY)

LEWIS UNION SUITS

Complete Freedom—

of movement—no chafing or rubbing—for LEWIS QUALITY UNION SUITS fit snugly without sagging or binding. They are knit upon lines which do not allow discomfort. Their durability far surpasses that found in ordinary underwear.

They are yours at the price you want to pay, and you can select from many fabrics and styles.

Only at Best Stores
Thousands of best stores feature Lewis Union Suits. If you don't find them readily, let us know and we will see that you are supplied.

LEWIS KNITTING CO. Janesville, Wisconsin

Business Men's Exercises (No. 6)
(Especially prepared for Wallace Systems of Physical Training, Chicago) Lying on floor or hard couch, place arms at side with hands under thighs, palms down. Take deep breath and draw knees into the chest. Inhale while drawing knees in and exhale while straightening legs. Take three such motions in your Lewis Union Suits. See our other advertisements for further movements.

The Lewis trademark of never-fading quality

LEWIS



IN-B-TWEEN
COPYRIGHT 1919 BY KRAUS & CO., INC., BALTO., MD.

FIVE IN FOIL PACK. 10 IN TIN. 250 BOX OF 25. 125 BOX OF 50. 3.00 SOLD EVERYWHERE

Complete-To-Wear Custom Clothes!
TAILORED BY A TAILOR Not Just Retailed By A Retailer

Price? The lowest price because they go from our custom tailors upstairs to our customers downstairs. Pride? The highest pride, because tailored by a custom tailor.

Clemons
Broadway at 39th Street

Genuine Journeymen Suits And Overcoats Complete-To-Wear

IMPORTERS SINCE 1866

McGibbon & Co.
3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

"THE QUALITY LINEN STORE"
LINENS FOR THANKSGIVING

TABLE LINENS from the best productions of France, Ireland and Scotland, in all sizes from 2 x 2 yards to the large banquet size 2 1/2 x 6 yards. Prices range \$9.00 to \$78.50 Each.

NAPKINS from \$10.75 to \$67.50 per Dozen. TEA OR LUNCHEON NAPKINS from a Hemstitched Damask at \$4.75 to the finest Moiré at \$37.50 per Dozen.

For all requirements of hand-embroidered Monograms for personal use or Holiday Gifts, we suggest the placing of orders as early as possible.

Store Open from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

(McGIBBON FOR QUALITY)

LEWIS UNION SUITS

Complete Freedom—

of movement—no chafing or rubbing—for LEWIS QUALITY UNION SUITS fit snugly without sagging or binding. They are knit upon lines which do not allow discomfort. Their durability far surpasses that found in ordinary underwear.

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Thousands of best stores feature Lewis Union Suits. If you don't find them readily, let us know and we will see that you are supplied.

LEWIS



Stetson Hats
"THE HEADEASE"
(Registered Feb. 2, 1915)

\$7

Headease hats are made expressly for us by Stetson; and are sold exclusively in Wallach stores.

"Headease" is a patented Wallach idea that insures hat fit and comfort. We guarantee it. Try it, if you want sure relief from all hat bothers.

Other Stetsons, \$6 to \$18
Wallach Hats, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th 3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

This is Arnheim
The BRIGHT SPOT

FOR THE BRIGHT MAN WHO LOOKS AHEAD.
Your suit made to your measure, \$50. Fine pure wool cloths, fine tailoring and a fine lot of patterns for your selection.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
Broadway and Ninth St.,
30 East 42d St.

P. S.—There is a long and wearisome step between administration and imitation. Arnheim Thoughts.

Cut Down Your Labor Turnover!
(A Message for Chief Executives)

Think what effective labor-control means to you?—it means guarding against labor emergencies by knowing what each worker can do besides his regular job.

—it means cutting down the percentage of labor turnover. —it means increase in production without an increase in overhead, through the assignment of the right man to the right job.

With the Rand method of Visible Card-Records effective labor-control is merely a matter of data collection and a little study.

Compact, simple, instantly accessible, the RAND equipment makes your management more efficient by placing in your hands the power to adjust your personnel to fit your needs.

In hundreds of businesses—from the Government down to the small office—it has made a most conspicuous success not only in solving the problem of labor control but also in Sales Promotion, Credit, Stock, Sales, Cost Records and Production Work.

Ask for local office to confer with you to-day about your particular problem.
THE RAND COMPANY North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Local Office: 50 Union Sq., New York City. Tel. Stuyvesant 2462.

RAND
VISIBLE BUSINESS-CONTROL

VISIBLE CONTROL OF CREDITS, PRODUCTION, PERSONNEL, STOCK, SALES, PROMOTION

WATER FRONT STORAGE
6 ACRES OF DOCK SPACE
19th & 20th Sts., Brooklyn
Convenient to All Steamship Lines & Railroad Terminals
BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS & BARGES

In addition to the above we have several warehouses in N. Y. and Brooklyn with R. R. sidings and docks in the free lightering zone.

MOTOR TRUCKING
We have the largest fleet of heavy-duty trucks in New York, consisting of 55 Trucks of 8 tons capacity each. SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE FOUR'S NOTICE.

CALLAN BROS. 214 East 135th St., N. Y.
Phone Malrose 2281-2282-2283

VON BERNSTORFF CHANGED.
Photograph of Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, showing him to have aged and to be no longer a fashion-plate figure, in the Hottelers' Picture Section, The New York Times next Sunday.—Adv.

BOOKS WANTED.
The Book Corner, 231 Fifth Ave., will buy small collections or entire libraries of books for cash. Representative will call. Tel. Mad. Square 4461

Clarke's
ONLY ADDRESS
5 WEST 44TH ST. (5TH AV.)

ATTRACTIVE SALE THIS DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
ENGLISH, ITALIAN, SPANISH ANTIQUES, FABRICS, WORKS OF ART, ETC., ETC.

As Already Advertised
See Catalogue
This Sale will be conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

A New Book
by the
Lathrops

A whimsical love story in which a wise judge befriends the boys and marries an old flame. Great!

\$1.75 Net
BRITTON

GLOVES
Capeskin
Real Kid
Mocha and
Buckskin
For Men and Women

The World's Greatest Leather Store.
404 Fifth Avenue, New York; 243 Broadway
Boston—140 Tremont Street
London—49 Regent Street

TO SELECT BOOKS.
The New York Times Book Review provides book buyers with the information necessary to make their purchases. The experience of recent publications is placed before readers and it gives them accurate ideas as to the value and interest of new books. To persons living at a distance from literary centers the Review is at once a guide and an advisory address in the United States for \$1 a year.—Adv.

Never mind what they are worth; forget how much more they would cost you next season, had we decided to carry them over and sell them at their full price.

This is just another case of caring more for present friends than future profits.

And one good way to make friends is to save them money. Forget the reasons if you like—

But Remember the price. And—See these Coats.

Some are smart body-tracing models; others are stylish English drapes; plenty of Chesterfields, too. Most every coat is silk-lined.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Fall Overcoats

\$39.75

Never mind what they are worth; forget how much more they would cost you next season, had we decided to carry them over and sell them at their full price.

This is just another case of caring more for present friends than future profits.

And one good way to make friends is to save them money. Forget the reasons if you like—

But Remember the price. And—See these Coats.

Some are smart body-tracing models; others are stylish English drapes; plenty of Chesterfields, too. Most every coat is silk-lined.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th 3d Ave., cor. 122d

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Rain and warmer today; Saturday
probably rain; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIX...No. 22,560.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS Metropolitan District
50 Mile Radius
THREE CENTS
Within 100 Miles
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO ASK COURTS TO HALT COAL STRIKE; REGULARS GOING TO WEST VIRGINIA, ROADS TO SEIZE FUEL; WILSON APPROVES FIRM MEASURES TO MEET EMERGENCY

HYLAN-CRAIG ROWS HALT BUDGET WORK IN ESTIMATE BOARD

Controller Breaks Up Two Meetings and Aldermanic President's Physician a Third.

JOB MUST BE DONE TONIGHT

Board, Lacking a Quorum, Hastens to Meet at Moran's Home, Where He Is Ill.

CUTS OF \$40,000,000 MADE

Most of the Money Taken from the Board of Education—Hopes Craig Will Attend Today.

The Board of Estimate, which has been working overtime this week to get the proposed budget into shape before midnight tonight, as the law requires, was twice interrupted yesterday. Three of its meetings—one in the morning, one in the late afternoon, and one at night—were successively broken up, and, unless Controller Charles L. Craig swallows his chagrin over his tiffs with Mayor Hylan yesterday and appears today to make a quorum, the board will be left high and dry.

It was the Controller who twice put the board to rest after he had put on his hat and left the morning and afternoon meetings.

Dr. J. Lewis Amster, who resigned as Health Commissioner following differences with Mayor Hylan, who stopped last night's meeting. Dr. Amster is physician to President Robert L. Moran of the Board of Aldermen, and he objected to a meeting at Mr. Moran's home, 1,496 St. Lawrence street, the Bronx, where Mr. Moran is sick in bed after an operation for appendicitis.

The Controller wouldn't consent to a meeting of the board "behind closed doors" yesterday morning, and walked away from Mayor Hylan and the rest of the board. He was ready and waiting for them at the afternoon session, and all differences seemed to have been adjusted. But before the session was over he and the Mayor were at it again, and after the Mayor had accused him of not speaking the truth, and he had accused the Mayor of "arbitrary action," the Controller left a second time.

Left without a quorum.

"Anything you do now is illegal," he said, triumphantly. "I leave you without a quorum."

The charter provides that in budget votes at least two members who have three votes each must be present. The Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes each. With the Controller gone, the only member remaining was a meeting at President Moran's home.

Six automobiles were called and the board went up to the Bronx. They were greeted by Mrs. Moran. Mr. Moran was brought downstairs, the meeting was started, and some business was accomplished before Dr. Amster appeared.

Dr. Amster was angry at the action of the Mayor and gave this statement: "A meeting of the Board of Estimate was held at President Moran's home this evening. Mr. Moran consented to this meeting without first consulting the attending physicians. As soon as I arrived he learned of this meeting and he was greatly shocked and nervous."

The reaction from the press strain is such that they consider it unwise for him to engage in any further conference until he has fully recovered his strength, as the wound is not completely healed.

Unless Mr. Hylan follows the advice and counsel of his physicians they will not assume responsibility in the case. From present indications, he will be unable to assume the duties of President of the Board of Aldermen at City Hall until the latter part of next month.

"Dr. J. LEWIS AMSTER."
"Dr. CORNELIUS O'GRADY."

The board, after it left President Moran's home, adjourned until this morning at 10:30 at City Hall. Most of the items in the budget have been considered, and it was thought that if the Controller would be induced to be present today the budget would be completed before evening.

Between quarrels yesterday the board cut items totaling more than \$40,000,000—mostly from the education fund.

Japan Ratifies the Treaty; Fourth Allied Power to Act

TOKIO, Oct. 30. (Associated Press.)—Japan has ratified the treaty of peace of Versailles.

The Peace Treaty was approved by the Privy Council on Monday at a meeting at which the Emperor presided. The Treaty Committee of the Council reported that the League of Nations covenant did not conflict with the prerogatives of the Emperor and could co-exist with the alliance with England, which is defensive and not aggressive.

The committee advised the Government to settle the Shantung matter to the best possible advantage of Japan.

After unanimous approval without reservations the treaty was submitted to the Emperor.

Japan is the fourth great allied power to ratify the Peace Treaty. According to the conditions laid down the treaty required three ratifications on the part of the allied and associated nations to be put into effect.

Moreover, this ratification by Japan sets in motion the process verbal delivered to the Council of Five in Paris last Spring and since repeated numerous times by Japanese statesmen, that as soon as the treaty had been ratified the Japanese Government would set a definite time for the political and military evacuation of Shantung.

FILE NEW ACTION TO TEST 'DRY' LAW

Ruppert Seeks to Enjoin Enforcement Act on Constitutional Grounds.

BROOKLYN SALOONS CLOSE

Twenty-eight More Arrests Made by Revenue Agents for Alleged Violations.

The validity of the wartime prohibition enforcement law was attacked yesterday in a suit brought on behalf of Jacob Ruppert to restrain the Government from carrying into effect the provisions of the Volstead act. If the injunction sought is granted, the brewers will resume the manufacture of beer containing 2.75 per cent. alcohol.

The suit was brought against Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Richard J. McGillivray, Acting and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, by the law firms of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, and Fitch & Grant. The lawyers will appear in court today and make the formal plea that an injunction issue.

The complaint maintains that Congress can pass wartime legislation only when military necessity requires it; that there was no military necessity when the Wartime Prohibition act was passed, and that President Wilson as Commander in Chief of the army and navy is the sole judge of the existence of what constitutes wartime necessity, and his opinion on that point should be controlling in Congress. It is asserted that consequently the act is unconstitutional.

"We contend that 2.75 beer is not intoxicating and that you cannot make hard liquor out of soft beer with the aid of a printing press," said Emory R. Buckner of counsel for the complainant.

Several other suits were filed in the Federal Court in cases arising out of the enforcement law.

Brooklyn Dealers Suspend.

The United Liquor Dealers Association of Kings County decided to close their saloons at 1 o'clock this morning and keep them closed until the war ban is lifted. There are said to be 1,200 members in the association and altogether about 1,800 saloons in Brooklyn.

Frank Holman, counsel to the Bronx saloon keepers, announced that one-third of the 700 members of the Bronx association closed their doors during the day.

Some saloons in Manhattan closed and fifty saloons in Jersey City also went out of business for a time.

On the ground that the Volstead act declares places that sell drinks containing more than half of 1 per cent. alcohol "public nuisances," Assistant United States Attorney Earl Barnes filed with the clerk of the Federal District Court papers in injunction proceedings against five saloon keepers arrested in Wednesday's raids. He will attempt to have the men sent to jail for contempt of court if, pending the proceedings, they violate the law.

Shots were exchanged, two men were arrested, and about 1,000 gallons of whisky, enough to supply the city for eight days, were seized in a raid on a still in a barn in Beaumont Avenue, the Bronx, around 12 o'clock last night.

Detectives Frank Pickett and Nick Capabianco of the Bronx Park Police Station, and Internal Revenue Agent Anderson, two men escaped when the officers entered by jumping through a window. Detective Capabianco and Anderson were arrested.

Continued on Page Four.

PAUL MALL, PANOS CIGARETTES, Cork and Plain Ends.—Adv.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieve indigestion.—Adv.

BRITISH CABINET WINS BY BIG VOTE ON FINANCIAL PLAN

Commons Gives a Majority of 355 for the Government's Resolution.

NO ATTACKS ON CAPITAL

Special Committee Will Examine Into Levy on War Profits, Bonar Law Announces.

RELY ON MORE BUSINESS

Lloyd George Talks of "Epileptic Screaming"—Expected Other Powers to Aid Armenia.

LONDON, Oct. 30. (Associated Press.)—The Government secured a vote of confidence in the House of Commons tonight on its financial policy, by an overwhelming majority of 355.

An amendment to the Government financial resolution, moved by John R. Clynes, Laborite and former Food Controller, was rejected, 408 to 50, and the Government resolution was unanimously adopted.

This resolution, which was drafted at a Cabinet meeting on Monday, declared: "That this House, realizing the serious effects upon the trade and industry of the nation of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, promises its hearty support to the Government in all reasonable proposals, however drastic, for the reduction of expenditure and the diminution of debt."

Although Mr. Clynes' speeches had been wholly devoted to defending the revised estimates presented by Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and practically no plans had been outlined for serious retrenchment, the Clynes amendment, calling for a levy upon capital and the reversion to the state of fortunes made from the war, was quickly disposed of, and when the Government motion was put from the chair, although the Laborites challenged division, they did not persist, and the motion was adopted without division amid loud cheers and ironical laughter.

Nothing was said in the House about the revised estimates presented by Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and practically no plans had been outlined for serious retrenchment, the Clynes amendment, calling for a levy upon capital and the reversion to the state of fortunes made from the war, was quickly disposed of, and when the Government motion was put from the chair, although the Laborites challenged division, they did not persist, and the motion was adopted without division amid loud cheers and ironical laughter.

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Bavarian Farmers to Cut Off Food Where Reds Revolt

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The Bavarian farmers have unanimously declared that they will deliver no food to towns where radical revolts start, according to advices from Berlin.

They will unite with the Citizens' Guard and march against the disturbed towns, if necessary.

FIGHT STRIKE AS ILLEGAL

Palmer's Assistants and Agents Are Active in Indianapolis.

MAY BRING SUIT TODAY

Ames on Way from Capital to Direct Contest—Judge Said to be Ready.

LEWIS ASSAILS PRESIDENT

Calls Wilson a Usurper and Says His Statement Blocked Way to an Agreement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Government court action intended to prevent the strike of bituminous coal miners from becoming effective tomorrow midnight was forecast here tonight. It was learned that John T. Grayton, special assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Bureau of Investigation, had been in Indianapolis all day directing a corps of investigators in this and adjoining districts. It was reported also that A. B. Anderson, Judge of the Federal District Court, had been requested by the Department of Justice officials to hold himself available tomorrow and Saturday.

These circumstances, taken in connection with the departure from Washington of C. B. Ames, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of enforcement of the Fuel and Food control act, were taken as indicative of a purpose to seek speedy alleviation of the industrial crisis by court action.

Just what form the action would take was not even hinted at by officials on the ground. The activity of the agents continued throughout the evening.

Operatives of the Department of Justice have been at work in Indianapolis for several days. It is known that they have checked carefully the records of all members of the United Mine Workers' Executive Council, the Scale Committee, and Presidents of the various district organizations who participated in the conference Wednesday, at which President Wilson's request to submit the demands for arbitration was agreed.

After a day of secret conferences with members of the Executive Committee President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America announced tonight that he had nothing to add to or take away from a message which he sent to Secretary Wilson today in which he denounced President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet as the allies of "sinister financial interests."

"The message was plain enough, wasn't it?" Lewis demanded of newspaper men who sought to question him concerning his severe characterizations.

While the miners' conference was in progress Governor Lowden of Illinois arrived in Indianapolis to address the teachers' convention, and went into immediate conference with Governor Goodrich of Indiana. The impending strike was discussed as well as measures which State authorities should take to meet the crisis.

Governors Confer on Situation.

Governor Goodrich and Governor Lowden would not divulge what decision they had come to.

"Have you asked the Attorney General to take action?" Governor Lowden was asked.

"We have had several conferences," he replied.

Lewis' message was in reply to a telegram from Secretary of Labor Wilson read before the strike executive council of the union here yesterday, but not made public. Lewis refused to make public the text of the Secretary's message, but said that its nature could be inferred from the general tenor of the reply.

Lewis' telegram, which was approved by the Executive Council of the union, says the President's statement last Saturday has "done more to prevent a satisfactory settlement than any other action which has entered into the situation."

"The President of the United States is the servant and not the master of the Constitution," it adds. "Yet his statement of Oct. 25 threatens the mine workers with a sanctified peonage, demands that they perform involuntary service, proclaims a refusal to work to be crime when no such crime exists, nor can such a crime be defined under the Constitution."

Lewis says that the strike order had not been issued at the time of the conference between the Scale Committee and the operators at Buffalo and Philadelphia, and he charges the operators with a refusal to arrive at a settlement. While he condemns the President for his statement asking the recall of the strike order and requesting negotiation or arbitration without suspending production he says the mine workers held themselves in readiness "to attend any joint conference which may be arranged by you," and adds that the union is ready to reconvene.

C. G. Smith, Chairman of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, was elected President of the congress.

MOH & B. CALON, The Oregon Districts. Clean—Wholesale—Preserve.—Adv.

"ADAM AND EVA," Highest Comedy Hit in New York—Longway Theatre.—Adv.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Five.

Order 800 Regulars to West Virginia Fields; Chicago Army Staff Prepares Maps for Emergency

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—A provisional battalion of 800 veterans of the First Division had orders tonight to proceed immediately to West Virginia in anticipation of possible disorders attending the strike of miners there. The troops would be on their way before morning, Colonel C. W. Peabody, acting Chief of Staff, stated. He said instructions came from the headquarters of the Central Department in Chicago. Infantry and machine gunners will make up the battalion, along with a medical detachment and staff officers.

The battalion's destination is announced as Huntington, W. Va., where they are to detain and scatter to various towns. Colonel W. S. Harrell, commander of the 16th Infantry, and acting commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, was in command of the battalion.

The troops received an "alert" order Oct. 24 when Governor Cornwell of West Virginia appealed to Major Gen. Wood in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—High officers of both the Central Department of the Army and the State military forces had taken cognizance tonight of the possibility that armed forces might be called out for protective purposes after the strike of soft coal miners went into effect. At headquarters of the Central Department today it was said that maps of the fifteen States within the department showing the location of all coal mine properties were being prepared.

Colonel Humphrey, Chief of Staff to General Wood, left tonight for Huntington, W. Va., to investigate conditions in the coal fields.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Officials here refused to say whether the sending of a provisional battalion of troops from Camp Taylor to the West Virginia fields was the first of similar troop movements. It has been generally asserted that troops would be used in the strike only as a last resort.

Secretary Baker was asked regarding the use of troops, but replied that was a matter "on which I can say nothing at this time."

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—John L. Lewis, International President, was informed tonight that the Government had ordered Federal troops to the West Virginia fields around Huntington.

"It is evidently the War Department's purpose," he said, "to protect what is known as the Guyan Valley camps, where the union has no members. In the district around Huntington a feudal system prevails. Membership in our organization means expulsion from the community."

FARMERS CALL LABOR PROFITEERS' ALLIES

National Congress Condemns Short Workday and Ever-Increasing Wage Rate.

OPPOSES ALL STRIKES

False Leaders Who Would Rear Red Flag of Bolshevism for Pay Called Traitors.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 30.—The short workday and the ever-increasing wages demanded by industrial labor were declared to be "allies of the profiteer in keeping up the high cost of living" in a resolution adopted today by the 800 delegates of the Farmers' National Congress at its final session. The congress also went on record as opposed to all strikes.

The resolution expressing opposition to organized labor's methods was adopted over the protests of a small minority of wrought-up farmers, who withdrew from the congress after the vote on the resolution. Speakers for this minority raised a furor in the convention hall during consideration of the resolution, and asserted that all organized labor was engaged in a struggle for its just rights, and should have the full sympathy and support of the farmers of America.

"We know that the forty-four-hour week cannot feed the world, and we proclaim that it cannot clothe it," the resolution adopted further declared.

"Those who advocate the short day in industry should not expect the farmer to work 'six hours before dinner and six hours after' with before-breakfast and after-supper chores thrown in."

While pledging a helping hand to "honest organized labor," the resolution condemned the "treason of false leaders who for pay and price would scuttie the ship of State and rear the red flag of Bolshevism over the banks of an outraged and fallen Republic."

In declaring opposition to "all strikes" the congress went on record as favoring a Federal board of arbitration that would give both capital and labor a "square deal."

While waiting for the final resolution to be put the delegates, amid a rather loud clamor, passed a resolution to be heard and adopted others in which they re-dedicated themselves to a steadfast support of the free institutions of the American Government, and proclaimed the "conservation of the American Republic" as the paramount duty of the people.

Lewis' telegram, which was approved by the Executive Council of the union, says the President's statement last Saturday has "done more to prevent a satisfactory settlement than any other action which has entered into the situation."

"The President of the United States is the servant and not the master of the Constitution," it adds. "Yet his statement of Oct. 25 threatens the mine workers with a sanctified peonage, demands that they perform involuntary service, proclaims a refusal to work to be crime when no such crime exists, nor can such a crime be defined under the Constitution."

Lewis says that the strike order had not been issued at the time of the conference between the Scale Committee and the operators at Buffalo and Philadelphia, and he charges the operators with a refusal to arrive at a settlement. While he condemns the President for his statement asking the recall of the strike order and requesting negotiation or arbitration without suspending production he says the mine workers held themselves in readiness "to attend any joint conference which may be arranged by you," and adds that the union is ready to reconvene.

C. G. Smith, Chairman of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, was elected President of the congress.

MOH & B. CALON, The Oregon Districts. Clean—Wholesale—Preserve.—Adv.

"ADAM AND EVA," Highest Comedy Hit in New York—Longway Theatre.—Adv.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Five.

PROTECTION FOR WORKERS

Troops to be Used as a Last Resort—Navy Ready to Supply Forces.

CABINET CONFERS ON STEPS

Government Officials Nettled by Lewis's Reply to President Wilson.

COAL PRIORITY IS FIXED

Maximum Prices Framed—Secretary Wilson Sends New Message to Lewis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Government spurred its preparations today to cope with the expected strike of soft coal miners, and it is understood that its plans to meet the emergency are now practically complete.

President Wilson, propped up in bed in his sick room, conferred for twenty minutes with Attorney General Palmer on the enforcement of the law in regard to the strike. "It was the first time he had received a member of the Cabinet since his illness began. The President approved steps already taken and suggested additional action, the nature of which was not revealed."

Judge C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney General in charge of anti-strike suits and the enforcement of the Food and Fuel Control law, has gone to Indianapolis to take active charge of the Government's fight against the illegality of the strike.

The Cabinet was in session more than two hours considering the strike situation, and gave its indorsement to the plans of the Railroad Administration and other governmental departments.

The order re-establishing the old maximum coal prices of the Fuel Administration was completed tonight at a conference of Dr. H. A. Gartfield and Railroad Administration officials. It was taken immediately to the White House for President Wilson's signature. Dr. Grayson gave permission to put it before the President without delay.

It was learned tonight that Secretary of Labor Wilson sent a message this afternoon to John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, dealing with the threatened strike. Secretary Wilson tonight reiterated that he had sent a message to Lewis, but declined to disclose its contents or comment upon it.

Government officials felt that a rasping note had been sounded by Lewis in his telegram to the Secretary of Labor, attacking the course of President Wilson. The Mine Workers' President was replying to a telegram sent by Secretary Wilson, which the Secretary refused to make public.

Palmer Tells of Conference.

Attorney General Palmer entered the President's sick room at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The only other person present was Rear Admiral Grayson. Mr. Palmer was seen as he was leaving the White House.

"I went over the whole situation with the President," said the Attorney General, "and the President gave his approval to what has been done up to this time. He also made certain suggestions of his own which I cannot discuss at this time."

Attorney General Palmer was asked if a statement printed this morning to the effect that the Government would make no effort to secure the indictment of strike leaders were true.

"I did not authorize," replied Mr. Palmer, "any statement to the effect that strike leaders will not be prosecuted. It is a violation of the law and that the law will be enforced, and all violators will be held responsible, whether they be strike leaders, operators, or anybody else."

The Attorney General added that a statute might be violated in certain cases and yet be possible of enforcement without resort to prosecution. He did not say so, but the conclusion drawn was that he referred to injunction proceedings.

It is said, in this connection, that there is some discussion in official circles as to whether the provision may not prove to be the best way to enforce the law. In this way, it is argued by some, it would be possible to restrain the strike leaders or the operators if they violate the law, and should the person or organization engaged in the original draft of the provision be held responsible, the provision could be brought into court and prosecuted for contempt of court.

Whether any drastic action against organizations or individuals is pending is a question that cannot now be answered. If any such immediate action is in contemplation, those who will direct it have not said so, either privately or for publication. It is generally understood that the Government will not show its hand until the strike is actually in effect.

Attorney General Palmer said that the Government would deal alike with miners and operators who attempted to interfere with production or indulged in

SENATE VOTES AID; DELAY IN HOUSE

Fall Alone Dissents from Resolution Backing Wilson in Strike Emergency.

WILLIAMS URGES BOYCOTT

Wants People's Ban on Foes of Arbitration—Mondell Holds Up House Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—After nearly four hours' debate the Senate today adopted the resolution recently offered by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, assuring the Administration of the support of Congress in maintaining order during the "present industrial emergency."

There was

Your Own Power

conveniences to your country
Fairbanks-Morse power.
ic lights and running water
of city supply. Get better
e satisfaction.

airbanks-Morse "Z" Kerosene En-
ginish dependable, economical
house, and Wallis Kerosene
farm power.

e & Company
New York City.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway,
34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only
Store hours 9 to 5:30



Suits— and Suits

Much thought, much care, much inspiration, even, should go toward the selection of your tailored suit. For whether or not you are to have that well-dressed air, depends on nicety of cut, artistry of finish, and a fine attention to detail. Our suits show a fastidious combination of the materials, trimmings and styles which go charmingly together.

Forever— navy blue

Of all colors, perhaps, this is the most widely popular. So versatile are its talents that it lends itself with spontaneous grace either to unpretentious street costumes—or to elaborate French inspirations. One of our successful models in navy blue chvet de laine, embroidered in soutache braid, has a wide crushed girdle belt, and, for a vivid gleam of color, a red vestee. \$239.00

A bit of embroidery

Another pleasing style—also in navy blue—is silk and braid embroidered and casts its becoming fortunes with a soft cloudy collar of that demure fur, gray squirrel. \$129.00

Fine fancies in French

Resulted in a Cheruit model of peach bloom. The color—it is indescribable, it is neither olive green, nor moss green, nor leaf green, it is a combination that somehow suggests tones of hidden gold. Bands of green satin trim the coat, and the collar is of mole. \$239.00

Success in brown

Picture a model in brown yalama cloth—such a charming one, with its tan belt embroidered in brown. The skirt is prettily corded and is double as well—always a nice feature. \$165.00

Tricks in tailoring

especially good ones, too, as to line and dash and finish mark a black and white hair line stripe suit, bound in silk braid. It has no trimming, no fancy touches; it relies solely on its achievement of exquisite line. \$79.75.

And then—there is a plain silvertone in either brown or blue, belted trimly and showing a large shawl collar. \$69.75. Our suits, in fact, are legion in style, and always satisfactory as to price.

Next time—accessories.

CREEL BUREAU LEFT FINANCES IN CHAOS

Uncashed Checks for \$300,000
Discovered by Council of
Defense Investigator.

EXPENDITURES, \$6,600,000

Expenses Allowed in Excess of Congressional Limit—Bolshevik Got Funds Left in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The finances of the Creel Committee on Public Information, which was created as a Federal publicity agency for the war, and of which George Creel was chairman, have been found to be in confusion by an investigator acting for the Council of National Defense.

The investigator, E. K. Ellsworth, who was appointed in August as Liquidation Officer, has made a report to the Senate Appropriations Committee showing that uncashed checks for thousands of dollars were filed away or on the floor when the bureau ceased to function.

Grover B. Clarkson, Director of the Council of National Defense, today ordered a statement dealing with Ellsworth's discoveries, in which Mr. Clarkson asserted that to date \$300,000 of the Creel Committee funds had been recovered and \$1,000,000 of unexpended balances were being turned into the treasury.

The Council of National Defense found it necessary to ask Congress for a special appropriation for auditing and closing up the accounts and affairs of the Creel Committee. Before Congress would give this fund its appropriation committee called for information which was retained in the hands of Mr. Ellsworth to the Senate Committee. After this report was made Congress appropriated \$32,000 to the credit of the Creel Committee, for the auditing work.

When the affairs of the committee were transferred to the Council there was still employed there E. H. Hobbs, formerly discharging clerk and chief of the division of business management.

Upon my demand Mr. Hobbs turned over to me some \$700,000 in checks, money orders, etc., which had been received as reimbursements by the Committee on Public Information. All of these checks dated in February, March, April, May, and June of this year and had been permitted to accumulate in a safe without any effort being made to collect them.

He also turned over to me his check for \$48,801.24, the same being a balance in the Kings Bank of this city from the sale of pictures; checks for \$3,610.82, being balance of an account in the Union Trust Company; receipts from the Division of Films, and \$33,317.15, balance on account in the American Security and Trust Company of New York, received for subscriptions for the Official Bulletin.

Later in going through the files I found several thousand dollars worth of checks which had been turned into the committee in connection with the final accounting of various persons to whom advances of funds had been made, and which had been thrown in various file cases without any effort to realize on the checks. I also found several thousand dollars worth of checks and negotiable papers in the desk trays on the desks of the committee.

Upon investigation I later found \$18,154.38 in the Mutual Bank of New York City, being an account of the Division of Foreign Picture Service; \$29,881.10 in the National Bank of Commerce; being the balance of funds which had been advanced to a Mr. Slason; \$57,482.24 in the National City Bank of New York; the credit of Mr. Burdard, who had been in charge of propaganda work in Russia; \$3,308 in the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; a balance of funds of the Division of Films—all of these were found by me.

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TEST OF 'DRY' LAW IS FILED IN COURT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Inspector Anderson followed them, and chased them over a fence, firing at them. The men returned the fire, and got away. Two other men in the barn were taken to the Bronx Park Police Station, where they were detained as Federal prisoners. They described themselves as John F. Pantini, a chemist, of 283 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, and Melvin C. Calko, of the same address. Both denied knowledge of the still. They said they were in the barn, seeking the owner.

Deny Shooting in Raid.

Assistant United States Attorney John E. Joyce examined five witnesses in the case of the two men alleged to have been wounded in a raid by revenue agents on O'Brien & Coker's saloon on Forty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue, Wednesday night. He said that none of those examined heard shots; that if shooting took place, it was to attract the attention of the police, and that not more than one shot was fired. At the office of Colonel Daniel L. Porter, Supervising Internal Revenue Agent at the Custom House, it was admitted a shot was fired, but it was said no one was hurt.

Thomas Toomey, who was reported shot in the head, appeared at Mr. Joyce's office with his head bandaged.

Mr. Joyce said Toomey thought he had been struck over the head with the butt of a revolver.

The complaint in the Ruppert injunction suit asserted that on Tuesday when the Enforcement act was passed over the President's veto, and for me a that six months before, no war emergency existed to make necessary the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of non-intoxicating malt liquors. It contended that there was an abundant supply of all food products used in making beer, and that there was no necessity to conserve the food products used for the army, to maintain a navy, to conserve munitions, or to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food or clothing for the army and navy. It was held that prohibition was arbitrary, and that the national security and defense were in no danger.

The war ended, it was contended, when the President signed and the President told Congress the object of the conflict had been attained, and he pointed out that the President on Jan. 30 lifted the ban on the use of grain in making non-intoxicating beverages, and that on May 20 he announced that demobilization had progressed to the point where it was safe to him to remove the ban on the manufacture and sale of wines and beers.

War Necessity Had Passed.

"On Oct. 27, 1919," the complaint says, "in a message to Congress the President proclaimed that the war and navy had been demobilized and that the objects of the prohibition embodied in said act of Congress of Nov. 23, 1918, arising out of the emergencies of the war, had been satisfied in such demobilization."

It was also argued that more than three months before the enforcement bill became law, resumption of commercial relations had been authorized with Germany and Austria; that all war activities had ceased, and most of the Government's war boards and organizations had been disbanded or discharged, or had ceased to function. The complaint also asserted that beer containing less than half of 1 per cent alcohol cannot be successfully or profitably substituted for "war beer," and that "war" beer cannot produce intoxication. The total investment in businesses related to brewing that would suffer if the law were to stand, it was said, is estimated at \$1,000,000. The business of Jacob Ruppert was said to be valued at \$1,700,000.

With the complaint were filed copies of the Volstead act, together with the wartime prohibition measure and the President's statement when he vetoed the enforcement act.

The meeting of the United Liquor Dealers' Association of Kings County was held at Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, and was presided over by Bernard Freely. More than 1,000 license holders attended. For nearly three hours the members discussed the situation, before the decision to close was reached. Immediately afterward signs announcing that the saloons would close were displayed in many places.

Twenty-eight More Arrests Made.

Twenty-eight arrests were made yesterday by revenue agents, making a total of fifty-eight in the first forty-eight hours since the law went into force. Colonel Porter said he was pleased with the manner in which the saloonkeepers as a whole were obeying the law. The summary action of the revenue agents had a deterrent effect on the liquor dealers. To find a place where an intoxicating drink was sold was next to impossible.

Many saloons throughout the city closed.

Under instructions from Colonel Porter a squad of revenue agents visited Brooklyn and arrested six persons. They were Robert H. Dixon, Jr., proprietor of a saloon at 280 Washington Street; Herman H. Hershagen, proprietor, 321 Atlantic Avenue; Hermann Schmidt, proprietor, 26 Myrtle Avenue; Carl Saltsch, bartender, 400 East Street; and Salvatore Fontana, proprietor, 215 Fourth Avenue. All were charged with selling either beer of the 2.75 brew or whisky to the revenue agents.

The first five arrests were arranged before District Judge Thomas F. Chatterton, at a hearing Nov. 3. Fontana was arraigned before United States Commissioner Cahoon and held in \$500 bail.

Inns and Roadhouses Hard Hit.

Inns and road houses in outlying sections reported a falling off of business. There were four persons in the Arrowhead Inn, Haven Avenue and West 17th Street, at 145th Street, and 145th Street. It was said only half a dozen people appeared for dinner. On the lower west side the saloons were quite deserted. Similar conditions obtained in the corresponding district on the east side. Efforts to push the sale of soft drinks were unsuccessful.

Discussing his injunction action, Assistant United States Attorney Barnes said it was brought under the Prohibition act, Title 1, Section 4, for the purpose of abating and enjoining the saloons, cafes, and hotel bars, which the Enforcement law declares to be public nuisances whenever intoxicating liquors are sold for beverage purposes in violation of the law.

The defendants were proprietors, bartenders, and owners of the property. The law forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The Government also asked that a temporary injunction be issued pending the determination of the court.

Stop Issuing Tax Certificates.

Deputy State Excise Commissioner John McNeil said he had instructed the officers of his department to decline to issue any liquor tax certificates applied for under the liquor tax law until the

REPUBLICANS DENY BOLT.

Harlem Political Clubs Unite in Dorsing Entire Ticket.

The rift in the Republican ranks in the Eleventh Assembly District, which embraces the upper section of Harlem, was bridged last night at a joint meeting of the Hamilton Club and the Roosevelt Club held in the Glendinning Hotel.

Charles A. B. Pratt, President of the Roosevelt Club, said that the McAlpin liquor license is invalid because it was issued before the law went into effect.

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President suspends operation of the war-time prohibition law. This means, he said, that no further certificates will be issued, except to drug stores and to places selling alcohol for mechanical or scientific purposes. A report that State liquor licenses are invalid he said was off this morning.

Among the saloons closed in Harlem were two at 135th Street and Eighth Avenue and one at Lexington Avenue and 125th Street.

Cafes and cabarets in streets of Broadway in the District appeared to suffer heavily. They had few customers.

Under instructions from Colonel Porter a squad of revenue agents visited Brooklyn and arrested six persons. They were Robert H. Dixon, Jr., proprietor of a saloon at 280 Washington Street; Herman H. Hershagen, proprietor, 321 Atlantic Avenue; Hermann Schmidt, proprietor, 26 Myrtle Avenue; Carl Saltsch, bartender, 400 East Street; and Salvatore Fontana, proprietor, 215 Fourth Avenue. All were charged with selling either beer of the 2.75 brew or whisky to the revenue agents.

The first five arrests were arranged before District Judge Thomas F. Chatterton, at a hearing Nov. 3. Fontana was arraigned before United States Commissioner Cahoon and held in \$500 bail.

Inns and roadhouses Hard Hit.

Inns and road houses in outlying sections reported a falling off of business. There were four persons in the Arrowhead Inn, Haven Avenue and West 17th Street, at 145th Street, and 145th Street. It was said only half a dozen people appeared for dinner. On the lower west side the saloons were quite deserted. Similar conditions obtained in the corresponding district on the east side. Efforts to push the sale of soft drinks were unsuccessful.

Discussing his injunction action, Assistant United States Attorney Barnes said it was brought under the Prohibition act, Title 1, Section 4, for the purpose of abating and enjoining the saloons, cafes, and hotel bars, which the Enforcement law declares to be public nuisances whenever intoxicating liquors are sold for beverage purposes in violation of the law.

The defendants were proprietors, bartenders, and owners of the property. The law forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The Government also asked that a temporary injunction be issued pending the determination of the court.

Stop Issuing Tax Certificates.

Deputy State Excise Commissioner John McNeil said he had instructed the officers of his department to decline to issue any liquor tax certificates applied for under the liquor tax law until the

President suspended operation of the war-time prohibition law. This means, he said, that no further certificates will be issued, except to drug stores and to places selling alcohol for mechanical or scientific purposes. A report that State liquor licenses are invalid he said was off this morning.

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COLBY ATTACKS IRWIN UNTERMYER

Says Explanation of Military Record by Candidate for Bench Is Not Convincing.

CALLS DENIAL JUGGLING

Soldiers Write to Untermyer Asking Him to Let Newspapers See His Questionnaire.

Bainbridge Colby, Chairman of the Nonpartisan Judiciary Committee, which is conducting the fight for re-election of Justices Joseph E. Newburger of the Supreme Court and Richard H. Smith of the City Court, addressing a meeting at Public School 105, Audubon Avenue and 177th Street, last night, took for his topic the denial by Irwin Untermyer, one of the Tammany candidates for Supreme Court Justice, of the report that he had sought to evade military duty during the war and declared that it was insufficient and not convincing.

"The denial was criticized as unsatisfactory," said Mr. Colby. "I thought that it would be followed by one more explicit. But I am mistaken. Apparently this lame denial is the best he can make."

Mr. Colby called attention to the offer of some newspapers to reproduce photographic copies of the draft records, which can be obtained from the War Department only on Mr. Untermyer's own authorization.

"Mr. Untermyer will not give his consent," said Mr. Colby. "He wishes the people to take his word for it. The people cannot get the facts, says Untermyer in effect, without my consent, so the facts can be ignored. He will put his own version upon the facts, and to use the words of his campaign manager, will 'stand pat upon his statement.'"

"The question which the people are interested in is whether in the papers he filed with the local draft board and in his subsequent appeal to the District Board Mr. Untermyer, a lawyer practicing in New York, urged his ownership of a small farm in Warren County as showing that he was engaged in agricultural pursuit, vital to the life of the nation, and sought deferred classification on that ground."

"The voters prefer that he should say a great deal more upon this subject. Does he propose to go to the jury on a garbled record, and with facts suppressed which the people may deem material in their choice? It is not apparent that he is afraid that the charge of draft evasion will defeat him, but apparently he is sensitive that it may blemish him. If he will juggle with

facts to promote his ambition, may he not juggle with facts in his charges to justice and in his rulings on evidence?"

An open letter was sent yesterday to Irwin Untermyer and to the other candidates for the Supreme Court on the Democratic and Republican ticket by Andrew Sheehan, an army clerk, W. J. Young of the 23d Engineers, J. A. McPike, First Lieutenant of the Quartermaster Corps, and Alexander R. Muir of the United States Marines. Headed "The Campaign Committee of the Union League Club, of which William D. Murphy is Chairman, yesterday sent a letter to all the members urging them to chip in for campaign expenses and urging that while this is called an off-year in politics, there should be no political off-years for good Americans."

"A Republican Legislature in the State, the weakening of Tammany's hold upon the city, and the election of fit judges to the bench are aims for which we well may strive," the appeal said. Among the members of the committee are George E. Agnes, Francis S. Gaige, George F. Baker, George P. Benjamin, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Henry C. Lewis, George E. Corbally, Samuel W. Fairchild, A. Barton Hepburn, Alfred E. Marling, Benjamin B. Odell, J. Van Vechten Odett, George W. Perkins, Ruel W. Poor, Ogden Mills Reid, Charles H. Sabo, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Albert H. Wiggins, and George T. Wilson.

facts. We are ready to vote for an honest and courageous young man, but are not willing to support a man who is a coward or who will not acknowledge the truth."

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CONBOY ANSWERS ATTACK ON LUCE

Chairman of Campaign Committee Defends Justice in Reply to Newspaper Criticism.

SAYS CHARGES ARE OLD

Story That Passes Were Distributed While Luce Was New York Central Counsel Denied.

Martin Conboy, Chairman of the Robert L. Luce Campaign Committee, late

last night issued a statement in reply to certain attacks on Justice Luce that appeared in an advertisement in an evening newspaper yesterday.

"This attack," said Mr. Conboy, "simply takes up an old charge which Justice Luce has denied. In 1913 Herbert Parsons told the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association that he had heard it said that Judge Luce, then a candidate for the City Court, had given railroad passes to members of the Board of Aldermen in 1908 at a time when he was acting as counsel for the New York Central. Judge Luce denied the charge, and so far as I know no evidence has ever been submitted to the public to substantiate it."

"This year the report of the Judiciary Committee stated—in substance, that Judge Luce is a good lawyer and a man of good character and has rendered satisfactory service as a Judge of the State Board of Claims, as a Justice of the City Court, and as a Justice of the Supreme Court, and that the committee would approve his candidacy but for one thing, namely, the old disputed charge of distributing passes characterized by the committee as a charge made by a member of the association based upon alleged acts of Mr. Luce in 1908."

"The advertisement, of course, does not set out the parts of the report which are favorable."

"After citing the approval accorded Justice Luce by certain lawyers and other bar associations, Mr. Conboy concluded: 'Finally, Governor Smith appointed Judge Luce, and thereby earned the enmity of Mr. Hearst, who wanted somebody else. If Judge Luce is defeated Governor Smith is rebuked and Mr. Hearst's revenge is accomplished. If Judge Luce is elected the Governor is vindicated and Mr. Hearst repudiated. In neither event is Judge Newburger's candidacy helped or hindered.'

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ARMY AIR RACE ENDS TODAY.

Only Three Fliers Still in Contest Likely to Finish.

Two of the five army aviators still in the ocean-to-ocean race seemed likely, last night, to be prevented from finishing within the time limit, which is up at sundown today. Lieutenant D. Ed Glah made a forced landing thirty miles from Chicago and 940 miles from New York, and Captain F. Steple is still, two days west of this city.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Hartney and Lieutenant R. M. Bagby are at Washington 182 miles from Minneapolis, and if the weather is good today they probably will finish on time. Lieutenant R. S. Worthington, flying west, covered 568 miles, from Green River, Wyo., to Reno, Nev., and was 157 miles from San Francisco last night.

TURNER FOR CONCRETE

It costs more to build in winter than in summer, but you'll gain six months' time and profit.

13% of all Turner's work is winter built.

TURNER Construction Co

Shuttleworth Bros. Co., Architects, N. Y. (built in 3 Winter months)

Mabie

The Futurists—

SACRIFICE the beauty of art, novelty. The same is true of extreme clothes for men. The Mabie tailored-to-order suit at Fifty-Five Dollars is but one unmistakable example. It immediately suggests that its wearer is a gentleman.

N. B. Contrary to prevailing conditions Mabie assures prompt delivery.

MABIE
553 FIFTH AVENUE
at 43rd St.

HANAN

Initial cost is not to be considered in comparing shoe values. Quality, style, and length of service constitute the only true criterion of a shoe's worth.

You are protected by traditional good workmanship when you select Hanan's.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

You Men Who Served—

Know what pure wool means when there's a nip in the air! The Service has no monopoly on pure wool.

We offer Jaeger products—golf jackets, camel's hair vests for motoring, shooting caps, trigger finger mittens, golf and hunting stockings in exclusive designs, polo coats and a hundred other articles of utility—all of them as smart as a uniform.

Look at the jacket illustrated; it is one of many to choose from.

Why not drop in and look them over or write us for a catalogue?

Jaeger Woolware
100% PURE NATURAL WOOL

NEW YORK STORES:
306 Fifth Ave., between 31st and 32nd Sts.
22 Maiden Lane, near Nassau St.

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
401 Boylston St. 1510 Chestnut St. 29 No. Michigan Ave.

Wholesale: 395 4th Ave., New York

Style 676—Camel's hair or worsted in solid colors and heather.

Men's House Jackets Special \$8.75

In Tuxedo model, made of double faced cloth, bound with flat silk braid. Good selection of colors.

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th Street

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Today and Saturday—

A Most Exceptional Sale of Women's Fashionable Winter Coats

At Very Special Prices

This is the most important offering of Women's Coats we have made this season—the most important offering, perhaps, we have made any season. There are about 2,500 Coats involved in the sale, and every one came right out of our regular stock. All that Saks style, Saks workmanship and Saks all-around excellence stands for is embodied in these Coats. Nothing has been reduced but the prices!

Model 1 is a beautiful Pom-Pom Coat with large collar of Sealine fur. Lined throughout and interlined. All wanted colors and sizes 34 to 48. **Special \$25**

Model 6 is a handsome Coat of Lucerne with large collar of Ringtail Opossum. Other models are in Frost Glow, Arcadian Lamb, Ungava Seal, and Fur Moss. **Special \$65**

Model 2 is a handsome Velour Coat with Sealine collar. Beautifully lined and interlined. Sizes 34 to 48. **Special \$29.50**

Model 3—Beautiful Sports Coat of Arcadian Lamb with large collar of Opossum. Also many others in Baffin Seal and Wool Velour, fur-trimmed or strictly tailored. Sizes 34 to 48. **Special \$39.50**

Model 4—A rich, soft Velour Coat with luxurious Sealine fur collar. Lined throughout and warmly interlined. Also a fine collection of tailored models in Wool Velour, lined and interlined. **Special \$35**

Model 5 is a most exquisite Bolivia Cloth Coat trimmed with selected Sealine Fur, silk lined and warmly interlined. Also many models in Salt's Peco Plush, in sizes 34 to 48. **Special \$49.50**

Model 7 is a beautiful Silk Velour Du Nord Coat with luxurious collar and cuffs of Skunk Raccoon. Silk-lined and interlined. **Special \$89.50**

On Sale Beginning This Morning

Misses' Winter Coats

the finest we ever saw

At \$45

A special purchase of higher-priced coats from one of New York's best manufacturers, together with a fine collection of plain tailored and fur-trimmed coats from our regular stock in youthful belted, flared and pleated-back models. Developed in

Silvertip Polo, Velour and Fine Mixture Coatings

many with large convertible collars of self material, seal-dyed fur or dyed opossum. The colors are: Beaver, Taupe, Claret, Seal, French Blue and Navy. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

\$25 \$45

They Express Fashion's Newest Note

Misses' Tricotine Frocks

Special \$25

Cut along straight, youthful lines, as pictured, with pinched tuck panel and silk girdle. Also a fine collection of very smart frocks in Wool Jersey and Velveteen, trimmed with embroidery and novelty buttons. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **Second Floor.**

Exceptional Values—

Women's 14-Karat Gold Watches at \$28.50

One of the most reliable timepieces made. Fitted with 15-jeweled movement in exquisitely engraved 14-karat solid gold case. Illustrated.

Main Floor.

Fashion's Latest Caprice—

"Crescent" Mesh Bags

in green gold finish as pictured

At \$49.50

One of the most exquisite mesh bags ever created—and certainly the best value ever seen in New York.

Made of a finely woven Baby Mesh in green gold finish, the overflounce in a rich lace effect giving it a decided individuality.

The frame is richly etched, and the clasps studded with colored stones. Pictured. **Main Floor.**

Your Binner Corset

is being demonstrated at Saks Today

Miss Burleigh, expert corsetiere, is now demonstrating the new Binner Corsets. Her advice to you will prove very valuable in the proper selection of a Corset.

We are showing all the new Binner Models for both women and misses, at prices much below those which the manufacturers have announced to be effective after November 15.

Our prices are now:

\$6 to \$27.50 Third Floor.

Pumps—Smart and Exclusive

With the New Baby Louis XV Heel

On Sale Today

At \$8.50

Graceful, beautifully proportioned Pumps, the most distinctive created for the present season, at much below actual value.

Made of Patent Leather and a fine grade of Gun Metal Calfskin, with the sensible Baby Louis XV. heel and hand-turned soles.

Also at \$8.50—A very distinctive Pump in Patent Leather or Black Glazed Kidskin, with regulation Louis XV. heel and hand-turned soles. Second Floor.

Saving Money

An advertisement in the papers recently bore this statement:

"No more increase of payment to employees whether as wages or profits or both will be of lasting benefit to them if they spend all they get."

It pays to save some money and to invest it. Unless you know something about investments, you run the risk of making a mistake.

You can make no mistake however in buying our Mortgage Certificates. You become both an investor and a saver.

You are saving your money to use when you need it in the future and you are investing it at 5% meanwhile.

These Certificates are for sale at any of our offices. They are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Company and take care of small amounts or large.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital \$5,000,000
Surplus \$11,000,000

175 Broadway, 137 W. 125th St., 370 E. 14th St.
175 Nassau Street, Brooklyn
340 Fulton St., Jamaica 67 Jackson Ave., L.I.C.
90 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

The "tremendous" novels of BLASCO IBANEZ

"greatest of modern novelists," amaze the reader by their intense vitality and the splendid power of the stories told.

Mare Nostrum (Our Sea)

The Four Horsemen

of the Apocalypse

The Shadow of the

Cathedral

Blood and Sand

La Bodega

At all Bookstores, \$1.00 each.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

New York

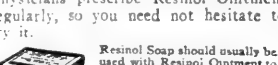


Resinol

helps to heal skin troubles

Resinol Ointment usually stops itching at once. It quickly and easily heals most cases of distressing skin eruption but due to serious inflexible conditions. Physicians prescribe Resinol Ointment regularly, so you need not hesitate to try it.

Resinol Soap should usually be used with Resinol Ointment to prepare the skin to receive the Resinol medication. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Resinol Soap cleanses your complexion.



FOLLOW THE ARROW AND YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE IN COLLARS

REGAINING QUICKLY. Low property. To be regained quickly, should be advertised in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant. Advt.

Lord & Taylor

Pearls

Each Lord & Taylor Pearl is warmed by a softly smouldering light, subtle, barely perceptible, yet as vibrant as the underlying theme of a symphony.

Lovers of the beautiful seek Lord & Taylor Pearls rather more for their slumbering loveliness than because of their resemblance to natural pearls. It is this feeling for beauty that Lord & Taylor seeks to indulge in Lord & Taylor Pearls.

Lord & Taylor Pearls may be procured in any variation of size and hue, in strands of varying lengths, with clasps of gold or platinum, plain or studded with jewels.

Twenty to Two Hundred Dollars the Strand.

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

LABOR CONGRESS TO ADMIT TEUTONS

French Delegate Casts the Only Vote Against German and Austrian Delegates.

BELGIANS CRUDE ASSENT

Acquiesce Only Because Economic Conditions Force Them to Do So, They Say.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—With only the French capital delegate opposing the action, the International Labor Conference today decided to admit representatives of Germany and Austria, immediately upon their arrival here, to full membership in the world labor organization.

Louis Guerin, who cast the only negative vote, holding up to view the desolation wrought by the German military machine in the invaded regions of his country, declared that a distinction must be made between "barbarian" nations that regard a treaty as "scrap of paper" and allied peoples who had fought for the cause of freedom. He insisted that Germany and Austria, with whom, he said, the allied nations were still at war, should not be admitted until the close of the conference, and maintained that such was the view of the French Senate and of Leon Bourgeois, French representative to the League of Nations.

Sharp opposition to this view was expressed by Leon Duhaux, French labor delegate, who said that the war was at an end, and that Germany must be admitted in the "new régime." It would be impossible to impose the principles adopted by the conference on Germany and Austria unless those countries were admitted to the deliberations, he argued, adding:

"While we are sitting and talking here, we read daily in the newspapers that in Germany workmen are busy from nine to ten hours a day."

Alfonso Salas, Spanish employer representative, and Baron des Planches, representing the Italian Government, also spoke in favor of the admission of Germany and Austria. Protesting against international politics, Baron des Planches told the delegates that "we must look to the future rather than to the past."

The Belgian governmental and labor delegates asked to be recorded as voting "absent" because "economic conditions forced" them to do so, and Jules Carlier, Belgian capital representative, abstained from voting.

"I cannot vote against the resolution because of imperative economic reasons which are clear to all," said M. Carlier, "and I will not vote for it because Germany has cruelly violated all its obligations to Belgium and because the Germans have systematically and diabolically wrecked all our industrial life during the four years of their occupation."

When the result of the vote was announced M. Guerin cried, dramatically, "It is splendid to be alone!" A citizen of Lille and a leading linen manufacturer of Europe, M. Guerin during the war was in charge of the provisioning of the occupied areas through American relief agencies, and was required by the Germans to make five trips to Berlin to explain the work. His family remained in Lille throughout the occupation.

An effort was made by Dr. W. H. Nolen, Dutch Government delegate, to strike out of the resolution of admission words stating that the action was taken "in accordance with the decisions of the allied and associated powers," but the motion was lost by a vote of 40 to 4.

The resolution as adopted, by a vote of 71 to 1, follows: "Whereas, in the course of the negotiations concerning the treaty of peace the allied and associated powers agreed with Germany and Austria to accept the idea of their early admission to the international labor organization and decided to remit the question to the Washington conference for its decision, with a recommendation in favor of their admission after the conclusion of the conference, and at a later date the allied and associated powers remitted the question of the immediate admission of Germany and Austria to the labor conference at Washington, to the decision of the conference itself."

"Therefore, The International Labor Conference, acting in accordance with the decisions of the allied and associated powers: Resolved, That in anticipation of their admission to the League of Nations, and in view of their expressed willingness to co-operate in the work of the labor organization, Germany and Austria are hereby admitted to membership in the international labor organization, with the same rights and obligations possessed by the other members of the labor organization, according to the terms of the treaties of peace signed at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, and at St. Germain on the 10th day of September, 1919."

Following the favorable vote on this delegate from Ecuador, asked why Mexico had not been invited to the conference, Dr. R. H. Eklund, Government representative, said that Mexico had not been invited to the conference, and moved to admit that republic, while Judge Johan Casberg, Norwegian Government representative, proposed that Finland also be admitted. Both motions were deferred under the rules until tomorrow.

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ASK WOMAN'S EQUALITY IN LABOR CONFERENCE

Mlle. Bouvier Urges 6 Delegates, 3 Women, from Each Nation — Baker Speaks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Demand that women be represented equally with men in all future international labor conferences called under the treaty of Versailles, was made today at the International Congress of Working Women.

In the first formal motion to be presented to the congress, Mlle. Jeanne Bouvier, a French delegate, and also a technical adviser to the present International Labor Conference, asked that in the next world labor meeting under the treaty six delegates be sent by each nation, two to represent employees, two to act for employers, and two from the

Government, and that one of the two delegates in each group be a woman.

The Executive Committee of the congress referred Mlle. Bouvier's motion to a committee composed of Margaret Bondfield, England; Cabrita Casarrelli, Italy; Victor Cappe, Belgium; and Georgette Boillot, France. The Executive Committee also recommended that the congress proceed to organize tomorrow, electing a President, Secretary, and three Vice Presidents, and a resolutions and credentials committee.

Secretary of War Baker addressed the congress today, and a series of reports were made by delegates from Sweden, Norway, Italy, France, and Belgium on the status of eight-hour day legislation in their respective countries.

"In spite of the internationalization of industry and society that has come about in the last fifty years," Mr. Baker said, "the social conscience has been educated up, and the atmosphere of society is today receptive toward proposals for betterment of individuals. I am not afraid that the aftermath of war will bring a lowering of the sense of social ethics. We shall hold all of the gains that have been made by the masses and go forward, men and women, as equals in the mills and at the polls, common citizens of communities to make sure that all hold the right to live and grow."

Classical Club Meets Tomorrow.

The first of the five regular meetings held every year by the Classical Club will take place tomorrow at Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. There will be a discussion at 12 o'clock followed by a luncheon at 1 o'clock. The topic will be "Greek and Latin as Fundamentals in a Practical Education." The speakers will be Fred Ireland, Reporter of Debates, House of Representatives; Professor Gordon Hall Gerould, Princeton University, and President A. C. Humphreys of Stevens Institute of Technology.

BEST & COMPANY

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

MEN'S FINE SUITS & OVERCOATS

THERE is no need to pay foolish prices when you may be sure of sensible clothes and sensible prices at Best & Co.

Our men's clothes are made from fine all wool tested fabrics, designed exclusively for New York men and tailored by our own experts who create only fine clothes.

The prices are sensible and will save you \$5.00 to \$10.00 on a suit or overcoat, for here you save the maker's profit.

EXTRA VALUE

Blue suits of fine quality full weight Vicuna finished flannel in sizes for men and young men, far under present market worth.

42.50

CLOTHES for MEN

Made in Our Own Shops

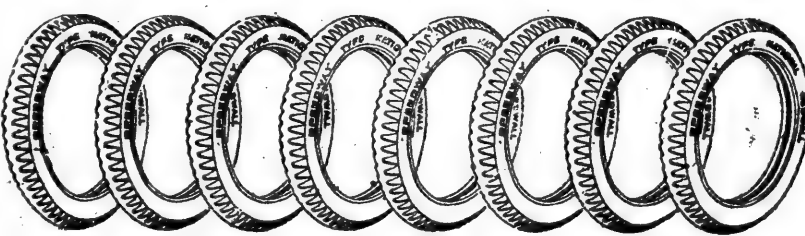
CHARGE PURCHASES MADE TO-DAY WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED DECEMBER 1st.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Auto Supply
Department
Fourth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
37th St. - Broadway - 33rd St.

Store Hours
9 to 5:30.
Open All Day
Saturdays.



National Speedway Tires

ALL FIRSTS
GUARANTEED 4000 MILES

At 33 1/3% Off

An Abundance of
Ford and Dodge

Sizes

FORD
30x3—\$12.03

DODGE
32x3 1/2—\$17.89

PRICES INCLUDING TAX

SIZES	List Prices	Sale Prices
30 x 3	\$18.04	\$12.03
30 x 3 1/2	23.32	15.55
31 x 3 1/2	25.84	17.89
31 x 4	35.82	23.88
32 x 4	36.52	24.35
33 x 4	38.28	25.52
34 x 4	39.34	26.23
34 x 4 1/2	51.74	34.49
35 x 4 1/2	53.42	35.61
36 x 4 1/2	54.12	36.08
35 x 5	61.69	41.13

GIMBELS AUTO SUPPLY STORE—Fourth Floor

The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes



Get More for Your Money

More Value
More Style
More Service
and More
Satisfaction

EXCEPTIONAL displays of the famous Kuppenheimer Clothes and of our own Brill Clothes await men and young men at these stores. The finest ready-to-put-on garments made in America. All of them priced lower than their present wholesale cost would justify.

The newest developments in men's and young men's suit styles. Single and double breasted models. Smart looking fabrics; browns, grays, blues and greens, in plain and novelty patterns.

Fall and Winter Overcoats

In wide variety. The belted and the Form-Fitting models are decided favorites.

Priced as High as \$100 and as Low as \$35

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway
44 East 14th St.

Broadway, at 40th St.
1456 B'way, at 42d St.

125th St., at 3d Ave.
47 Cortlandt Street

2 Flatbush Ave.,
Brooklyn

ASK FOR THE NEW KUPPENHEIMER STYLE BOOK

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Men's Suits That Fit Styles That Are Right

Men's suits that are a criterion of style, quality of fabric, and workmanship.

These are three important considerations for the man who wants a satisfactory suit, though they may mean little or nothing to one who simply looks Price hard between the eyes, and overlooks Style, Fabrics and workmanship.

We do not sell a suit we would not put our label on; nor would we put our label on a suit that was just made to sell.

We want to buy "good will" with every suit we sell so that you may profit by the transaction.

There was a time when suits were cut "long," "stout," or "short," and you got a long, stout, or short fit—generally short.

We do not "cut," we make suits according to a figure type. There's a size for every build in the model suitable for your type of figure.

That is why a suit selected here fits you as tho it were made for you.

Ready for Service Suits

\$35.00, \$40.00, up to \$70.00

Exemplifies a new order of service apparel. A specific model and size for every build. A plan that insures a satisfactory fit

Styles particularly adapted to young men, middle-aged, and elderly men as well as distinctive style for men who never grow old. Fabrics in the newest shades and patterns, tailored with the same care that is bestowed upon custom-made clothing.

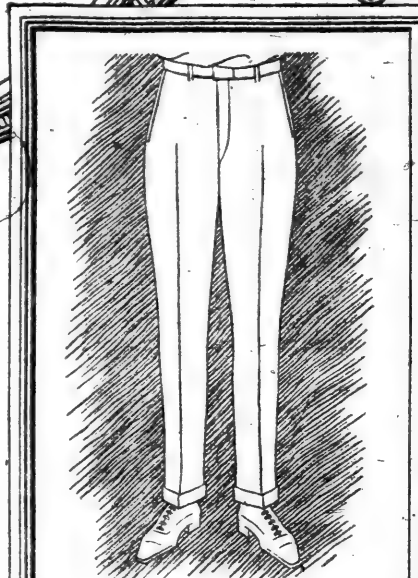
Fall and Winter Overcoats

\$35.00 to \$100.00

Imported and domestic materials. Town ulsters, great coats, "slip-on" models in a wide assortment of fabrics and patterns. Ready for immediate service.

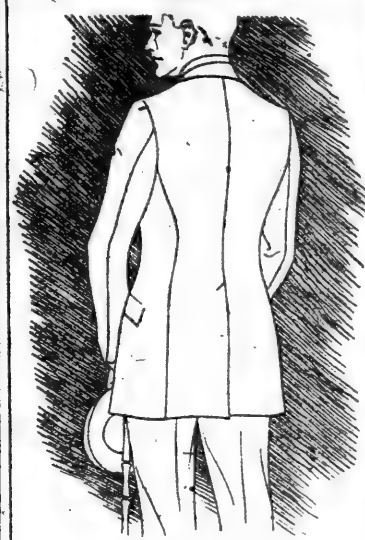
There is a decided price advantage in selecting now.

Fourth Floor.



TROUSERS

BEFORE sewing the front and fore parts of the leg together, our tailors carefully obey the cutter's notches, thus insuring a perfect-hanging trouser leg and an absolutely correct match of pattern.



BACK-LINES

IN the neck-hugging collar, the well proportioned span of the shoulder, the graceful drape of the skirt of the coat, it is evident that the back of a Joseph Hilton garment fits just as faultlessly as the front of it.

MEN'S CLOTHES

BENCH-STYLED · BENCH SHAPED · BENCH-BUILT

Priced 25% Less Than Elsewhere

THERE is nothing arbitrary in the tailoring of a Joseph Hilton garment. It has to be right; it has to fit; it has to give you the wear and the satisfaction you demand. And there is good reason why it does—for our clothes are bench-made, not machine-made.

Our new feature-assortments are well representative of the value that is built into Joseph Hilton clothes. There are two separate price groups, each complete, each worth your while. One is at \$29.50; the other is at \$34.50.

We can confidently say that no better values were ever offered, and that no better clothing is made. The materials are the finest

SUITS &
OVERCOATS
\$29⁵⁰
AND
\$34⁵⁰

woolens milled; the variety of patterns in each case caters to your every need; while additional assortments up to \$65.00 make your selections all the more advantageous.

Come in today or tomorrow. Visit one of our four stores—(be sure it is one of ours—note the complete name and exact address.) Choose early and you will choose wisely!

For the Boy—at our Fifth Avenue Store only—we have a full line of sturdy boys' suits (all with extra pants) specially priced from \$12.50 to \$18.50

The convenience of a charge account will be gladly extended, upon application to the manager of any of our four stores.

Joseph Hilton

Do not confuse these Joseph Hilton stores with any stores operating under similar name. Be sure to note the addresses as given here and recognize the full name "JOSEPH HILTON" on the sign.

Nassau & Fulton Sts.
Raymond's Corner—131 Fulton St.

33d St. & 5th Ave.
334 Fifth Ave.—Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

36th St. & Broadway
1333 Broadway—Directly Opp. Herald Bldg.

243 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park

Said Half Million Was Wasted.
John D. Ryan, in his letter to the Secretary of War, submitted in the Ray-

[illegible]

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages.
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Dobbs & Co
620 Fifth Ave. 244 Fifth Ave.
2 West Fifth Street

One year \$5. Canadian \$5.52. Foreign \$6.04.

This 16 story loft building at 1237 Broadway, is the home of a wide variety of manufacturers. The architects were S. Walter Katz and J. G. Feiner, the builders, Isaac A. Hooper's Sons, Inc., and the electrical contractor, Nathan Solomon.

THE EVENING MAIL

STUDIES OF BUSINESS. DIAM

Created for the purchase of
ALL PAWN TICKETS.
diamonds, pearls, gold,
platinum, silver, jewelry.
Our finely erected offices
offer you absolute privacy.
27, rue de la Paix, Paris, 1^{er}, 1911.

166 West 46th St. At B'way. Tel.
FRANK 6388.

LEIGHTON'S

Skolny Clothes

AMONG our Suits and Overcoats are many just right for you—right in *every* way—in style, fit, tailoring—and in fabric, pattern, colorings. They express refinement reinforced with character—the character of craftsmanship that imparts an air of thorough grooming. Models that permit the man of sixty to dress like one of thirty, without the least clash with good taste. The variety for younger men is great enough to satisfy the most exacting demands of pride in one's personal appearance. Thousands of men who are unconsciously observed because of the unobtrusive distinction of their apparel wear our Clothes—tailored in *Skolny* shops.

\$45.00 to \$85.00

That's the price-range, but before it can arouse a proper chord of appreciation you must consider it in relation to the Clothing. You can't judge of value by price, but by price and *quality*. And in this connection we wish to say that, after intelligent comparisons, it is our conviction that your Clothing money commands more value here than anywhere else. Why not verify this claim for yourself? Do this in the interest of economy.



THE WINCHESTER—A double-breasted model of unusual distinction. Observe the high waist-line, the skirt with its graceful flare and the tapering narrow sleeves. These are details that create style. At present we show the Winchester in fine unfinished worsted, neat mixtures, ever-popular herringbone stripes and rich dark brown serge.

Prices start at **\$45.00**

SHIRTS

They are made of lustrous, glossy broadcloth satin, exquisite jersey silk and shimmering radium silk—real silk-worm silk, soft and delicate to the touch, but full of body and of substance. Single and cluster stripes and dainty fancy effects in clear, brilliant, strong colors that will *stay* clear, brilliant and strong. The silks are rich and costly, but the Shirts are not skimmed—cut full and roomy. No effort was made to save material.

Artcraft
Silk Shirts

No use telling you the why and wherefore of this exceptional opportunity to replenish your winter wardrobe with Shirts that are not only marvelously beautiful, but that are offered at a price representing wonderful economy.

Worth \$12.00 to \$15.00 at **8.85**

NECKWEAR

Variety too large to catalogue; beauty too glinting to describe. Novelties by the score—showing the skill and art of spinner, weaver, designer and dyer. Life, lustre, sparkle—grace of form and color. For example:

Beautiful Knitted Silk Scarfs at \$2.50
Hand-loomed Italian Silk Grenadines at \$3.75
Scarfs made of rich native Silks at \$1.50

All were carefully, fastidiously selected to appeal to men who know.

Others 95c to \$6.00

HALF HOSE

Silk Half Hose—even, firm, regular weave; light in looks but staunch in wear, reinforced heels and toes—black, tan, white and other staple colors.

Value \$1.15; Special, 85c.

BROADWAY at 47th

OPEN EVENINGS



Rose Petal Complexion

Smooth and velvety as the petals of a rose is the complexion aided by **Nadine Face Powder**. This delicate beautifier imparts an indefinable charm which lingers in the memory. Nadine is exquisitely perfumed and is pure and refined. It adheres until washed off, and cannot harm the most sensitive skin.

Nadine Face Powder is used and endorsed by discriminating women as a superior face powder. Price refunded if not pleased.

Sold in Green Boxes Only. At leading toilet counters, they should be bought by mail only.

NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY, Paris, Tenn.



Coal Mine Management

Many large industrial and public service companies, who own coal mines to insure their fuel supply, are turning to centralized management.

Rapidly rising costs and unstable labor conditions make coal mining a difficult problem. More than ever it is advisable to transfer the responsibility to an organization geared to do the work.

The Peabody Coal Company, through the great breadth of their operations, offers such a service.

Let us advise with you in your coal problems.

PEABODY COAL CO. CHICAGO



NUTS

Of course, for the Halloween party you want the very best nuts to go with the rest of the fun.

The new crops are now arriving, direct from the groves, deliciously fresh, meaty and sweet.

Call or telephone today Cortlandt 4139

Parcel post delivery everywhere.

CHARLES S. CASH

Every good nut that grows

223-225 Fulton Street

Has a stock of nut groves

309 Madison Avenue

Phone 421-11

47 years OF

EXPERT

WATERPROOFING

AND NOT ONE DISSATISFIED CLIENT

Each and every one insured against damage by water by the successful and guaranteed results achieved by

The Tidewater Roofing Co., Inc.
40 Sullivan St.
Phone Canal 420

GOOD COFFEE

per lb. **32¢**

5 lb. lots from Wholesaler On Cash and Carry Plan

Delivered in Greater New York & Within 200 Miles at 35¢ a lb.

It's our Restaurant Combination Coffee, the same coffee we supply to hotels and restaurants. It has a little cherry in it, which gives it that good, rich color and delicious flavor. Sold ground only, but it's a setting, too, at time and trouble. We grind it for all ways of making. Makers for boiling, medium fine for percolator, fine or pulverized for drip pot. If you want to serve delicious coffee and get your money, come direct to us the wholesale roaster. You can't risk. Your money back willingly if you don't like it.

Gillies Coffee Co.
242-252 Washington St., New York
Seven Park Place and Barclay St.
Phone 421-11

"HOMAGE TO FRANCE"

Picture by Cameron Darnall presented by the American Red Cross to the French Government, and now exhibited in the Luxembourg Museum, Paris, reproduced in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday—Advt.

BENNETT'S WILLS CAUSE A DISPUTE

Court Asked to Construe Testaments of Editor Made in New York and Paris.

WIDOW'S LEGACY INVOLVED

New York Executors Bring Proceedings Against Paris Executor, Widow, and Stepson.

A dispute between the New York and Paris executors of the estate of James Gordon Bennett over the distribution and administration of the estate became known yesterday when Rodman Wamseller and the Guaranty Trust Company, the New York executors and trustees, filed suit in the Supreme Court against Eugene Higgins, the Paris executor, Mrs. Maud Gordon Bennett, the widow, her son, Ronald de Renter, stepson of Mr. Bennett, and other legatees under the will. The suit asks for a judicial construction of the will of Mr. Bennett, made in New York, Nov. 11, 1910, and the will dated in Paris on June 23 of that year, disposing of the foreign estate. Each will has been admitted to probate in the country in which it was executed.

The complaint asks specific directions from the Court concerning the payment of 100,000 francs yearly to Mrs. Bennett under the New York will, because she is the residuary legatee under the Paris will, and also advice as to whether payments to her son are to be continued after her death.

The New York executors say they have no interest in the property in France, and that they cannot collect debts due Mr. Bennett there, but the Paris executor wants to pay the foreign debts out of the American estate, and to use part of the property in this country to carry out the bequests under the Paris will.

The executors want to know whether the two wills are to be construed together, and in what way, if any, the New York property can be included in the dispositions under the French will.

OPENS LAND TO GERMANS.

Argentina Allots Fiscal Territory to 50 Immigrant Families.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 30.—The first group of German immigrants numbering fifty families which recently arrived will be assigned to fiscal lands in the territory of Misiones. The concessions consist of 25, 50, and 100 hectares, according to the capacity of the families. La Nación says another request has been made to the Government by a German capitalist for concessions for 400 additional German families.



NEW

IT is a new departure for Ovington's to show hand bags—a departure justified only by the bags themselves and their prices.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

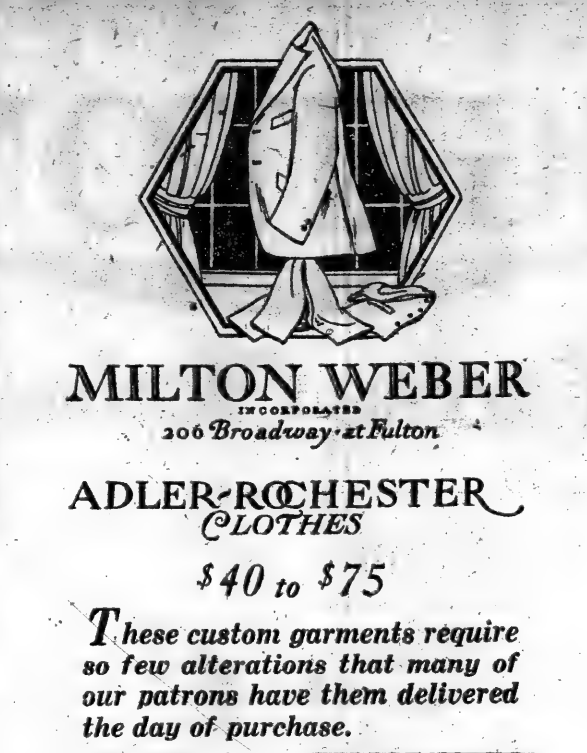


From open cornfield to occupancy of this 200 x 200 ft. seaplane base took only 18 working days.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

Used Distilling Plant Required for China

Large firm of Exporters wish to get in touch with parties having a used Distilling Plant producing about 1,000 gallons per day from wheat, potatoes, etc. Address G 39 Times.



MILTON WEBER
INCORPORATED
206 Broadway at Fulton

ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

\$40 to \$75

These custom garments require so few alterations that many of our patrons have them delivered the day of purchase.



Ye Old Fashioned Chocolate Creams

Genuine, old fashioned vanilla cream centers, heavily coated with Huyler's delicious bittersweet chocolate. All Huyler's stores and agencies are featuring Ye Old Fashioned Chocolate Creams this week. Convenient sized packages.

Buy your box today

National Legislation of the Meat Packing Industry

1. Will not increase the amount of meat you can buy for a dollar.
2. Will not raise more animals.
3. Will not produce more meat.
4. Will not stop fluctuations in live-stock receipts or prices.
5. Will not increase the output of the packing houses.
6. Will not prevent strikes.
7. Will not reduce transportation charges.
8. Will not reduce the retailer's cost of doing business.
9. Will not increase the demand for the cheaper cuts of meat.
10. Will not lessen the consumers' demand for expensive delivery and credit service.
11. Can not at the same time raise prices paid farmers for live stock, and lower prices paid by consumers for meat.

But the slowing up of efficiency due to cumbersome governmental routine will have the effect of increasing the manufacturing charges between the cost of live stock and the cost of meats, thus forcing lower live-stock prices or higher meat prices.

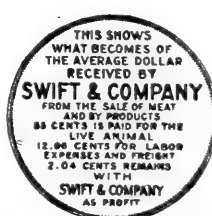
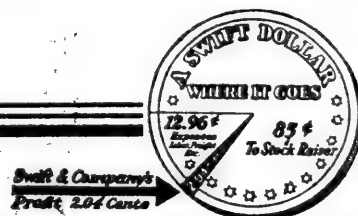
The packing industry as now conducted, is characterized by keen competition, highest efficiency, and unusually low profits.

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar." It will interest you.

Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue
G. J. Edwards, District Manager



ADVERTISEMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.



I know a banker—
(purely in a social way.)

"JIM," he said to me the other day, "I'm really just as human as any other man but my profession calls for conservatism. People are nervous when it comes to entrusting their money to others and it gives them confidence to discover in us bankers a reverence for the hallowed customs of the past."

I had been trying to persuade him to give up his silver shaving mug and get radical in the privacy of his bathroom by trying Mennen Shaving Cream.

I met him again next day. "You win, Jim," he said. "I used Mennen's this morning. Never had such a shave in my life. My shaving mug now belongs to the janitor."

It's the first trial of Mennen's that startles you. After you have used it for a few months you forget the old fashioned soap with its thin, watery lather that used to drizzle off the end of your chin into the cuff of your pajamas and darken your whole outlook on life.

But the first Mennen shave is a revelation—just a half inch of cream blossoms into billows of creamy lather as light and firm as beaten whites of eggs and full of moisture as a fog bank. You work this lather in with the brush for three minutes—and then—say, I never have found the words to express a man's emotion the first time he draws a razor down through a mask of Mennen's lather. The beard simply isn't there!

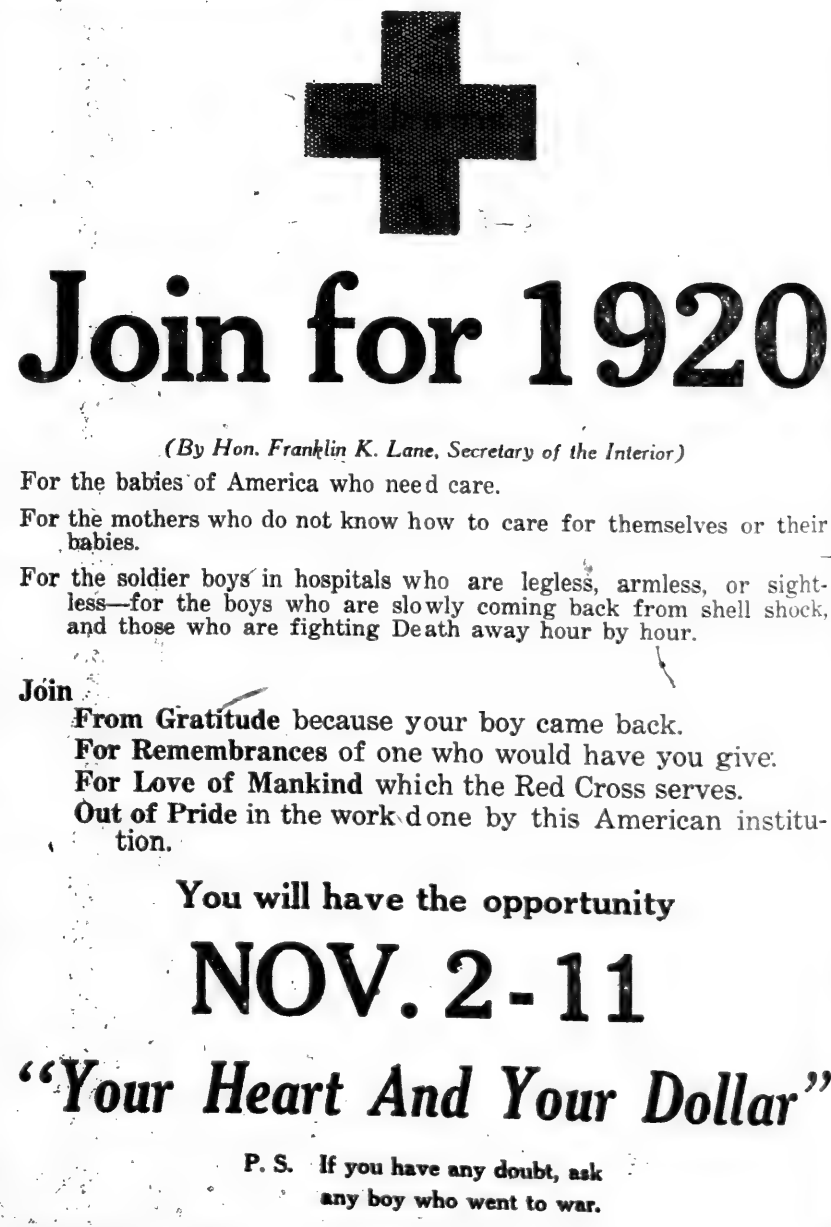
Afterwards your face feels like that of a kid's who has just come out of the swimming hole—sort of bright and easy to twist into a smile.

Anyway, it wouldn't break you bankers to try a tube.

Yours faithfully,
Jim Henry
Mennen Salesman

MENNEN'S SHAVING CREAM

Jim Henry says:
"A lot of us smooth shaven young fellows could raise gray beards"



Join for 1920

(By Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior)

For the babies of America who need care.
For the mothers who do not know how to care for themselves or their babies.
For the soldier boys in hospitals who are legless, armless, or sightless—for the boys who are slowly coming back from shell shock, and those who are fighting Death away hour by hour.

Join
From Gratitude because your boy came back.
For Remembrances of one who would have you give.
For Love of Mankind which the Red Cross serves.
Out of Pride in the work done by this American institution.

You will have the opportunity
NOV. 2-11
"Your Heart And Your Dollar"

P. S. If you have any doubt, ask any boy who went to war.



Hundreds of men buy Moe Levy clothing daily—not only because our prices are low—but because our styles are smarter, our all-wool fabrics richer, our tailoring better.

This is because all our clothes are made in our own shops by our own tailors under our own supervision. Moe Levy Clothes have been made this way for forty years—and we will continue to make them ourselves because it is the best way.

Superbly styled all-wool Suits & Overcoats sell for one-third less because we have no middleman's profits to pay—our rents are low—our volume is big.

Moe Levy & Son
Our Only Store **119-125 Walker Street** New York City

Every Subway or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfers direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store

Super Clothes \$25

Super Clothes is a line of surprises—the biggest \$25's worth of clothes value in New York because of economical selling methods.

Kid Clothes

Styled just like our men's clothes—made of all-wool fabrics—priced at one-third less.

\$8.95 to \$25

Betterbilt \$40

Individually styled all-wool Suits and Overcoats—all that a custom tailor can offer you at a price no custom tailor can match.

Right-o' Clothes

Live-wire styles for live-wire men—Suits and Overcoats with more than the usual amount of snap, dash and pep.

\$25 to \$65

Evenings Until 7

Saturdays Until 10

WILKINS GETS ELKINS COLLECTION
The launching of the first steamship which is to be owned entirely by negroes, the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation was celebrated by more than five thousand negroes who had gathered at Madison Square Garden last night to celebrate the event. Although a musical entertainment interspersed the program of addresses, the occasion was purely one of business, and the audience was every few minutes to buy shares in the company.

The corporation is capitalized at \$500,000 and shares were selling at \$5 each. Shares were through the assembly and hurriedly snatched up the money which was offered them and in a few minutes returned with the stock itself. It was estimated that at least \$10,000 worth of shares had been bought.

This is the first steamship company to be owned entirely by negroes. The officers and crews are of that race, the cargo will go to negroes only, and the ship will be the only one of its kind in the world. The first one of the boats has been re-christened the Frederick Douglass and will be launched at 135th Street and the North River, under the captaincy of Joshua Cockburn. She is to sail to Havana in a few days. It is the purpose of the corporation to have its ships running regularly between this country and Canada, the West Indies, South and Central America and Africa.

Marcus Garvey is President of the corporation, and he is also President of the Universal Negro College, an organization which has been organized to educate negroes. Addresses were made by Garvey, and by other leaders of the movement. The collection of early negro portraits in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, according to contemporary news, now owns an array of old masters that has few peers in the United States.

The new collection is to be known as the "Elkins Collection." Under the provisions of the collection, which is dated May 3, 1919, the paintings will be under the care of the National Park Commission, and must be placed in a room or rooms in an art gallery erected and maintained by the city within the limits of the city. The collection is to be a permanent one, and the city is to accept the gift, too, of the collection.

A fund of \$500,000 has been left to the city by Mr. Elkins for the maintenance of the collection, and for the purchase of additional paintings. "Of a quality character suitable to be added to the collection from time to time." The city is to pay all the taxes on the collection, and in case the city is to accept the gift, too, of the collection.

Although it is a matter of history that the state of Mr. Elkins's father, who died at \$1,000,000, the total value of the collection is to be \$1,000,000. The collection is to be a permanent one, and the city is to accept the gift, too, of the collection.

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VALUED AT \$2,500,000
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NEGROES BUY SHIP STOCK.
Meeting Nets \$45,000 For Black Star Line.

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The corporation is capitalized at \$500,000 and shares were selling at \$5 each. Shares were through the assembly and hurriedly snatched up the money which was offered them and in a few minutes returned with the stock itself. It was estimated that at least \$10,000 worth of shares had been bought.

This is the first steamship company to be owned entirely by negroes. The officers and crews are of that race, the cargo will go to negroes only, and the ship will be the only one of its kind in the world. The first one of the boats has been re-christened the Frederick Douglass and will be launched at 135th Street and the North River, under the captaincy of Joshua Cockburn. She is to sail to Havana in a few days. It is the purpose of the corporation to have its ships running regularly between this country and Canada, the West Indies, South and Central America and Africa.

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The launching of the first steamship which is to be owned entirely by negroes, the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation was celebrated by more than five thousand negroes who had gathered at Madison Square Garden last night to celebrate the event. Although a musical entertainment interspersed the program of addresses, the occasion was purely one of business, and the audience was every few minutes to buy shares in the company.

The corporation is capitalized at \$500,000 and shares were selling at \$5 each. Shares were through the assembly and hurriedly snatched up the money which was offered them and in a few minutes returned with the stock itself. It was estimated that at least \$10,000 worth of shares had been bought.

This is the first steamship company to be owned entirely by negroes. The officers and crews are of that race, the cargo will go to negroes only, and the ship will be the only one of its kind in the world. The first one of the boats has been re-christened the Frederick Douglass and will be launched at 135th Street and the North River, under the captaincy of Joshua Cockburn. She is to sail to Havana in a few days. It is the purpose of the corporation to have its ships running regularly between this country and Canada, the West Indies, South and Central America and Africa.

Marcus Garvey is President of the corporation, and he is also President of the Universal Negro College, an organization which has been organized to educate negroes. Addresses were made by Garvey, and by other leaders of the movement. The collection of early negro portraits in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, according to contemporary news, now owns an array of old masters that has few peers in the United States.

The new collection is to be known as the "Elkins Collection." Under the provisions of the collection, which is dated May 3, 1919, the paintings will be under the care of the National Park Commission, and must be placed in a room or rooms in an art gallery erected and maintained by the city within the limits of the city. The collection is to be a permanent one, and the city is to accept the gift, too, of the collection.

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ELLA W. WILCOX, POETESS, DIES AT 64
Author of "Poems of Passion" Passes in Branford Home After Strain of War Work.

ELLA W. WILCOX, author and poetess, died at her home, The Bungalow, in Branford today. Mrs. Wilcox had been ill for several months, having had a nervous collapse while engaged in relief work in England. Her death was not unexpected to those who shared the seclusion of her home. The exact nature of her final illness is not stated. Mrs. Wilcox had been constantly under medical care for nine months. During her illness overseas messages to friends despaired of her recovery.

She regained in a measure her strength, and in July was brought to Branford in fulfillment of a wish to be in her own home, the place wherein most of her literary work had been done.

After cremation Mrs. Wilcox's ashes were taken to Short Beach and the receptacle placed in a niche in the granite lodge on which The Bungalow stands. This was done with the ashes of Mr. Wilcox.

Although Ella Wheeler Wilcox never attained the heights of poetry, probably her work was more of a popular nature, and with almost the same regularity she managed to touch a responsive chord in the hearts of those who read her verse. This was done with the aid of her lodge on which The Bungalow stands.

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TO PRESERVE MONROE HOME
Municipal Art Society Suggests Plan to Save Prince Street House.

The Directors of the Municipal Art Society of New York have sent letters to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and to the City History Club suggesting that these organizations should unite in a movement to preserve the home of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, and author of the Monroe Doctrine.

The building is a two and a half story brick and stone house at 63 Prince Street, near Bayard Rustin, and will probably be demolished to make way for a modern structure. The house commemorates the achievements of President Monroe who was set in the wall on the second floor. The house was built by Samuel L. Gouverneur, and was the home of James Monroe. Monroe died there on July 4, 1831.

MARRIED BY MGR. HICKEY.
Ralph Keating Weds Miss Kirwin in St. Francis Xavier's, Brooklyn.

The wedding of Ralph Keating of New York and Miss Carolyn Kirwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Kirwin of 924 President Street, Brooklyn, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Francis Xavier's Church at President Street and Sixth Avenue. In that church the Rev. John J. Hickey, pastor, performed the ceremony.

The bride, in white satin and processional veil, was escorted by her sister, Mrs. Alfred C. McNevin, as matron of honor, and Misses Dorothy G. Callahan and Margaret M. Callahan, of Washington, D. C. Margaret M. Callahan, a niece, was the flower girl.

The Major Clergyman was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Raynor P. Kirwin, James J. Kirwin, and William H. Kirwin. The wedding breakfast was served at the bride's home. On their return from their bridal trip to the honeymoon at Temple Beth El, Brooklyn, Mrs. Keating will live at 915 President Street, Brooklyn.

MISS BETTIE HALE WEDS
"Follies" Actress Married to George F. Aitken by Justice of Peace.

Miss Betty Hale of the Ziegfeld "Follies" was married to George Frederick Aitken of 1,881 Broadway yesterday afternoon by Justice of the Peace Walter M. Anderson at his law office at Greenwich Street. The bride, who is a blonde, was accompanied by her sister, Miss Helen Hale, who is a soprano in the "Follies." The wedding was a simple one, and the ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Walter M. Anderson at his law office at Greenwich Street.

Loew-Zukor Wedding on Jan. 6
The wedding of Miss Mildred Zukor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Loew, son of Marcus Loew, will take place on Jan. 6 at the Ritz-Carlton. The engagement was announced yesterday by the Loews. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Loew, son of Marcus Loew, who is the president of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Loew, son of Marcus Loew, who is the president of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

Hallowe'en Dance at Ardsley Club
All Hallowe'en will be celebrated at the Ardsley Club, Ardsley, N. Y., this evening with a dinner and dance. The affair will be attended by Westchester County society folk who are expected to appear in costume.

Schools Honor Oldest Alumna
The birthday of Catherine Murdoch, 88 years old of 2,905 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, the oldest alumna of Erasmus Hall School in Flatbush, was celebrated yesterday at the school. She attended the school when it was an old Dutch academy in 1824. She is the daughter of a school teacher and has three children. She was born in 1831 and has lived in Brooklyn ever since.

Alfred I. du Pont Sued for \$270,000
A suit to recover \$270,000 was begun in the Federal Court yesterday by Philip Kobbe and four other stockholders of the Allied Industries and French-American Corporation. The complaint alleges that Alfred I. du Pont, the stockholder, and the other defendants, who are the French-American Corporation, the Allied Industries Corporation, and the French-American Corporation, have conspired to defraud the stockholders of the Allied Industries and French-American Corporation.

Dramatists Open New Clubrooms
The Society of Dramatists, which has been organized to promote the interests of dramatists, has opened new clubrooms at 148 West Fifth Street. The clubrooms are open to all dramatists, and are a place where they can meet and discuss their work. The clubrooms are open to all dramatists, and are a place where they can meet and discuss their work.

Elsie Ferguson Not Ill
The report printed in The New York Times on Wednesday that Elsie Ferguson, the actress, was recovering from an illness, was an error. Miss Ferguson, who is in private life, is not ill. The report was an error, and Miss Ferguson is not ill.

BEELGIAN ROYALTY SEE THE PRESIDENT
Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

more of the Belgian ruler. The President expressed regret also that he was compelled by the state of his health to be on his back, instead of his feet, while receiving the King.

There was nothing formal or official about the meeting. The King and the President were seated at a table, and the Queen and the President were seated at a table. The King and the President were seated at a table, and the Queen and the President were seated at a table.

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JOCKEYS THROWN ON LAUREL TRACK

Fator and Hamilton Escape Injury in Fall Under Hoofs of Racers.

DAIRYMAN IS FIRST HOME

Spills the Order of the Day in Steeplechase Also—Rapid Traveler Takes Six-Furlong Event.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LAUREL, Md., Oct. 30.—In a mixup in which two horses fell, throwing their riders under the hoofs of the other racers, Jockey Fator and Hamilton escaped injury in a fall under the hoofs of a racehorse named Dairyman, who was the winner of the six-furlong event.

The accident occurred just after the start of the fifth race, at a mile and seventy yards, and caused such a wave of excitement that all interest was lost in the contest. Dairyman, who was the favorite, was thrown by Fator, who was riding him, and he fell on his side, striking Fator on the head. Hamilton, who was riding the horse named Dairyman, also fell, but he was not injured.

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Victory by a Length.

The victory in the race which was named after P. J. Sullivan's Dairyman, which Kummer sent home with a lead of nearly a length. Sylvano was second and The Belgian III. was third. Waukeag, which was part of the entry that had carried no position, support in the race, was a victim of the accident. He was thrown by Fator, who was riding him, and he fell on his side, striking Fator on the head. Hamilton, who was riding the horse named Dairyman, also fell, but he was not injured.

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DRIVING FINISHES THRILL RACEGOERS

Speed Duels Down Stretch at Churchill Downs Track—Colonel Taylor Wins Handicap.

Jockey Wins Close Duel.

J. R. Skinner's Joyfull won a close decision in the last race, defeating War Smoke by a head in a mile-and-seventy-yard test. Sista, which S. Polk recently purchased from James Butler, was third, and from the race he ran, it seemed he would have been an early winner, but for the fact that he was practically left at the post.

Joyfull was away in front and set the pace nearly all the way. Sista was left and was first up. Runnyven was second and Tattle was third. Joyfull was away in front and set the pace nearly all the way. Sista was left and was first up. Runnyven was second and Tattle was third.

For two-year-olds; selling; purse \$1,000. Six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$1,000. Six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

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Hoofbeats of the Racers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 30.—A big special, made up of ten express cars, pulled out for Pimlico this morning. The contingent was made up of the more important stables racing here.

The entire Talbot string will be shipped to the Jefferson Park course at the conclusion of the racing here.

George Miller has purchased, at private sale from G. W. Forman, the plater Puts and Calls.

The condition books for the Bowie meeting were distributed among the horsemen by Joseph McManis this afternoon. The purses range in value from \$1,000 to \$1,000 and the conditions of the races evidently pleased the horsemen, if one is to judge by the number who have made known their intention of shipping their stables there.

Jockey Kummer has gained a following here as the result of his successful ride at Emporium City, where he won the contest for the Jockey. The fact that Kummer has a mount is enough to make the one short price for the far Kummer, who has met with strong opposition from Fator, who is one of the leading riders at the track.

S. C. Hildreth expects to start Locust again during the coming meeting at Pimlico and believes that his race will redeem himself for his defeat at Laurel.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

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FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

SEVENTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

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EIGHTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

NINTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

TENTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

ELEVENTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

Twelfth RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wt. Jockey. Odds. Fin. Sista, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 1st. Runnyven, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 2nd. Tattle, 110, J. R. Skinner, 3-2, 3rd.

ADOPTS NEW RACE FOR MOTOR BOATS

A. P. B. A. Accepts Conditions of Fisher Challenge Trophy Championship.

The chief business at the annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday, was the consideration of the trophy put up by Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis for a displacement boat championship of North America. This competition is limited to displacement boats of the runabout type and not hydroplanes. In the past a premium has been placed on speed with the result that hydroplanes, such as those which compete for the Gold Cup, have claimed the greatest attention, and boat builders have devoted much of their effort in the construction of craft of that type. The Carl G. Fisher trophy, however, should prove of greater benefit to all around motor boating.

It is provided that it shall be a perpetual challenge trophy, or until won three times by the same person or persons, when it shall become their property. It is offered for the purpose of promoting speed contests between displacement boats of a wholesome character and improving and perfecting models and construction of internal combustion engines for displacement boats and for developing the lines, designs, and usefulness of the displacement type of motor boat. In the deed of gift it is also provided that James A. Allison of Indianapolis will present the winner of the race each year for three years, a prize to the value of \$1,000, of the winner's own choice and selection.

Conditions of Race Announced.

The rules governing the race stipulate that matches for the trophy shall be held under the rules and regulations of the American Power Boat Association, and it is provided that the first race shall be held at Detroit during the Summer of 1920, the second race at Miami, Fla., during the Winter of 1920.

Old Controversy Settled.

A mooted question was definitely settled during the session when it was decided that a boat must finish under its own power to be entitled to any prize.

Sixty clubs were represented at the meeting. It was announced that 136

clubs are now members of the association. It was also announced that the association had challenged for the Harmsworth International Trophy, which has been held in England since before the war. It is expected the challenge will be accepted and that a race for the trophy will be arranged for 1920.

The Columbia Yacht Club has put up a trophy for an ocean race for cruiser type boats from New York to Bermuda. The Bermuda Y. C. has put up a return race from Bermuda to New York.

An Event for Amateurs.

The deed of gift further provides that no club shall enter more than three boats; that no boat shall be eligible to compete for the trophy which has since the year 1916, except for a cash prize, or which has competed in or has been entered in any race where a cash prize was offered, or which at any time since 1916 has been entered in a race by a person who is not an amateur within the meaning of the American Power Boat Association racing rules. It is also stipulated that the minimum waterline length of any boat competing for the trophy must be thirty-two feet. The total maximum piston displacement of the motor or motors in the boat shall be 3,000 cubic inches; the form of power motor shall be one or more stock marine motors; boats shall race without handicaps or time allowances; the time for the start of the race shall be 3 o'clock in the afternoon and no postponements for any cause will be allowed. Competing boats must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Race Committee that they are capable of a speed of at least thirty miles an hour.

It was announced at the meeting that the association would hold a perpetual bronze trophy for an annual race between boats of eighteen feet minimum waterline length and 120 cubic inch piston displacement. A silver trophy will also be added to the list of races between boats having 720 cubic inches piston displacement.

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Bradley Knitting Co.
Keep the Kiddies Outdoors
THE best fun, the healthiest play—the happiest hours—the youngsters spend are in the great outdoors.
But be sure they've got their Bradleys on. Then you'll know, no matter how hard the wind blows or how cold the weather—their health is protected.
Bradley Sweaters are made for the whole family. There are coat styles, jerseys, and slip-overs—all weights and all colors—for every occasion outdoors and in.
Ask your dealer to show you the new Bradley 1920 sweater creations. And write us for the Bradley Style Book.
Bradley Knitting Co.
Detroit, Michigan

Delayed—when you most depend on your car
AFTER the theater, whenever your car has stood for hours—do you stand waiting on the curb while your engine stutters and stumbles?
Other automobiles purr softly by in a smooth rush of air. Why does your car delay you with an engine that is weak or raising?
Six times out of ten your trouble is sluggish gasoline that vaporizes slowly.
Such sluggish gasoline goes into the heart of your engine in drops like rain instead of in a dry mist. It cuts the cylinder oil and drips past the pistons. It dilutes the oil in the crankcase. It causes burned out bearings, overheating, and premature wear of every moving part.
Don't take chances with your engine. Tydol, the Economy Gasoline, vaporizes fast. Every drop turns into white hot power at the piston heads. Fill the tank up with Tydol. Carburetor dealer make the famous 15 to 1 carburetor adjustment. The chart shown at left illustrates how Tydol uses fifteen parts of air to one part of gasoline.
Give Tydol a trial today. See how engine trouble is reduced. Use it all the time. You will find better mileage per gallon, fast pickup, hill climbing power.
Look for the orange and black Tydol sign.
TIDE WATER OIL SALES CORPORATION
11 Broadway, New York
Telephone: Bowling Green 8000
You cannot buy Tydol at cut rates without taking a chance on adulteration
VEEDOL, the lubricant that resists heat, prevents the rapid formation of sediment in your oil and minimizes friction and wear. 90% of engine troubles are due to inferior oils. Veedol prevents these troubles. Have the old oil cleaned out of your crankcase and fill it with Veedol. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
A TIMELY PURCHASE
Heavy Tan Cape
Gloves \$1.85
A Well-Known Brand
Worth \$3.00
Imported Reindeer
Gloves \$4.50
Fine Wooled
Underwear \$1.85
Shirts or Drawers
Union Suits \$1.15 and Up.
MADE WITH THE
100% COLORED
OVAL BUTTONHOLE

The heavy, wiry beard—how to shave it

WHAT soaking in warm water for several minutes does to your fingernails, shaving soap must do instantly to the beard.
The beard is composed of keratin, the same hornlike substance that makes the fingernails hard.
Each hair is covered with a coating of oil which must first be dissolved by the lather of your shaving soap before the keratin of the beard can be reached and softened.
The lather from the new Woodbury Shaving Stick dissolves the oil film instantly. The keratin quickly loses its toughness.
If you have a heavy, wiry beard or a tender skin, follow the directions in the next column for using the new Woodbury Shaving Stick.
Less time, less trouble, more comfort
Examine your beard closely and determine in advance the direction of the grain.
Moisten the face with warm water on the brush. Now, moisten the end of the new Woodbury Shaving Stick and apply it to the beard.
Work the lather up with the brush for a full minute. It is never necessary to rub in the creamy, thick-textured Woodbury lather with the fingers.
Never stretch the skin tight, either with the fingers or by tilting the head too much. When a tender skin is held taught, shaving is sure to make it sore. Always shave with the grain, using easy, diagonal strokes.
After shaving, work the lather that remains on the brush lightly but fully into the pores. Rinse first with warm water and then with cold. Follow these suggestions and learn the real enjoyment of a cool, clean, comfortable shave in much less than the usual shaving time.
Every druggist is ready to supply you with the new Woodbury Shaving Stick, both the stick in the metal container at 35c and re-fills at 25c. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Perth, Ontario.

Woodbury's Shaving Stick is the same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap

A Bigger, Better "Digest" This Week

MILLIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN ARE EAGERLY WATCHING THE WEEKLY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE "DIGEST'S" REVOLUTIONARY METHOD OF Printing a Great Magazine Without Our Typesetters

Who Continue to Enjoy Their "Vacations" Midst the Beautiful Autumnal Foliage In and Around New York

Three weeks ago the "Digest" faced the most serious emergency that has confronted its publishers since it was established nearly thirty years ago. To-day we can announce that we have bridged the strike difficulties caused by the typesetters taking a "vacation" and are publishing a magazine without their aid that is a delight to its millions of readers.

The "Digest" is the only magazine of large national circulation that has been published in New York since the strike went into effect. The initial experiment, while necessarily imperfect in its results, awakened the deepest interest throughout the country. Last week's "Digest" showed marked improvement in its typographical appearance over the preceding number, and to fill the demand for it eleven hundred thousand copies were printed. They were sold almost immediately after being placed on the news-stands.

We Have Received Hundreds of Letters Like This:

"I have just received my copy of The Digest this morning, and I cannot refrain from giving you at this time my unqualified congratulations for the resourcefulness with which you have met the present emergency.

"Aside from being a modern exemplification of 'Carrying the message to Garcia,' let it be a guide and a beacon light to other employers of labor. Behind it is the stuff against which the waving of the red flag cannot and will not prevail.

"The sooner workers everywhere find out that the panacea for their ills does not lie in allowing themselves to be organized into disgruntled and non-producing mobs by a lot of foreign-born, hair-tearing, hell-raising anarchists of the Trotsky type, the better for all concerned, and the sooner they will get back on the job and start to produce an honest day's labor for an honest day's pay. Therein lies the secret of making the dollar they earn buy a real dollar's worth of living; and that's what all the fight's about, anyway."

This week's number of the "Digest," dated November 1st, on sale to-day, shows still further improvement, typographically and otherwise, and an increase in size to ninety-six pages. Next week's issue will exhibit further progress and we are confident that in the near future the reading world will acclaim the "Digest" nearly one hundred per cent. perfect. Other publishers throughout the country are following the trail blazed by the "Digest" and are experimenting toward the adoption of the new method of publication.

If you would know what is going on in politics, in industry, in science and invention, art, literature, and every other interest that touches the lives of intelligent Americans, all arranged so that every phase of a subject can be readily understood, THE LITERARY DIGEST is the magazine you should read.

This week's number will sell out rapidly, so get your copy now.

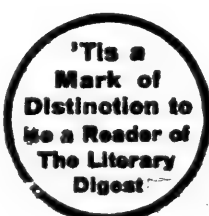
96 Pages---Art Cover by Chase---Dozens of Cartoons and Other Illustrations

The Split on Collective Bargaining Ratification With Reservations
Prophesied for Treaty
America Wants No A.F.L. Police Unions
Sugar, Sugar, Who's Got the Sugar?
Daylight Saving Coming Back
Flying 5,400 Miles in Fifty Hours
New Zealand's Phenomenal Trade Boom
Preventing "Leaks" in the Crop Reports

Lloyd George's Government Fighting for Its Life
Dark Days in Austria and Hungary
New Ways to Float Sunken Ships
The Watchful Waiting of Young Mr. Hohenzollern
To Strangle Epidemics in Their Lairs
Shall We Have "Nicotinless Tobacco"?
Jews Offended by Sargent's "Synagogue"

Shall Ministers Strike?
Daisy Ashford or Sir James Barrie?
Cheering Up the French Children
Current Poetry
Personal Glimpses
Spice of Life
Forgotten Conscientious Objectors
Last Word in Motor Fuel
European Illusions About Asia
Actors Managing Their Own Productions
Chinese in the U. S.

Send 10 Cents for a Copy If You Can Not Buy It on the News-stands



The Literary Digest



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary) NEW YORK

LABOR WEEK-END
TO TREATY DEBATE

La Follette and Thomas Urge
Keeping Out of Interna-
tional Conference.

WILL BE VOTED ON TODAY

Last Amendment, Providing for
War Referendum, Expected to
be Disposed Of by Saturday.

RESERVATION FIGHT PLANS

Republican Leaders Confer on Par-
liamentary Procedure in Case Rati-
fication is Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—With the
last of the amendments urged by
individual Senators to the treaty with
Germany to be voted on by the end of
the week, leaders of the upper body to-
day were making ready for the reserva-
tion fight which they expect to open on
Monday.

Only denials were made in the
treaty today. Senators La Follette, Re-
publican, Wisconsin, and Thomas, Demo-
crat, Colorado, discussing a reservation
offered by the former to strike out
the labor provisions compelling Part
II. Both urged that the United States
become a party to the International
labor conference, would tie itself to a
vast scheme under which the League of
Nations would be enabled to intervene
in the industrial situation all over the
world.

With the labor amendment out of the
way tomorrow, as is expected, the Sen-
ate will take up the amendment of-
fered by Senator Gore, Democrat, of
Oklahoma, providing for a referendum
to the people on any proposal to draw
the United States into the League of
Nations. The Senate has a flexible attitude
of the "middle-ground" Senators against
all amendments, it is regarded as as-
sured that the two pending will be de-
feated. While there is understood to be
an appreciable sentiment against the
United States becoming involved in an
international labor conference, the great
majority of the upper body feels that it is
inadvisable to cut the labor provisions
from the treaty, and a substantial ma-
jority, therefore, is expected against the
La Follette amendment.

The strike situation was cited by Sen-
ator La Follette and Thomas in support
of their amendment. They urged that
the United States should not be bound
full in settling its own industrial
affairs.

If this amendment is defeated, the
Wisconsin Senator will offer it later as
a reservation. Senator McCumber, Re-
publican, North Dakota, hinted that such
a reservation might have support from
the "middle-ground" Senators when he
said that the object sought could be attained
through that method.

It is in this spirit that the allied
and neutral States would reserve the right
to make the treaty subject to the ratifica-
tion of the League of Nations. The
Republican leaders are expected to offer
the day on the conduct of the reserva-
tion fight. They discuss the threat
of the League of Nations to the United
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After studying the
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Sugar Board, Lacking Sugar,
Prepares to End Business

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The United
States Sugar Equalization Board today
telegraphed Senator McNary, Republi-
can, of Oregon, in charge of the
Senate sugar investigation, that it
was preparing to "wind up its
activities" in view of inability to ob-
tain sufficient sugar from Cuba to
warrant further Government control.
In spite of the board's advice, Sen-
ator McNary said the Senate would
proceed to enact legislation designed
to aid the public in the sugar short-
age and also provide for continuation
of the board, even should the present
members resign.

A meeting of the Senate Agriculture
Committee was called for Saturday
to act on pending legislation.

GERMANY DOUBTS
BLOCKADE WILL WORK

But Is Ready to Join Allies in
Any Promising Anti-Red Meas-
ure, Berlin Says.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A wireless dis-
patch received from Berlin says Ger-
many's reply to the blockade of Soviet
Russia is that Germany does not be-
lieve the blockade would achieve the de-
sired purpose. The note follows:

The dispatch adds that Germany, how-
ever, is prepared to assist in any mea-
sures against Bolshevism which are cal-
culated to obtain the desired end.
The German note argues that coercive
measures by foreign countries are re-
garded in Russia as serving the inter-
ests of reaction, which is the only
Russian democratic element more than
Bolshevism. Therefore, it is feared
that a blockade would be a serious
ground for the growth of Bol-
shevism.

The note also points out that accord-
ing to the articles of the League of
Nations, the only action which at the present
time would justify a blockade is
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DENIKIN RESUMES
ADVANCE ON MOSCOW

Orel Recaptured and Petlura's
Ukrainian Troops Defeated
by South Russian Army.

YUDENITCH LOSES GATCHINA

Soviet Announces Further Success
Against the Northwestern Forces
Fighting for Petrograd.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A report from
Russia today received in Helsinki
today says General Denikin has recaptured
Orel from the Bolsheviks and is
advancing toward Moscow. An earlier
dispatch received in London from Deni-
kin's headquarters told of the recapture
of Kromy, southwest of Orel. It also
admitted the abandonment by the volun-
teers of the town of Voronezh, the
capture of which had previously been
announced by the Bolsheviks.

Severe fighting is reported between
Denikin's troops and those of General
Petlura, the Ukrainian commander, who
recently split with Denikin and opened
hostilities on his forces. The Petlura
troops, the statement declares, have been
driven from several villages in the
Zhemchinka district.

The Bolsheviks have put an immense
number of troops against General Deni-
kin and are trying by pressure on both
sides of the Orel salient to pinch this
daggerhead of the Russian civil war.
According to official information,
although Denikin's advance contin-
ues, it is pointed out that a break
in the weather must be expected at an
early date, and he still has a long way
to go to reach Moscow.

Yudenitch, however, received from
Moscow reports that General Yudenitch
has been compelled to evacuate Gatchina,
owing to the fact that the Bolsheviks
are menacing his line of communication.
The situation on the Petrograd front
is reported in official dispatches received
here, however, as being very serious. It is
stated that the Bolsheviks have been
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Outer Mongolia, Tired of Autonomy, Asks
China to Pay Her Princes and Take Her Back.

Peking, Oct. 24. (Associated Press).
The Chinese Government has received
a dispatch from Chien Yi, Chinese Am-
bassador at Urga, capital of Outer Mon-
golia, reporting the receipt of a petition
signed by the chieftains of the "Mon-
golian Banners."

This petition sets forth that a few
years ago the Mongolians, who had de-
veloped by intrigues into declaring au-
tonomy, but since then they have been
bullied by the Russians. They now
envy the princes and chieftains of Inner
Mongolia, who, they say, receive spe-
cially favorable treatment from the
Chinese Government.

They express in their petition the wish
to cancel autonomy and return to the
protection of the Chinese Government.
They desire the Government to redeem
the loan which the Urga Government con-
tracted with Russia. They also request
that the salaries or allowances of the
princes and chieftains be paid by the
Central Government.

Chen Yi recommends that the petition
be granted, adding, "for, if the Gov-
ernment hesitates, the chance may be
lost forever."
The Government has sent a tele-
graphic message to Chen Yi, accepting
the offer, and promising to pay the
salaries and allowances, \$500,000 being
voted for that purpose.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has
been instructed to open negotiations
with the Russian Legation for the can-
cellation of the Khabarovsk Treaty of 1914,
under which the autonomy of Outer
Mongolia was recognized by China and
Russia.

Outer Mongolia declared its inde-
pendence shortly after the outbreak of
the Chinese revolution. Its autonomy
was recognized by the Russian Govern-
ment, and on Nov. 3, 1915, a convention
and protocol were signed at Urga. Outer
Mongolia was therefore placed under
the protection of Russia, and Chinese
colonization and the presence of Chinese
troops were forbidden.

Later an agreement was reached be-
tween Russia and China whereby Rus-
sia recognized Outer Mongolia as part
of Chinese territory, under Chinese
sovereignty, and China recognized the
autonomy of Outer Mongolia. Autono-
my was therefore placed under the juris-
diction of the Chinese authorities at Khabo-
vsk, Ulaan, and Urga.

In October, 1918, a war loan of 2-
000,000 rubles was granted to the Mon-
golian Government by Russia.

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Outer Mongolia declared its inde-
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the Chinese revolution. Its autonomy
was recognized by the Russian Govern-
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and protocol were signed at Urga. Outer
Mongolia was therefore placed under
the protection of Russia, and Chinese
colonization and the presence of Chinese
troops were forbidden.

Later an agreement was reached be-
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MURPHY THREATENS
SECOND LIBEL SUIT

Will Proceed Against The Even-
ing Post Unless It Retracts
Attack Upon Him.

CITIZENS MEET NEXT WEEK

Committee of 1,000 Defers Action
Until After Election—Governor's
Speech Stirs Politicians.

Ex-Judge William M. G. O'Connell, con-
sulting attorney for Tammany Leader Charles F.
Murphy in the \$1,000,000 action for libel
which he has served notice that he will
bring against William R. Hearst and
his newspapers, made public last night a
letter he had written to the editor of
The Evening Post demanding retraction
of an editorial article commenting
on the break between Mr. Hearst
and the Tammany chieftain and threat-
ening proceedings for libel unless it is
made.

The ground for the Murphy libel ac-
tion against Mr. Hearst and The Even-
ing Post is a series of articles dealing
with Mr. Murphy's conduct. The ac-
tion is based on a letter which was
sent to the British Government obtained by
Louis N. Harbo, a manufacturer of
glucose products in the Tammany lead-
er's district. The editorial in The
Evening Post, published Wednesday
afternoon, after commenting on the
libel suit against Hearst, said that
circumstances leading up to it con-
cluded with the words: "Honest men
may hope for their due when rogues
fall out."

The letter made public last night by
Mr. Murphy's counsel quoted this
expression and remarked that it was
"equal to a statement that Charles F.
Murphy is not an honest man (which
he is), and that he is a rogue (which
he is not)." The letter added that libel
proceedings would be a course which
Mr. Murphy "prefers not to take in the
case of a newspaper whose malice he
will not assume unless constrained to
such an assumption by your refusal to
retract."

Mr. O'Connell, editor in chief of The
Evening Post, said last night at the
Century Club that he had not received
the letter of ex-Judge O'Connell.
He said he was going to publish a retraction
of the letter.

It is declared in authoritative Italian
quarters, however, that although the re-
ply of Secretary of State Lansing was
unfavorable as a whole, a considerable
portion of the Tittoni proposal was ac-
cepted, and that the exchanges with the
United States on the subject will be
continued.

As soon as the extreme concessions
the United States is willing to make
are known to the representatives of Italy
here, the Italian Government will be
put in possession of all the elements
of the problem, as they have been de-
veloped by the delegation in Paris, and
Italy's position will be definitely made
known.

The Italian delegates are showing great
disappointment. While the heads of the
mission maintain their courteous, diplo-
matic manner, as they have been de-
veloped by the delegation in Paris, and
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United States on the subject will be
continued.

2. SHIPPING AND MAIL

Sun rises.....	6:24	Sun sets.....	
THE TIDES.			
	High Water.	Low	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sandy Hook	12:10	12:16	6:11
Governors Island..	12:27	12:32	7:05

to become	88	West Nohho, Glasgow, Oct. 17.
in Plains	89	War Hydra, Contantrophe, Sept.
and the warm	90	Cromhill, Bristol, Oct. 13.
as. Cold	91	Le Coq, Newport, England, Oct. 12
districts.	92	Knickerböcker, Brest, Aug. 2.
the weather	93	St. Paul, Bristol, Oct. 12.
of the	94	York Harbor, Sagus, Oct. 16.
thirty-six	95	Callappell, Nuevitas, Oct. 23.
	96	San Jose, Port Limon, Oct. 23.
ay in the	97	Paul H. Harwood, Tampico, Oct. 23.
States.	98	Yarmouth, Calbarien, Oct. 25.
and Saturday	99	St. Paul, Nuevitas, Oct. 29.
and Saturday	100	Princesa Maria, Cienfuegos, Oct. 20.
and Sunday	101	Lake Como, Bluefields, Oct. 19.

On Lakes	88 Ganaford, Port Antonio, Oct. 23.
	Tug Cuba, Bristol, Aug. 2.
	Lighter Amcasamin, Bristol, Aug. 2.
WEDAY.	
Boiler-Rain	
ably rain.	
Very Cloudy	
on Friday;	
New York-	
and colder.	
Twenty-four	
from the United	
States.	
1918.	
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Arrives yester- day date the corre- sponding date	Mail (Close Vessel)
Vauban, Buenos Aires.....	6:30 A.M. 10:00
Vasari, Liverpool.....	8:00 A.M. 12:00
Caracas, Porto Rico.....	9:30 A.M. 12:00

SAIL TOMORROW

Noordam, Plymouth...	7:00 A.M. 10:00
Saxonia, London.....	8:00 A.M. 12:00
Brazos, Porto Rico.....	8:30 A.M. 12:00

Foreign Ports:

Arrived.

SS Liv, at Houen, Oct. 25.
SS F. A. Tanager, at Houen, Oct. 25.
SS Kordian Prince, at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 25.
SS Black Arrow, at Constantinople, Oct. 25.
SS Aepan, at Suet, Oct. 25.
SS Abnasset, at Lishan, Oct. 28.

Sailed.

SS Arabian, from Gibraltar, Oct. 25.

ker. Slight	88 City of Fairbury, from Havre, Oct.
...None	88 Madonna, from Naples, Oct. 25.
te. Slight	88 St. Michael, from Para, Oct. 26.
...Slight	88 Homedalsjord, from St. Nazaire, O
n *	88 Eclipse, from Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Not given	88 Laning, from St. Michaels, Oct. 29
	88 Burma, from Palermo, Oct. 24.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at General Post Office and City Hall stop Official Station New York, at 10 o'clock daily, for Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, Siam, Ceylon, Australia, India, Hongkong and Philippine Islands, via Seattle-San Francisco route, twice weekly, as follows:

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Siam, Siberia, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via San Francisco-Tientsin route, twice weekly, as follows:

Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Java, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Sumatra, Borneo, New Zealand, via San Francisco-Sydney route, twice weekly, as follows:

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Java, Batavia, Medan, Sumatra, Borneo, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail to Australia, via San Francisco-New Zealand route, twice weekly, as follows:

CANAL

Passenger and Freight Service
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Vasari _____ Oct.
Orduna _____ Nov. 3, D
Carmania _____ Nov. 12, D
_____ Nov. 20, D

NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH,
CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania.....Nov. 22, De
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH,
HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON
Royal George.....Nov. 3, D

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH,
CHERBOURG and LONDON

Caronia Nov. 8, D

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH
HAVRE and LONDON

Saxonia Nov. 1, D

NEW YORK TO PIRAEUS

Pannonia Nov

NEW YORK—L DERRY—GLASGO
Columbia Nov. 8, D
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YOB

HOLLAND-AMERI

LINE
NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth & Boulogne-sur-Mer
S. S. NOORDAM
Sailing from Pier 86, foot of W. 46th St., N. Y.
S. S. ROTTERDAM
Sailing from foot of Pier 7, 5th Ave., N. Y.
Owing to the continuance of the shoremen's Strike sailings of the N. Y. N. L. ROTTERDAM are suspended. Passengers will be notified 48 hours in advance of sailing.
For Rates and Further Information
General Passenger Office, 24 State St.,
INTERNATIONAL

**INTERNATIONAL
MERCANTILE MARINE
LINES
WHITE STAR**

N. Y.—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON	
Lapland	12 Noon, Nov. 8 D
Adriatic	Nov. 28
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL	
Celtic	Oct. 12 Nov. 22 D
Celtic	12 Noon, Nov. 2

Canopic C
Cretic 3 P. M. N

Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

Switzerland

Make it your headquarters while in Europe.
Official agency of the
SWISS FEDERAL RAILROAD
345 Fifth Avenue, New York

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
PROPOSED DEPARTURES

Subject to change.
NEW YORK—HAVRE
LA LORRAINE—LA TOURAINE
 Forty-eight hours' advance notice of departure of the LA LORRAINE and TOURAINE will be given.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED,
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON ^{By Boat & Mail} \$4.4

PROVIDENCE Best Direct \$2.90
ALL OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Above prices include war tax.
Best Leaves Pier 38, North River, Daily and Saturdays at 6 P. M. Phone Spring 94.

FALL RIVER LINE

To BOSTON
From Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 5:30
Orchestra on Each Boat
NEW LONDON (NORWICH LINE)
lva. Fr. 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. day
5:30 P. M. Lv. Fr. 70, E. R., 22d St., 6

Hudson River Night Lines
From Pier 22, N. R., foot Canal.
P. M.; West 123d St., 6:30 P. M.
Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston
Franklin St., 4 P. M.; Tel. 4976 Fri
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

100

Bonds for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular A-11

Harris, Forbes & Co.

Place Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
Exempt from All Federal
Income Taxes

CITY OF
Passaic, N. J.
4 1/2 COUPON BONDS

Due December 1, 1934-1938

AT 100 AND INTEREST

YIELDING

4 1/2%

Descriptive circular upon request

R. M. GRANT & CO.

31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
Boston Chicago
St. Louis Portland, Me.

Investment Preferred Stocks

Yielding
Approximately
6 1/2% to 7 1/2%

Our Circular No. 1250 describes five issues of 7% preferred stocks, which should make a strong appeal to investors interested in securities of this type.

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

Established 1848

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

HIGGINSON & CO.

London

PRICHTT & CO.

MEMBERS OF
NEW YORK
STOCK EXCHANGE

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES

SIXTY-BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Nervous-Price Changes in Stocks

Record Coal Strike Plan's

Effect on Sentiment.

Speculative sentiment was swayed almost entirely yesterday by consideration of the threatened coal strike, and stocks in consequence traced highly irregular movements throughout the market session. The coal situation was looked at from two angles in the Street. Partisan of the continued advance of quotations for industrial shares took comfort in the thought that Government measures would be taken to protect miners who desired to work despite the strike call. The deduction from this was that the market might easily prove to be half-hearted in the face of Federal opposition, which spoke of illegal promptings of the strike, and because of the possibility of a general coal strike which would be disastrous to the trading party committed to a gloomy future of the outside, devoted attention to preparations for "rationing" of the coal which they interpreted as indication that the Government feared a shortage of supplies before the trouble was over that would force industry to reduce its operations in many directions. Manufacturing company shares were depressed from 2 to 4 points or more in the morning dealing, but they recovered fairly well, though in hesitant fashion, later, and the market closed in the midst of a moderate rally. There were many more declines than gains at the end of the session, however, and the Federal stimulus which lifted industrial shares from their lower levels was interpreted in some quarters as the product of short covering. Liberty bonds were active and heavy. Call money advanced from 9 to 9 1/2 per cent.

It is easy to conceive of a tremendous handicap upon mill operations, transportation of freight and passengers, and the conduct of business generally, if life through a cessation of the bituminous coal output, but the market evidently recorded yesterday the belief that disastrous conditions would be avoided. Otherwise a tremendous slump of quotations might well have been looked for. Assuming that the Government devotes the necessary effort to secure the safety of miners who want to work the strike should by no means eliminate production, and the example of many other strikes shows that the labor leaders must needs have their following firmly in line from the very start to make a demonstration effective. Those bankers and business men of the financial district who lean to the belief yesterday that coal strike would not fulfill all the expectations of its leaders based their thought upon the knowledge that the general public would be entirely out of sympathy with the movement and would let their impressions become reality. The coal strike, however, the pinch of discomfort and the disappearance of business plans increased with a shrinkage of fuel supplies.

A few industrial stocks were bid upward with all the vim of the recent session, while sterling and marks recorded slight advances at the end of the business day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Oct. 30.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

High. Low. Renewal. Last.

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Five days.

Ninety days.

Four months.

Six months.

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve.

Nonmember and private bankers' bills.

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.

Commercial Paper.

4 to 6 months.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

High. Low. Last.

Bank of London.

Cables.

Demand.

Cables.

China.

Hongkong.

Peking.

40 to 50 Holland.

5 to 10 Greece.

5 to 10 Italy.

32 to 44 India.

100 rubles.

100 roubles.

100 roubles.

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100 roubles.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1919.

1919. 1918. 1917.

Day's sales. 1,529,373. 817,524. 1,594,099.

Year to date. 256,772,857. 116,692,897. 156,492,812.

Net Change.

Advances.

Declines.

Unchanged.

High.

Low.

Net Change.

Advances.

Declines.

Unchanged.

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Net Change.

Advances.

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Net Change.

Advances.

Declines.

Unchanged.

High.

Low.

Net Change.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Interborough Earnings Increase Explained.

Wall Street received somewhat of a shock yesterday when the September income account of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was issued, showing net corporate income including accruals amounting to \$423,333, compared with a deficit in the corresponding month last year of \$100,000.

The company's report was read, when it was found that the comparative increase in earnings is due to abnormal conditions prevailing during this period last year, caused by the influenza epidemic and the peak of war activities. Net corporate income of the company including accruals for the three months ended with September was \$1,283,294, as compared with \$123,680 in the corresponding 1918 period.

One Reason for the Car Shortage.

In some quarters in the financial district the point was made yesterday that one of the obvious reasons for the present acute railroad car shortage has been the Government's admission that at the aggregate rate of repair in railroad cars during the war the retirement of old equipment was probably less than in normal years, but he also pointed out that during the war the signing of the armistice, a great slump in the maintenance in the scrapping of a much larger number in what, than the usual yearly replacement, was the result of the Government's control over the different roads all over the country, and it will be some time before they are all returned to their former systems.

Some Coal Strike Viewpoints.

A coke producer who is visiting in New York said yesterday that he believed that any strike started in the coal producing regions would fall at the feet of the Government. He pointed out that the principal production points. He asserted that in many of the Pennsylvania mines the miners are not unionized and several times have dealt harshly with labor organizers who have been sent into their localities. He pointed out that the men who go out to be defeated by the Government are not the same as the men who go out to be defeated by the Government.

Foreign Relief in American Rails.

An indication of the confidence of foreign investors in American railroad securities was contained in the fact that the selling of Pennsylvania Railroad shares for foreign account since the signing of the armistice has dropped to a low level. The actual par value of the shares sold for foreign account since the signing of the armistice has been only \$150,000. This is taken as a favorable indication of the return of confidence in the stock market in view of the fact that during the four years of the world war foreign holders of American railroad securities had sold \$800,000 of them. On Sept. 30, 1919, the par value of the company's shares held by foreigners was \$150,000.

Coal Strike Influences Market.

During most of yesterday's trading there was a pronounced weakness throughout the general stock list, with more or less of a downward trend. The most substantial rally of the day came in the last hour, when the market was buoyed up by the influence of buyers designed to convert paper profits into tangible assets.

A Big Short Interest.

The short interest in the market, which has been substantial all along, was greatly augmented yesterday. The selling pressure came from out of town rather than from local quarters, the West and the South being the centers offering a big volume of business. This, it is asserted, was for short accounts in the loan crowd at the day, this being heavier than has existed in a long time.

Equipment Orders.

The optimistic predictions which have been made in stock market circles for the equipment companies have suffered somewhat in the last few days. The foreign demand is heavy, but except in isolated cases it does not appear that the equipment companies can expand in this field until the necessary credits have been arranged, and those apparently are not near.

U. S. Rubber Makes Big Gain.

The common shares of the United States Rubber Company were moved forward rapidly in the rally which came just before the close of the day. The advance, amounting to 7 1/2 points, the issue closing at 133, which was within half a point of the high of the day.

Republic Iron and Steel Shares.

Republic Iron and Steel climbed rapidly in the final minutes of trading. The issue was notably affected by the depression created in Duquesne Steel against a general weakness, but when the market recovered the stock was pushed up to a new high at 129. United States Steel was soft during most of the day, but just before the close it advanced to 130 1/2, following a net gain of 1/2.

Selling Liberty Bonds.

The heaviness, if not actual weakness, of the Fourth Liberty 4 1/2's for the past week or ten days was said yesterday to have been occasioned by the liquidation of the bonds approximately \$1,000,000 of this issue. Just why the bonds were being sold, and by whom, was not a matter of general knowledge, but it was believed that the seller was a large corporation, and the surmise was that the bonds were being sold to accompany his messenger he hesitates to enter into a transaction which will make him responsible for the sale of a large number of the actual bonds. The commission, which usually runs in the neighborhood of 1 per cent, is not a sufficient attraction to justify the risk.

Commission vs. Risk.

It developed yesterday that some bond dealers are declining big orders in Liberty bonds for the reason that the risk attached to the handling of big blocks of these bonds is entirely out of keeping with the commission to be earned. There have been so many thefts of Liberty bonds that unless a dealer is well bonded and held for a long time he is not likely to accompany his messenger he hesitates to enter into a transaction which will make him responsible for the sale of a large number of the actual bonds. The commission, which usually runs in the neighborhood of 1 per cent, is not a sufficient attraction to justify the risk.

Concerning High Money Rates.

Stock brokers lament the erratic fluctuations of call money rates and express the opinion that the market should be stabilized at lower levels, and some of the leading bankers think rates should be stabilized, too, but at higher rates. One of them said yesterday that it would be a good thing for the general financial situation if call money rates were put up to 15 or 20 per cent, and held there for a week or two. A lot of unwarranted speculation would be eliminated and the whole banking atmosphere cleared.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1919.

1919. 1918. 1917.

Day's sales. \$15,184,500. \$5,184,500. \$5,591,000.

Year to date. 2,709,422,000. 1,451,406,000. 848,528,950.

Net Change.

Advances.

Declines.

Unchanged.

High.

Low.

Net Change.

Advances.

Declines.

Unchanged.

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Low.

Net Change.

Advances.

Declines.

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Net Change.

Advances.

Declines.

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High.

Low.</

Investment Opportunities

MARINE SECURITIES

FROM time to time we offer investments in First Mortgage Marine Bonds. Such issues are underwritten by us and sold with our recommendation.

These securities have many attractive features. Among these are substantial Cash Equities in Properties, Liberal Sinking Fund Provisions and other safeguards which protect investors.

Particulars on Request.

Hannevig & Co.

Marine Financing
139 Broadway, New York
Foreign Exchange Letters of Credit

Mississippi River Power Company

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds
Due January, 1951

Price to Yield About 6 1/2 %

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the company, which owns one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Information, sent upon request.

Circular B-2, containing detailed

Stone & Webster

120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020

Boston Chicago

Your Income and the High Cost of Living

During the past two years prices have more than doubled. Fifty years ago a sufficient rate of interest to meet the wants of investors of that day. Today the investor must have a high yield on his capital in order to compensate him for the decreased purchasing power of his dollar.

We have purchased a bond of one of the best known corporations in the country, which will give the investor a handsome return on his capital, with an active market and without jeopardizing his principal.

Write for descriptive circular

BODELL & CO

Investment Securities
120 BROADWAY

Providence Boston

Manati Sugar

Carib Syndicate

Colombian Emerald

Tex. Pac. Coal & Oil

Gulf Oil Corporation

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 W. 41st St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Berdel Brothers

Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Union Electric Light & Power Co.

1st 5 1/2 % 1932

Private Prospectus to Philadelphia & Boston

Root & Vandervoort

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
711 Broad St. 42 Broad St.
Tel. 770-1111 Tel. Broad 7300

NOBLE & CORWIN

55 Broad St. New York

Nat'l City Bk. Curtis Aero Pfd

Citizens Nat'l Phelps Dodge

Telephone 3111 Broad.

F. M. Dyer & Co.

High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City

Telephone 3420 Rector New Haven

FINANCIAL POLICY CHANGED BY WAR

American International Corporation

Will Use All Its Funds for Expansion.

NO OUTSIDE INVESTMENTS

Company Will Confine Itself to Interests It Already Holds—Promoting Spanish Trade.

A distinct change of policy on the part of the American International Corporation was announced yesterday. During the war it was the custom to make certain investments of surplus funds because of the fact that the world conflict prevented them from being used in what would have been the normal channels of business activity. From now on, however, it is asserted that the company needs all of its funds for expansion in its various lines of endeavor and that no new investments of a temporary character would be made in the securities of other companies. In discussing this yesterday, Charles A. Stone, the President of the corporation, pointed out that the committee created two years ago to handle the investment of surplus funds had been disbanded. The necessity for such a committee no longer exists.

Certain investments of a substantial character which the company has in other companies are looked upon as permanent. The character of their business is international. The corporation is now interested in International Mercantile Marine, New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Pacific Mail, and United Fruit Company. The corporation also owns Carter Macy & Co., of Amman and the Rosin and Turpentine Export Company.

The statement that the company was not making new investments of a temporary character was brought about by the rumors which have been in circulation that American International was buying into the Pierce-Arrow Company, United States Rubber, and Southern Electric Railway. No such investments have been made.

The American International Company is preparing to undertake extensive trade and development work in both Italy and Spain. In both of these countries alliances have been formed with local interests, that in Italy having been completed some time ago. The Spanish corporation has been formed to undertake primarily development enterprises, and in this the American International is associated with Carlos E. Montanes, who until 1917 was chief technical engineer on electrification of the Barcelona tramways. He has been associated with the Pierce-Arrow Company, United States Rubber, and Southern Electric Railway. No such investments have been made.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name	Maturity	Rate	Bid	Ask
Buff. Roch. & P. 1919-23	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90
Canadian Pacific 1919-28	4 1/2 %	6.25	6.10	6.40
Ches. & Ohio 1919-27	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90
Chicago & N. W. 1919-27	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90
C. R. I. & P. 1919-27	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90
Chic. & N. W. 1919-27	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90
Chic. & N. W. 1919-27	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90
Chic. & N. W. 1919-27	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90
Chic. & N. W. 1919-27	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90
Chic. & N. W. 1919-27	4 1/2 %	5.85	5.70	5.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

Lead	Yesterday	Wednesday
Lead	6.70	6.45
Antimony	7.85	7.85
Quicksilver	8.75	8.75
Aluminum	22.00	22.00
Iron, No. 2X	34.80	35.00
Aluminum	34.80	35.00

*Nominal.

Electricity copper was quoted in the open market at 21 1/2 cts. thirty days; on Metal Exchange 21 1/2 cts. for spot.

London quotations were:

Commodity	Yesterday	Wednesday
Copper, spot	100 1/2	100 0/0
Copper, futures	101 7/8	110 15/0
Tin, spot	277 1/2	277 1/2
Tin, futures	284 0/0	277 1/2
Spelter, spot	43 10/0	44 10/0
Spelter, futures	44 0/0	44 17/0
Lead, spot	30 15/0	30 10/0
Lead, futures	31 0/0	30 12/0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

Commodity	Bid	Asked
Anglo-French 5s	97 3/4	98 1/4
Argentine 5s	102 1/2	103 1/4
Bon. of Canada 5s	102 1/2	103 1/4
Bon. of Canada 4s	102 1/2	103 1/4
Chinese Government 5s	91 1/2	92 1/4
Republic of Cuba 5s	104 1/2	105 1/4
Republic of Cuba 4s	104 1/2	105 1/4
Republic of Cuba 3s	104 1/2	105 1/4
City of Bordeaux 5s	100 1/2	101 1/4
City of Lyons 5s	100 1/2	101 1/4
City of Lyons 4s	100 1/2	101 1/4
City of Lyons 3s	100 1/2	101 1/4
Japanese 4s	100 1/2	101 1/4
Japanese 3s	100 1/2	101 1/4
Japanese 2s	100 1/2	101 1/4
Japanese 1s	100 1/2	101 1/4
United States 5s	100 1/2	101 1/4
United States 4s	100 1/2	101 1/4
United States 3s	100 1/2	101 1/4
United States 2s	100 1/2	101 1/4
United States 1s	100 1/2	101 1/4

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

Commodity	Bid	Asked
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4
2s, 1030-100	100 1/2	101 1/4

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there was no transaction:

Commodity	Bid	Asked
Adams Exp. 3s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 3s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 4s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 5s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 6s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 7s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 8s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 9s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 10s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 11s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 12s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 13s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 14s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 15s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 16s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 17s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 18s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 19s	110 1/2	111 1/4
Am. Exp. 20s	110 1/2	111 1/4

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
25 railroads	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.11
25 industrials	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
50 stocks	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Oct. 28	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.11
Oct. 27	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
Oct. 26	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
Oct. 25	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
Oct. 24	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
Oct. 23	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
Oct. 22	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1919	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.11
1918	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1917	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1916	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1915	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1914	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1913	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1912	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1911	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1910	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1919	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.11
1918	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1917	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1916	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1915	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1914	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1913	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1912	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1911	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10
1910	134.06	130.89	133.33	-1.10

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
40 issues	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 22	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 21	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 20	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 19	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 18	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 17	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 16	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 15	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04
Oct. 14	74.70	74.00	74.00	-1.04

FEDERAL BONDS IN DEMAND.

Market Now Absorbing Government Securities Not Taken During War.

The absorption of the Government war bonds which were not taken by private investors during the war period, is now progressing at a satisfactory rate, according to the current report on business conditions, which has just been issued by the Federal Reserve Bank. In commenting on this situation, the report says:

The steady liquidation of Government paper in the banks and the demand for Government bonds in the market at rising prices indicate the gradual absorption by savings of those bonds for the savings of the country during the war.

Among the large bond holdings in Liberty Loans were those of the large insurance companies, and they are now nearly or completely liquidated. This evidence of saving is confirmed in the reports of sixty-four insurance companies showing that for the first six months of this year \$845,000,000 more new insurance was written than in the corresponding period a year ago. The New York State savings banks show an increase of \$18,000,000 in deposits for the first six months of this year, against \$5,194,000 for the same month of 1918. On the other hand, extravagance in personal expenditures is everywhere reported, and there is still an obvious disposition on the part of holders of small denomination Liberty bonds to sell.

In certain issues the total of \$40 bonds which have been presented at the Federal Reserve Bank for exchange into higher denominations—suggesting that the purchasers have sold them to buyers able to hold \$1,000 bonds—exceeds the number originally issued in this district. But as New York is the primary market for the sale of Government bonds, large amounts of small denomination bonds are constantly being sent here from other districts for sale. However, the great volume of such exchanges is indicative of the extent of the continued selling by small holders.

Speaking of the position of the stock and bond markets, the report has the following to say:

On the whole the market seems to have moved according to the rules of speculation rather than of investment. Purchasers appear to have been guided by matters of speculation rather than by performance in the way of earnings and dividends. The steel strike was rather the reverse of a depressing influence, because it prevented opinion exaggerated the appearance of victory won by the steel companies at the cost of high rates for call money, precipitated to a considerable degree by the activity of the market, did not act as a deterrent to the traders, but were regarded merely as an incidental and minor offset to expected profits. Throughout most of the period of liquidation has been notable for its absence.

Bond prices have shown a tendency to rise, indicating that the market has already adapted itself to considerable degree to new requirements for a higher gross return on investments, which taxation and the value of money have dictated. The returning strength of high grade railroad bonds is especially marked, a firmness that is shared, though not to the same extent throughout the list, with the exception of steel railway bonds. That the obligations of the railroads have risen as a group beyond other corporation issues is no doubt the reflection of confidence that in coming railroad legislation property rights will be protected. Within the past month underlying first mortgage railroad bonds have recovered about 2 1/2 points, while general mortgage, debenture and convertible bonds have risen about 1 1/2. Industrial bonds have risen about 1/2.

Did You Get Our Letter?

We have sent out a letter describing the requisites of a bank from the depositor's viewpoint. If you did not receive one, please send for it. You may find it helpful.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

23rd STREET, WHERE FIFTH AVENUE CROSSES BROADWAY

City of Paris (France)

5% Bonds

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Some bonds are drawn for redemption at premiums ranging up to 1,000,000 Francs. The issue is redeemable by six drawings per annum over a period of sixty years.

Price \$65 per 500 Franc Bond

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leading clerk and opportunity for
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territory. **MAN.**—By one of the leading
houses for Michigan, Wisconsin
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SALES wanted, from 1940 to 1945, to Paris, France, for a year. The person has an unusual opportunity to cover Western Europe and the East. For proven ability, with communications skills, and a salary basis. N 330 2nd Ave. 12th Fl. 5th Av.

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We have found The New York Times the only satisfactory medium for classified advertising of used cars of the better grade.
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WE HAVE OPEN HIGH-CLASS CLERICAL POSITIONS. MANY DO NOT REQUIRE EXPERIENCED WORKERS, AS WE ARE EQUIPPED TO TEACH YOU THE WORK. WE NEED: FILERS, BILLERS, MAIL READERS, GENERAL CLERKS. THOSE EMPLOYED NOW WILL PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10 PER CENT. BONUS PAYABLE AT XMAS. CALL AT ONCE. THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, 25 WASHINGTON ST.

OUTRER—EXPERIENCED, STEADY. JONES-BRUNDADE, 200 6TH AV. DEMONSTRATORS—Two or three, with experience in food stores, to demonstrate butter at food show, 12th Regiment Armory, Nov. 1. No opening for permanent positions if ability is proven. Telephone Chelsea 135.
DEMONSTRATORS to demonstrate and sell new household articles in high-class department stores; permanent position; good salary. M. L. Thompson, 175 5th St., Room 234, New York.
DESIGNER experienced on children's coats. Rothman, Rothman & Bieker, 1332 E. 7th Ave. DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, educated, thoroughly competent, steady, reliable, in publishing house, hours 9-5; Saturday 12-3; state age, education, and experience. Room 201, 1619 St. James Place, New York.
DICTATING MACHINE TRANSCRIBER, small office; permanent position; \$25 start. Room 702, 114 Lexington Ave.
ELLIOTT-FISHER bookkeeping machine operator who understands double-entry bookkeeping and is willing to accept high-class position out of town. P. 224 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED TYPISTS. Quick, accurate, experienced typists required for important work; good salary, life opportunities, and excellent chance for young business woman. BELLAS HESS & CO., 95 MORTON ST., near Christopher St. Ferry.

FILE CLERK—Large export and import house desires a competent young lady as a clerk; state age, education, and salary. P. 208 Times Downtown.
FILE GIRLS—Neat, tidy girls for position with large department store; good salary and salary. Experience not necessary; state age, nationality and salary desired. C 461 Times Downtown.
FILE CLERK, experienced, for downtown banking institution; state age, education, experience and salary. Address: C. D. New York, P. O. Box 322, City Hall Station, New York.
FILE CLERK—Young woman, with knowledge of filing correspondence; permanent position in publishing house. McCall, 236 West 37th.
FILE CLERK for vertical files; alphabetically and numerically arranged; \$12-14, according to experience, full particulars, including salary, state age, education, and experience. Room 201, 1619 St. James Place, New York.
FILING CLERK, young lady for filing and clerical duties; excellent opportunity; state experience and salary. Address: C. D. New York, P. O. Box 322, City Hall Station, New York.
GENERAL HOUSEWORKER (white); city reference; plain cooking; small family; no washing. Telephone Morningside 629.
GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; reply in own hand writing, giving full particulars. P. 465 Times Downtown.

GIRLS—CLERKS. SEVERAL DESIRABLE VACANCIES FOR BELLAS HESS & CO. BEGINNERS. McCALL, 236 WEST 37TH.
GIRL. BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, RELIABLE. CLERICAL WORK IN ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. MAX GREENBERG & CO., 118 MADISON AV.
GIRL for general housework; white, plain cooking, small family; no washing. Telephone Morningside 629.
GIRL to make themselves GENERAL MANAGERS IN STOCK EXCHANGE. LARGEST MERCANTILE CONCERN. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 250 EAST 22D.
GIRL, not under 18, to learn multigraphing. Will be paid while learning. American Book Company, 100 Washington St. Ask for Miss Long.
GIRL without business experience wanted in office of large concern; good position for bright, willing girl; state age, salary, and experience. C 775 Times Downtown.
GIRL, 15-18 years, general clerical work; congenial work; good opportunity; permanent position. Hamilton Freres, 670 5th Av. Apply 534 St. entrance, 100th St.

GIRLS. neat, for putting up white and wash goods. KROWER-TYBIRSKI CO., 46 WEST 22D ST.
GIRL, assistant bookkeeper, knowledge typewriting preferred; experience unnecessary; good salary. Feldman Bros., 215 Grand St.
GIRL wanted to learn filing; engineering concern; steady position. The Permutt Co., 140 East 10th St.
GIRL—Clerical work, statistical division, large manufacturing concern. Call Sprague Electric Works, 525 West 34th St.
GIRLS wanted to act as ushers and cashiers. Call at 11-20 A. M. Clinton Theatre, 80 Clinton St.
GIRLS, night; clean assembly work; congenial surroundings. P. 465 Times Downtown.
GIRL to help to do and care for samples in china importing house. Call at 100 2nd Ave. 12th St.

GOVERNERS WANTED: AN ENGLISH GOVERNOR FOR TWO CHILDREN. MUST BE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. GOOD SALARY. APPLY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING FROM 11 A. M. TO 1 P. M. MRS. L. D. LEVY, 520 PARK AV.

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ACTIVE GIRLS AND WOMEN NEEDED, 16 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE, TO FILL VACANCIES AS ORDER FILLERS, PACKERS, UTILITY WORKERS, PLEASANT CONDITIONS, NOT FACTORY WORK, 1-1/2 PER WEEK WORK, OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
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for office work; fine position for a girl starting to business. Apply to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Spring and Macdougall Sts., N. Y. Take 7th Ave. subway to Houston St.

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WEST 42D ST.
have vacancies in various departments for girls, 14 to 17 years old; good opportunity for advancement; steady employment; pleasant and ambitious. Apply Sup't's Office, 4th floor.
GOVERNERS, TAKE FULL CHARGE OF TWO GIRLS, A AND S. PLUENT FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, PIANO, VEILY, LIBERAL, 1000 W. 11TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND SATURDAY MORNING, 11-12-3; state age, education, and experience. Room 201, 1619 St. James Place, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER working woman competent to cook and serve meals and do general housework; steady employment; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.
HOUSEKEEPER working, neat, trustworthy, plain cooking; no washing; small adult family. Apply 604 South Park Ave., Flushing. Telephone Morning 1307.
HOUSEWORKER, general white, plain cooking, no laundry, no washing; steady employment; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.
HOUSEWORKER, general white, family do all washing, ironing, and cleaning; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.
The N. Y. Telephone Co. have openings for several girls, 18 to 25 years old, for general work in their employees' homes. Ages 18 to 25; good salary; references required. N. Y. or 81 W. 11th St., Brooklyn.
Maid, French, to assist with boy of six in school; country; half hour from city; light housework; steady employment; salary \$1.50 to \$2.00. Kahn.
Maid for house work (white); plain cooking; no laundry; steady employment; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.
MARCEL WAYER who is experienced; also expert in making small and large dresses; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.
MASSEUSE—Licensed, in first-class gymnasium; no laundry; steady employment; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.
MATRON wanted in downtown office building; no laundry; steady employment; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Refined, experienced, white woman; to assist in care of nine-month-old child; steady employment; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.
MOTHER'S HELPER—Cared young woman; to assist in care of mother's child; steady employment; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.
NURSE GIRL, white, to take charge of sweet, two-year-old child; sleep in. Mrs. Fox, Melrose Apartments, Central Park West, corner 108th St. W. 11th St. Phone Bronxville 907 or Barclay 9260.
NURSE, experienced, for 2 children; references required. Address Mrs. McLean, 100 West 10th St. Phone Bronxville 907 or Barclay 9260.
NURSE, Norwegian, to take entire charge of one child; good wages. Telephone 7854 Barclay.
NURSE, experienced, infant's, with references. 182 Harrison St., East Orange.

NURSERY GOVERNOR—English or Canadian woman of education and refinement to take charge of three children from 2 to 9 years and do their sewing; state age and qualifications; good wages for the right girl. Write to Mrs. J. M. Morris, 11, 108 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.
NURSERY GOVERNOR for Cuba, with passport, to leave immediately; \$70. Seize Agency, Madison Building, New York.
OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young lady wanted in office of large department store; preferred 20 to 30 years; state age and salary; your qualifications and salary to 140 Times Downtown.
CLERICAL ASSISTANT WANTED FOR LIGHT CLERICAL WORK; GOOD SALARY AND EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Morris, 11, 108 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.
OFFICE ASSISTANT with knowledge of stenography, in wholesale cloak and suit shop; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Manufacturer, P. 146 Times.
OFFICE ASSISTANT for filing and making herself generally useful; good opportunity for bright, willing girl; steady employment; where there are children; no laundry, heavy cleaning, chamber work or care of children; good salary; references required. Mrs. Sprague, 535 Grand St., Flushing. Telephone Morning 560.
OFFICE ASSISTANT in large shirt factory. Luster, Nass & Co., 511 Water, corner Montgomery St.

PACKERS. STERN BROTHERS, requires girls over 16 for their department of experience unnecessary; permanent position to those who qualify. Apply Sup't's Office, 4th Floor, Entrance, near 43d St.
SALESWOMAN, responsible, preferably between 30 and 40, who would appreciate refined, congenial surroundings in a small, long-established store where dealing in antiques goods from China and Japan. Apply only by letter, giving particulars. Benjamin T. Palmer, 351 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.
SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS.
BROADWAY AND WEST ST.
requires the services of several experienced saleswomen for:
BOOKS, BUTTONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UPHOLSTERY, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, TOILET ARTICLES, JEWELRY, ART EMBROIDERIES, LINGERIE, STATIONERY, LAMPS.
Exceptional opportunities for ambitious women; good salaries and commissions.
Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5th floor.

SALESWOMAN, refined personality, all positions; 120; seek sales; commission; full exceptional opportunity; permanent; short hours. Delmar, 142 Broadway.
SALESWOMAN, experienced, corsets and infant's wear, and waists. I. Berger, Broadway at 160th St.
SALESWOMAN, experienced, corsets and infant's wear. L. Heller, 190 West 11th St.
SALESWOMAN, attractive, young lady to manage retail cigar store. Goldstein, 3,542 Broadway.
SALESWOMAN for party concern; wages \$10 and meals. Halperin, 215 6th Av.
SECRETARY needed for Armour Dept.; typewriting, stenography, shorthand; state training and experience and salary required. Apply Macdonald Dean, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 52d St. and 5th Av.
SHOE SALESWOMAN IN WOMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SHOE SHOP; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; HOURS 9 TO 5; GOOD SALARY AND COMMISSION. H. W. BALDWIN, 308 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
SHOE SALESWOMAN in women's high-class shoe shop; must be experienced; hours 9 to 5; good salary and commission. H. W. Baldwin, 308 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LARGE REAL ESTATE CONCERN REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A STATISTICIAN, EXPERIENCED IN THE LINE. E 570 TIMES DOWNTOWN.
STATISTICIAN. Unusual opportunity with large real estate corporation; able to transcribe dictation intelligently and operate plot switchboard; permanent position; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
STENOGRAPHER. Due to increased production we require a number of additional typists; good opportunity for advancement; hours 9:30 to 5 P. M.; \$18 weekly. KNOX HAT CO., INC., 601 GRAND AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, competent to handle business correspondence; accurate spelling and punctuation; correct necessary qualifications; salary \$10 monthly and bonus; hours 9 to 5; state age, education, and experience. Apply Sup't's Office, 4th floor.
STENOGRAPHER, FIRST-CLASS; KNOX HAT CO., INC. 601 GRAND AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to transcribe dictation intelligently and operate plot switchboard; permanent position; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
STENOGRAPHERS—Excellent opportunity for two efficient stenographers; not too transcribe dictation intelligently and operate plot switchboard; permanent position; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
STENOGRAPHERS (2); experienced; good typists; one preferably familiar with bookkeeping; the other with stenography. Apply in person. Edgert T. Ward's Sons Co., 304 Hudson St., City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, competent to handle business correspondence; accurate spelling and punctuation; correct necessary qualifications; salary \$10 monthly and bonus; hours 9 to 5; state age, education, and experience. Apply Sup't's Office, 4th floor.
STENOGRAPHER, American or English, about two years' experience; position permanent; state age, education, and experience. Apply J. Wedgwood & Sons, 125 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHER—Intelligent beginner; must be able to transcribe dictation intelligently and operate plot switchboard; permanent position; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
STENOGRAPHER—Spanish-English; neat and accurate; no objection to beginning work in Jersey City; pay to start \$14 per week. 675 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER and typist, beginner. Apply by letter, stating salary. Eppinger & Russell, 100 West 11th St., New York.
STENOGRAPHER—Young lady speaking English and German; able to take English dictation; permanent position; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired; position permanent. B 419 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHERS with ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; MODERATE SALARY. McCALL, 236 WEST 37TH.
STENOGRAPHER for electrical manufacturing concern; Christian firm; state age, education, and experience. A. G. 301 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, real estate office. Lerner, 819 Ave. C, Prospect and Westchester Aves., Bronx.
STENOGRAPHER with bookkeeping experience, familiar with office work; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of office work. Goldsmith, 45 East 20th.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired; position permanent. B 419 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; law experience; preferred 20 to 30 years; state age and salary. Apply 534 St. entrance, 100th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in broker's office; state age, education, and experience. Apply Room 409, 1410 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHER—Must have legal experience; Christian firm; salary \$35. D 976 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER for advertising work; to start and bonus. Apply 333 Fulton St., Electro Importing Co.
STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate, in need of position for advancement. Tel. Chelsea 3028.
STENOGRAPHER—Young lady beginner; apply to Mrs. J. M. Morris, 11, 108 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Call Room 1509, 2 West 45th.
STENOGRAPHER, competent. Apply W. W. Baldwin, 308 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
STENOGRAPHER, evening work. Phone Barclay 4507.
STRAW HAT OPERATORS on concealed shoe machine; all at once, steady employment and wages; eight hours; 13 Times Downtown.

SUPERVISOR, young woman, to assist in the care and training of girls; resident position; Brooklyn; reference; state age and salary. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Morris, 11, 108 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, O.
SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, experienced; young woman in publishing house, who knows details of subscription work. McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and West 36th St.; 5th floor.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; must be thoroughly experienced rapid operator and intelligent; state age, education, and experience; salary \$18 weekly. Apply 118 Lexington Ave.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, one experienced in hotel or club work preferred; state age, education, and experience; salary \$18 weekly. Apply 118 Lexington Ave.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, to do clerical work; rapid advancement; C 187 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARD. LARGEST MERCANTILE CONCERN. PERMANENT POSITION. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 250 EAST 22D.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, with experience; willing to accept high-class position; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
TIPIST. A NUMBER OF GOOD POSITIONS ARE OPEN FOR TYPISTS; AMBITIOUS AND INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS WILL BE ADVANCED QUICKLY; IF YOU START WORK NOW YOU WILL PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10 PER CENT. BONUS PAYABLE AT XMAS. HOURS: 9:30 TO 5 P. M. SATURDAY. CALL AT ONCE. THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 25 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TIPIST. Girls capable of using touch system are required for simple, accurate copy work; we teach you the system and pay liberally, with chance for quick advancement. Interesting associations and pleasant working surroundings. BELLAS HESS & CO., 95 MORTON ST., near Christopher St. Ferry.
TIPIST. Due to increased production we require a number of additional typists; good opportunity for advancement; hours 9:30 to 5 P. M.; \$18 weekly. KNOX HAT CO., INC., 601 GRAND AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TIPIST, good education, quick at figures, preferably some knowledge stenography, learn to assist in specialized export line, by operating switchboard; permanent position; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
TIPIST and clerical work; competent high school graduate preferred; state age, education, and experience. Apply 534 St. entrance, 100th St.
TIPIST, experienced; knowledge of shorthand; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
TIPIST to compile lists, operate multigraph and addressograph; \$15 weekly. B 503 Times Downtown.
TIPIST—About 18 of age; experience necessary; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.

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HELP WANTED—Female.
STOP at 1158 BROADWAY, N. E. COR. 21ST ST., MANHATTAN, and visit our NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR TELEPHONE OPERATORS. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Ask about our attractive proposition.
Opportunities now for GIRLS, 16 to 23. We also need YOUNG MEN, 21 to 25, as Night Telephone Operators. Branch Employment Offices: BRONX, 485 E. Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M. BROOKLYN, 81 Wiloughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1,338 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

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HELP WANTED—Male.
ARTIST, evening work home; good sketches and ink drawings, single and two-color work. C 960 Times Harlem.
ASSISTANT to a large, experienced, and reliable man to assist him in his business; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
ASSISTANT in the accounting department; import and export house; state age, education, and experience. Address Cough Advertising Agency, 118 Lexington Ave.
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HELP WANTED—Male.
BOYS.
IF YOU HAVE ANY FURNISHING IN YOUR HOME, HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
Let us help you get a GOOD start. Your effort and ability are the only measures for the opportunities we can offer you.
The fact that we are today the largest telephone manufacturing concern in the world does not stand in our way for future growth.
Many of our big men have held minor positions to start and have grown up with our organization.
Today we have positions in our stockroom, superintending, and sales for boys who can grow with our company and whose opportunities will depend on their ambition to get ahead.
Call any day this week, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for a personal interview. We will give you a chance, have your parents call.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
6 BLOOMSBURY ST. N. Y.
C